DICTIONARY OF ALASKA PLACE NAMES
Shishaldin Volcano, 9,372 feet, on Unimak Island in the Aleutians was named in 1790 by Lt. G. A. Sarichev, publisher of the first Alaskan atlas in 1826. Courtesy of the Department of Economic Development and Planning, Alaska Travel Division.
The principal names listed conform with nomenclature established through decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names or are recognized by the Board as standard names for use on Federal maps and other publications.
At 3:30 in the afternoon of October 18, 1867, on the parade ground near Baranov’s Castle in Sitka, an area of about 580,000 square miles of Russian territory was formally transferred to the United States; 92 years later this territory, Alaska, became the 49th State of the Union. Alaska extends over an area one-fifth as large as that of the conterminous United States and is unbelievably rich in landscape and other natural resources, but it has comparatively few inhabitants. This, the largest State, also contains other extremes in geography; the highest point (Mount McKinley—20,320 ft.), the northernmost point (Point Barrow—71°23' N), and relative to the Greenwich meridian, the westernmost point (Amatignak Island—179°10' W), and the easternmost point (Pochinoi Point—179°46' E) in the United States.

The discovery of gold in Alaska in the 1890’s caused the Geological Survey to undertake geographical exploration and geological and mineral-resource investigations in that remote territory. As the work progressed, the need was recognized for a names dictionary as an aid in preparing and publishing maps and reports on Alaska. In June 1900 Marcus Baker undertook the completion of a dictionary begun in 1892 by the Board on Geographic Names. The first “Geographic Dictionary of Alaska” was published in 1902 as Geological Survey Bulletin 187. A second edition, prepared by James McCormick, was published in 1906 as Bulletin 299.

Six decades have passed since the geographic names dictionaries of Baker and McCormick were published. Alaska has now been completely mapped at the scale of 1:250,000 and extensively mapped at the scale of 1:63,360. These maps provide a wealth of geographic-names information. Names in current use, as well as many names formerly in use, have been assembled by Donald J. Orth and his colleagues into a new and greatly enlarged edition of the geographic names dictionary.
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Glossary of Terms

The following words or combinations of words are used to designate the geographic features of Alaska. Each designator is defined as it is used in this publication.

Anabranch (modifier of stream)—a diverging branch of a stream which reenters the original stream or a tributary to it.
Anchorage—a protected area of water where ships anchor safely.
Area—part of a larger tract of land, especially applicable to parts of cities.
Airfield—area of land cleared and maintained for the operation of aircraft.

VII
Barrier island—a detached part of a barrier beach between two bodies of water.
Bank—the land rising along the side of a stream.
Bar—an accumulation in a stream of sand, gravel, or alluvium, which forms an obstruction to navigation.
Barrier beach—a ridge of sand extending above high tide, parallel to the coastline and separated from it by a lagoon or other body of water.
Barrier island—a detached part of a barrier beach between two inlets; an island between an area of sheltered water and the open sea.
Basin—a low area enclosed by higher land.
Bay—a large indentation of a sea or lake into the land. A bay is as long or longer than it is wide; its width is at least 1 mile, as opposed to the width of a cove. See also bight.
Beach—a gently sloping part of a shore that is washed by waves or tides and is generally covered by sand or pebbles.
Bench—a step-like strip of relatively level land with a sharp rise on one side and a sharp drop on the other.
Bend—a sharp curve in the course of a stream and the land enclosed therein.
Bight—a wide gentle curve or indentation of a coast, commonly between two headlands; unlike a bay or cove, the length across its mouth is greater than the length of the indentation into the coast.
Bluff—a high broad-faced bank or cliff cut by lateral erosion of a stream.
Canal—a manmade watercourse constructed and maintained primarily for navigation.
Canyon—a large steep-walled chasm, gorge, or ravine cut into the earth's surface by water.
Channel—a deep part of a bay, stream, or strait frequently used as a route for ships.
Cirque—a steep-walled rock basin of glacial origin.
City—a place having more than 3,000 inhabitants.
Cliff—a high steep rock face or precipice.
Coast—the area along the contact between the land and sea, including offshore islands.
Cove—a small bay or indentation along the edge of a larger body of water. Like a bay, it is as long or longer than it is wide; its width is less than 1 mile, as opposed to the width of a bay.
Crater—a bowl-shaped depression at the vent of a volcano.
Crossing—a short stretch of a stream where a boat, following a channel, crosses from one side of the stream to the other. This term is common on the Yukon and Tanana Rivers.
Delta—low-lying alluvial deposits at the mouth of a stream over which distributaries of the main stream often flow.
Distributary (modifier of stream)—a branch of a stream flowing away from the original stream and not rejoining it; generally on a delta.
Ditch—a manmade watercourse constructed primarily for drainage, irrigation, or placer mining.
Drainage divide—the line of separation between drainage basins.
Dune—a ridge or hill of drifted sand.
### Abbreviations Used in This Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adm.</td>
<td>Admiral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEC</td>
<td>Atomic Energy Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMS</td>
<td>Army Map Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARC</td>
<td>Alaska Road Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arch.</td>
<td>Archipelago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAE</td>
<td>Bureau of American Ethnology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGN</td>
<td>Board on Geographic Names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIA</td>
<td>Bureau of Indian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLM</td>
<td>Bureau of Land Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brig. Gen.</td>
<td>Brigadier general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brt.</td>
<td>British</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Capt.</td>
<td>Captain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. Lt.</td>
<td>Captain lieutenant</td>
</tr>
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<td>CGNA</td>
<td>Complete Name not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comdr.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPCGN</td>
<td>Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRREL</td>
<td>Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dept.</td>
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<td>East</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elev.</td>
<td>Elevation</td>
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<tr>
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<td>East-northeast</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ens.</td>
<td>Ensign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESE</td>
<td>East-southeast</td>
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<tr>
<td>Esq.</td>
<td>Esquire</td>
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<tr>
<td>ft.</td>
<td>Feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLO</td>
<td>General Land Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High.</td>
<td>Highland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.M.S.</td>
<td>His (Her) Majesty's Ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrog.</td>
<td>Hydrographic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBC</td>
<td>International Boundary Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRN</td>
<td>Imperial Russian Navy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is.</td>
<td>Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junc.</td>
<td>Junction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lt.</td>
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<td>Major</td>
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<tr>
<td>mi.</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>North-northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNW</td>
<td>North-northwest</td>
</tr>
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<td>NPS</td>
<td>National Park Service</td>
</tr>
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<td>NW</td>
<td>Northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.S.</td>
<td>Old Style calendar</td>
</tr>
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<td>Penin.</td>
<td>Peninsula</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plat.</td>
<td>Plateau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pov.</td>
<td>Population</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pvt.</td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ra.</td>
<td>Range</td>
</tr>
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<td>Rear Admiral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev.</td>
<td>Reverend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Royal Navy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR</td>
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U.S. Board on Geographic Names Transliteration System
For Russian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian</th>
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<th>Roman</th>
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<th>Roman</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>А, а</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Е, е, yе</td>
<td>е, ye</td>
<td>Д, л</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>С, с</td>
<td>с</td>
<td>Ч, ч</td>
<td>ч</td>
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<tr>
<td>Б, б</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Ж, ж</td>
<td>zh</td>
<td>М, m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>Т, т</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>Ш, ш</td>
<td>sh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>З, з</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>Н, н</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>У, у</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>Щ, щ</td>
<td>shch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Г, г</td>
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<td>И, i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>О, o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>Ф, ф</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>Ъ, ъ</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>y</td>
<td>П, п</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>П, ц</td>
<td>ц</td>
<td>Ы, Ы</td>
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<td>K, k</td>
<td>Р, р</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>Э, э</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>Ю, ю</td>
<td>ju, ju</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The letter е is not considered a separate letter of the alphabet, and the е is often omitted. When printed in Russian as е, it is transliterated as ye initially, after vowels, and after г and д; elsewhere as е.
2 Both е and ё are transliterated as y, but these letters rarely occur initially and the likelihood of confusion is slight; the е generally occurs only as the second part of diphthongs, while the ё occurs before other vowels or between consonants.

The Russian letter е is transliterated as ye initially, after vowels, and after г and д; elsewhere as е.

This system provides no means of distinguishing between the transliterations of the Russian letter ё and the Тс letter combination; however, the latter occurs rarely.

Russian Generic Terms

This Russian-English glossary lists in transliterated form a few of the more common terms and name generics found on 18th and 19th century Russian maps. The masculine, feminine, and neuter nominative singular inflections of adjectives are given; other parts of speech have not been distinguished.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian Term</th>
<th>Roman Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bereg</td>
<td>river bank, seashore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bolsh-oy, aya, oye</td>
<td>big, broad, large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bukhta</td>
<td>bay, bight, cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vostok</td>
<td>east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vostochn-yy, aya, oye</td>
<td>eastern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vpadeniye</td>
<td>river confluence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vsek</td>
<td>mountain pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vysok-iy, aya, oye</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gavan</td>
<td>harbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gora</td>
<td>mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guba</td>
<td>bay, gulf, estuary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dolina</td>
<td>valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zaliv</td>
<td>gulf, bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zapad</td>
<td>west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zapadn-yy, aya, oye</td>
<td>western</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zemlya</td>
<td>earth, land, country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krugl-yy, aya, oye</td>
<td>round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krut-oy, aya, oye</td>
<td>steep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mal-yy, aya, oye</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more</td>
<td>sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mys</td>
<td>cape, point of land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nizk-iy, aya, oye</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okean</td>
<td>ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ostrov</td>
<td>island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otmel</td>
<td>bank, shoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ozero</td>
<td>lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pereval</td>
<td>mountain pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pesok</td>
<td>sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poluostrov</td>
<td>peninsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proliv</td>
<td>strait, sound, channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reka</td>
<td>river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sever</td>
<td>north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>severny-yy, aya, oye</td>
<td>northern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seleniye</td>
<td>village, settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selo</td>
<td>village with a church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sopka</td>
<td>peak, mud volcano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utës</td>
<td>rock, crag, cliff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yug</td>
<td>south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yuzhn-yy, aya, oye</td>
<td>southern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

This work is an alphabetical list of the geographic names that are now applied and have been applied to places and features of the Alaska landscape. Principal names, compiled from modern maps and charts and printed in boldface type, generally reflect present-day local usage. They conform to the principles of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names for establishing standard names for use on Government maps and in other Government publications. Each name entry gives the present-day spelling along with variant spellings and names; identifies the feature named; presents the origin and history of the name; and, where possible, gives the meaning of an Eskimo, Aleut, Indian, or foreign name. Variant, obsolete, and doubtful names are alphabetically listed and are cross referenced, where necessary, to the principal entries.

Each name entry consists of two paragraphs. The first gives its application and location and presents variant forms. The second paragraph presents the history and meaning of the name.

The order of information in the first paragraph of a name entry is as follows:

Name.—The recommended name, normally conforming to present-day local and map usage in spelling and form.

Designation.—A standardized geographic term identifying the kind of feature named. See glossary of terms.

Population or elevation.—Expressed numerically. Population determined from the 1960 census or from an earlier census indicated by a date in parentheses after the population number. Elevations are normally given for the summits of mountains, peaks, hills, and passes. For a named mountain range, group of hills, ridges, the highest elevation is given unless it is more appropriate to express the average summit elevation. Elevations are determined from the most recent maps of the area.

Description.—The application of the name to the feature and its relation to other and more distinctive features, such as well-known mountains, lakes, or towns. The last part of the description is the name of the physical region in which the feature occurs. (See fig. 1.)

Geographical coordinates.—Latitude and longitude for mouths of streams, canyons, and ravines; for terminal ends of glaciers; for centers of bays, lakes, mountain and hill groups, ridges, and populated places; for summits of mountains, hills, peaks, and passes; and for the extremities of points of land and of some linear features requiring identification of both ends.

Board on Geographic Names decisions.—If the Board has taken action on the name or its application, the year of the most recent decision is given.

Map number.—This number, shown in parentheses, indicates the U.S. Geological Survey 1: 250,000-scale quadrangle map on which the named feature or place is shown. (See fig. 2.)

Variant names.—All known variant spellings and other names that have at any time been applied to the entry feature are listed alphabetically.

In the second paragraph of the entries, certain stereotyped phrasing used in the entries should be explained. The phrases "named by" and "name given by" refer to the act of a person or agency applying a new or different name to a feature. The expression "reported by" only means that the name was documented or reported outside the named feature's locality. The name may have been in use many years before the documentation. The phrase "prospectors' name" implies that the name giving was associated with the need for locating and filing a mining claim. Prospectors' names were given arbitrarily and often borrowed from other mining areas.

A Federal agency is referred to by its present official designation, abbreviation, or acronym even though it may have had a different designation at the time mentioned in the Dictionary entry. Exceptions to this rule involve obsolete agencies and those combined with others due to reorganization. The military title of a person refers to the rank he possessed on the date mentioned in the entry.

Where a published reference is not given for historical and quoted information, the information has been obtained from the Alaskan files and records of the U.S. Geological Survey, which date back to 1884. The reasons for giving a new name or changing an old one have been carefully recorded in the entry, in the exact words written by the person or agency responsible. This wording is shown in quotation marks.

Russian names are spelled according to the transliteration system recommended by the Board on Geographic Names. Meanings are given but may not be precise inasmuch as many of the Russian names used words or terms which were peculiar to the Kamchatka area of Siberia more than a hundred years ago, and present-day dictionaries may not give accurate connotations. Russian personal names, however, are given according to the present-day conventional spelling.
Native names presented the largest problem in compiling this dictionary. The native languages do not have established written forms, and the transcription of names from Eskimo, Aleut, or Indian into our Roman alphabet (some by way of the Russian Cyrillic alphabet), by nonlinguists, is extremely varied. The only choice was to present the names and their meanings as documented. Wherever possible, spellings based on the orthography recommended by the Board on Geographic Names have been added in brackets. This orthography, simply stated, is that consonants are pronounced except in a few diphthongs. Care should be taken in accepting the meaning of a native name listed in this dictionary. Often the meaning reported by a fieldman may express the reason for giving the name instead of the denotation of the word or words constituting the name. A real understanding requires knowledge of both the reason for giving a name and the meaning of the name, along with the relationship between the two.

**Figure 1.—Physical regions of Alaska. For another classification, see "Physiographic Divisions of Alaska," by Wahrhaftig (1965).**
### EXPLANATION OF FIGURE 1

#### Northern Alaska

1. Arctic Plain
2. Arctic Slope
3. Brooks Range
4. Porcupine Plateau
5. Yukon Flats
6. Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands
7. Kusulik Flats
8. Hogatza Highlands
9. Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland
10. Seward Peninsula Highlands
11. Nunatuq Hills
12. Koyukuk Lowland
13. Nowitna Lowland
14. Yukon-Tanana Highlands
15. Kuskokwim Lowland
16. Tanana Lowland
17. Innoko Lowland
18. Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains
19. Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta
20. Stony River Lowland
21. Lime Hills

#### Central Alaska

22. Alaska Range
23. Bristol Bay Lowland
24. Aleutian Range
25. Cock Inlet Lowland
26. Talkeetna Mountains
27. Copper River Basin
28. Wrangell Mountains
29. Chugach Mountains
30. St. Elias Mountains
31. Malaspina Coastal Plain
32. Coast Mountains
33. Alexander Archipelago

#### Southern Alaska

34. Kodiak Island
35. Aleutian Islands
36. Pribilof Islands
37. Nunivak Island
38. St. Matthew Island
39. St. Lawrence Island

### Origin of Names

The second paragraph of a name entry gives the available information concerning the origin (or derivation), history, and meaning of the name. The circumstances involved in the naming of some places are not known. Alaskan geographic names, however, are comparatively new, few being so old or so corrupt that their origins or meanings are wholly concealed. They are derived almost exclusively from six general sources, as follows:

- **Russian names.**—Vitus Bering, sent by Empress Anne of Russia, made landfall on the coast near Mount St. Elias on July 16, 1741, and thus officially recognized as the discoverer of Alaska. There is evidence, however, that a Russian party landed on the Seward Peninsula as early as 1732. After Bering's discovery, Russian interest centered on the lucrative fur trade, which began with the visits of hunting parties, the promyshleniki, and evolved into the powerful Russian American Company. The first permanent Russian settlement was established on Three Saints Bay, Kodiak Island, in 1784 and was later moved to St. Paul Harbor in 1792. The first Russian post in southeast Alaska, founded by Alexander Baranov in 1799, was near present-day Sitka. Russian explorations of Alaska, which continued until the purchase by the United States in 1867, was primarily confined to the Aleutians and the southern coastal areas, with some expansion up the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers. Thus, the major period of application of Russian names lasted about 125 years. Although many Russian names were translated after the American purchase, several hundred are still applied to Alaskan features.

- **Spanish names.**—Spanish exploration of Alaska was competitive with the Russian exploration. The expeditions sent out by Spain (or Mexico) were limited for the most part to the south coast, from the southern boundary of Alaska to Prince William Sound. One expedition traveled as far west as Unalaska and named a few points along that coast. In general, names of Spanish origin in Alaska are few and were given between 1774 and 1780; they originated mainly in 1775 and 1779 with the expeditions of Lt. Ignacio Arteaga and Bodega y Quadra. Many Spanish names once applied to the Alaskan landscape have never been widely used because of tardy and obscure publication.

- **British names.**—British naming activity in Alaska began with the 1778 expedition of Capt. James Cook. From time to time during the subsequent 80 years, English traders and naval officers contributed to the knowledge of Alaskan geography, and most of the names of major coastal features can be attributed to them. Noteworthy contributions in the 18th century were made by Captains G. Dixon, J. Meares, and N. Portlock; British fur traders; and especially Capt. George Vancouver, RN, during his extensive exploration and survey of the coast from Kodiak eastward and southward to Dixon Entrance from 1792 to 1794. Vancouver named many features, and because those features were fully described and mapped and the results published, most of the names remain unchanged today. During the 19th century, major contributions were made by Capt. F. Beechey, RN, 1826-27; Sir John Franklin, 1826; Sir Edward Belcher, RN, 1836-42; P. Dease and T. Simpson, factors of the Hudson Bay Company, 1837; and most especially the so-called Franklin search expeditions, 1848-54.
French names.—The explorations of the French were wholly confined to southeastern Alaska. The ill-fated La Pérouse expedition in 1786 was the only French voyage that contributed names to Alaskan features.

American names.—American whalers first entered the Arctic Ocean through Bering Strait in 1848 and thus began the American contribution to Alaska geographic names which has continued to the present day. The earliest large contribution was made by the U.S. Navy’s North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1853, chiefly in the Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea. Since the purchase of Alaska in 1867, many official expeditions have explored, surveyed, mapped, and named Alaskan features. The earliest work fell to the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (then Coast Survey), which directed its effort primarily to the Gulf of Alaska littoral. Systematic official exploration of the interior of Alaska began with Lt. F. Schwatka, USA, who made a reconnaissance of the Yukon River from source to mouth in 1883. The Revenue Marine Service, Navy, Army, Bureau of the Census, and several other Federal agencies all contributed significantly throughout Alaska.
Some of the densest concentrations of names in Alaska can be traced directly to the search for and mining of gold. The closing years of the 19th century brought large numbers of prospectors to the northern frontier, and their primary need was for maps and information to guide them through the country. To fulfill this need, the U.S. Geological Survey began a program of exploration and mapping in 1898, and through its topographic and geological work has since become a major force in establishing and documenting Alaskan names.

Native names.—A major contributor of geographic names has been the indigenous people of Alaska. In this work the native names have been divided into three linguistic groups—Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut. These divisions are not uniform because there is a divergent branch of the Eskimo linguistic group, however, the grouping is one of historical and geographical convenience. (See fig. 3.) A high percentage of Aleut names have migrated from the Skeena River area of British Columbia since 1887. See distribution map of Eskimo, Aleut, and Indian linguistic areas in 1890 (fig. 3).

Eskimo, Aleut, and Indian names, like those of the Europeans, are generally commonplace and descriptive. Native naming habits, however, have two characteristic differences. The natives tend to name many small, even minute, landmark features and ignore those that are large. Few mountains were named unless they stood alone and had some peculiar characteristic. For foot, boat, or sled travel, there was no need to name large and vague features. In addition, the natives commonly applied several names to one feature, based on the characteristics of its particular parts. Many streams, even short ones, had various names along their lengths. Many of the native names now appearing on published maps are long and unpronounceable by the average English-speaking person.

Geographic names evolve historically, their origins and forms being closely associated with the languages of the peoples who successively occupy the area. Thus, many native names are changed or altered in form as a result of adjusting to the new language—English. This is a universal process. However altered, many of these names have become or will become firmly established as part of the native heritage of the Alaska landscape.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURE 2

<table>
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<th>Map</th>
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Sources of Names

Many published maps, charts, manuscripts, maps, fieldsheets, name records, books, letters, and persons were consulted in preparing this work. Each entry in this dictionary aims to give reference to the source of the listed name. Source is herein defined as the first documentation of the name and its application. This section lists alphabetically many of the principal sources used in the dictionary. Dates in the boldface headings refer to the time spent on Alaskan or Russian American affairs. Dates following a person’s name in the discussion refer to birth and death years. The source information should be used in conjunction with the “Selected bibliography” given in the dictionary.

Abercrombie, William Ralph: 1884-19?

Capt. William Ralph Abercrombie, 1857-19?, USA, an aide of Gen. N. A. Miles, was selected in 1884 to lead an exploring expedition up the Copper River and across the Alaska Range to
the Yukon River. His attempt to ascend the Copper River was unsuccessful although he was able to survey the Copper River Delta and a portage route to Port Valdez. Abercrombie returned to Alaska in the spring of 1898 with more than 20 men. The expedition was divided into two parties: one, led by F. C. Schrader, USGS, assisted by Emil Mahlo, topographer, made reconnaissance surveys of the Prince William Sound and Copper River districts, and the other, led by Lt. P. G. Lowe, USA, traversed the trail from Valdez to Mentasta Pass, then to the Yukon via the Fortymile and Sixtymile Rivers. Abercrombie's report was published with that of Capt. E. F. Glenn.

Abercrombie returned to Alaska the following year with instructions to construct a military road from Valdez to Fort Egbert on the Yukon. Accompanying Abercrombie was Oscar Rohn, who made a geologic reconnaissance and topographic survey in the Wrangell Mountains and adjacent areas and provided a report of a route for reaching the interior goldfields of Alaska and Canada. Rohn's report was published in 1900 in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Geological Survey. Abercrombie's report was published by the U.S. Congress in "Compilation of Narratives of Explorations in Alaska." Abercrombie Mountain in the Valdez area was named for him.

Alaska Road Commission: 1905-56

The Alaska Road Commission was established by the U.S. War Department (later called the U.S. Department of Defense) in 1905 to survey and develop roads, trails, and mail routes between the coast and the mining areas. In 1932 the Alaska Road Commission was transferred to the U.S. Department of the Interior, where it remained until 1956 when its functions were assumed by the Bureau of Public Roads of the U.S. Department of Commerce. A survey of a land route for a mail and pack trail from Fairbanks to Council City on the Seward Peninsula was made during the summer of 1906 under Major Wilds P. Richardson, 1861-1929, USA, president of the Alaska Road Commission.

By 1917 the Alaska Road Commission had made 980 miles of wagon roads, 549 miles of sled roads, and 2,291 miles of trail. The principal wagon road was the Fairbanks-Valdez Road, now known as the Richardson Highway, named for Maj. Richardson. The 371-mile road connected the interior of Alaska with the Pacific Ocean.

In the early 1920's compilation of a series of 13 maps of the region south of Brooks Range was begun. In addition to wagon roads, sled roads, pack trails, and physical features, the maps showed the towns and villages with the latest census population and locations of shelter cabins along the trails. In addition, several reports have been made by the Alaska Road Commission that provide cartographic and toponymic material on Alaska.

Allen, Henry Tureman: 1885

Lt. (later Gen.) Henry Tureman Allen, 1859-1930, USA, graduated from West Point in 1882 and in 1884 was assigned to Sitka as an aide to Gen. Nelson A. Miles. In the summer of 1885 he made a remarkable journey of 1,500 miles with a complement of four men: Pvt. Frederick W. Fickett and Sgt. Cady Robertson, of the Army, and two prospectors, Peder Johnson, who was recruited at Nuchek, and John Brenmer, who joined the group at Tatel. On March 29 they ascended the Copper River, made a side trip up the Chitina, and proceeded to the head of the Chitistone. They resumed the voyage up the Copper, then up the Slana and down the Tetlin and Tanana to the Yukon. From there Allen and Fickett portaged to the Kanuti and traveled thence to the Koyukuk, where they proceeded upstream. They returned down the Koyukuk to the Yukon, then portaged to the Unalakleet and traveled down it to St. Michael. Allen named a considerable number of features, and his journey was subsequently praised as one of the greater explorations in the history of North America. The results were published in 1887. Allen Glacier and Mountain, near the head of the Tanana River, were named for this distinguished explorer.

Archimandritov: 1849-50

Capt. Archimandritov (enma) made surveys in the Kenai Peninsula and Kodiak Island areas about 1850 while in command of a Russian American Company (?) vessel. Some of his results were probably used in Tebenkov's atlas; copies of his manuscript maps and charts were used by the Russian American Company. His survey of Port Graham, Cook Inlet, was published as a harbor chart in 1869 by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. See Tebenkov.


Bagley, James Warren: 1907-16

James Warren Bagley, 1881-1947, USGS topographer from 1905 to 1918, began his Alaskan career in 1907 in the Yukon-Tanana region. This work continued until 1911 when he began topographic surveys in south-central Alaska, which continued for 5 years. During this period, Bagley experimented with the use of panoramic cameras for mapping.

Baker, Marcus: 1873-80


Barnard, Edward Chester: 1899-1900

Edward Chester Barnard, 1863-1921, USGS, topographer, surveyed the Fortymile River mining area in the summer of 1898 and made surveys on the Seward Peninsula in the summer of 1900. His work in the Fortymile district was published in 1899 on pages 174-177 of Public Resolution 25, U.S. 55th Congress,
second session, titled “Maps and Descriptions of Routes of Exploration in Alaska in 1898,” and was also published in 1901 as an atlas sheet of the U.S. Geological Survey titled “Reconnaissances of the Cape Nome and Norton Bay Regions, Alaska, in 1900.” His fieldsheets are the sources of over 200 prospectors’ names listed in the present dictionary.

Beardslee, Lester Anthony: 1879–80
Capt. (later Rear Adm.) Lester Anthony Beardslee, 1836–1903, USN, in command of the U.S.S. Jamestown, was sent to Sitka in 1879 because of the threat of an Indian uprising. Capt. Beardslee attempted to organize the local government, negotiated with the Indians to open Chilkoot Pass, and policed the illegal manufacture of liquor. Among the officers were Lt. (later Rear Adm.) Frederick Martin Symonds, 1846–1926, and Lt. (later Comdr.) Gustavus C. Hanus, 1848–1931, both of whom had worked for the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and were enthusiastic surveyors. The personnel of the Jamestown examined much of the Alexander Archipelago, and their work increased the geographic knowledge of that area and included the reporting of many new geographic names. A map of Sitka Harbor was made, and was published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Beardslee’s report was published in 1882. Beardslee’s name has been given to a group of islands, a passage, and a river. A bay, island, point of land, and reef have been named for Hanus. A bay and point of land were named for Symonds.

Becker, George Ferdinand: 1895
George Ferdinand Becker, 1847–1919, USGS geologist, accompanied by W. H. Dall and C. W. Purington, visited Alaska in 1895 for the purpose of examining and reporting on its coal and gold resources. Their examination was confined to the south coast from Sitka to Unalaska. It included several localities in the Alexander Archipelago, in the Kodiak and Cook Inlet areas, and along the Alaska Peninsula. The trip ended with a visit to Bogoslof Island.

Beechey, Frederick William: 1826–27
Capt. (later Rear Adm.) Frederick William Beechey, 1796–1856, RN, in command of H.M.S. Blossom, was sent from the Pacific Ocean through the Bering Strait to join Sir John Franklin, who was approaching Point Barrow from the east. Capt. Beechey arrived at Kotzebue Sound on July 22, 1826. Sailing north he made surveys along the coast to Point Barrow, the later part of the journey being accomplished by the ship’s Mate, Thomas Elson, in an open boat. Beechey left Kotzebue Sound October 13 and passing through Unimak Strait, reached San Francisco on November 7.

He returned to Kotzebue Sound on August 5, 1827, and the remainder of the season was spent in surveys about the Seward Peninsula. He left Alaskan waters in October.

Bering, Ivan Ivanovich: 1728–41
Capt. Comdr. Ivan Ivanovich (Vitus) Bering, 1680–1741, a Dane who entered the Imperial Russian Navy in 1704, is generally credited with the discovery of the American continent in the area now called Alaska. He was originally sent to the east by Peter the Great of Russia in 1728 to determine whether Asia and North America were a continuous landmass. He sailed the St. Gabriel, and it was on this trip that probably the first non-native name was applied to what is now a part of Alaska, when Bering sighted and named St. Lawrence Island in August 1728. It appears, however, that he did not see any part of the American continent.

In 1741 Bering made his famous voyage of discovery. After a long and involved overland expedition from St. Petersburg, he sailed from Petropavlovsk, Avacha Bay, on June 4 (O.S.), commanding the St. Peter, with a crew of 75, accompanied by Capt. Lt. Alexei (Alexei) Ilich Chirikov (?–1748) commanding the St. Paul, with 76 men. With Bering was Georg Wilhelm Steller, 1709–46, naturalist, and sailing with Chirikov was Prof. Delisle (Louis de l’Isle) de la Croyère (?–1741). Both ships sailed eastward together, but on the 20th (O.S.) they were separated by a storm and did not meet again. Bering made landfall, sighting Mount St. Elias on July 16 (O.S.). A few days later he landed Steller on Kayak Island for a few hours and then turned back, touching the Shumagin Islands and sighting several of the Aleutian Islands. He was driven ashore on Bering Island (U.S.S.R.), where he died of scurvy in December, sailing master Sven Waxel assuming command.

Chirikov, after the separation, continued to sail eastward, sighting land in the Alexander Archipelago, probably in the Sitka area, on July 15 (O.S.). On July 18 (O.S.) the first of two boats were sent ashore, the crews of both disappearing without a trace. After several days of waiting, Chirikov was forced to leave, his return taking him near the south end of Kenai Peninsula, near Kodiak Island, and along the Aleutian Islands; he returned to Petropavlovsk in October.

Several features in and adjacent to Alaska are named for Bering and Steller. Chirikov is commemorated by Chirikof Island and Waxel by Waxell Ridge in the Bering Glacier area.

Billings, Joseph: 1790–92
Capt. (later Commodore) Joseph Billings, 1761–1806, IRN, commanded a Russian exploring and surveying expedition to Alaska in 1790–92. He began his naval career in the Royal Navy and served on the Discovery during the expedition of Capt. James Cook, RN, in 1767–79. In 1783, he was assigned to the Imperial Russian Navy, and shortly afterward, in 1784, preparations for his expedition began. Empress Catherine of Russia issued an edict in 1785, officially appointing Billings to command “A Secret Astronomical and Geographical Expedition for navigating the Frozen Sea, describing its Coasts, and ascertaining the Situation of the Islands in the Seas between the two Continents of Asia and America” (Baner, 1886, p. 282). Billings’ first attempt in 1787 was unsuccessful. He sailed again in 1790 commanding the Slaya Rossy (Glory of Russia) and visited the Aleutian Islands and Kodiak Island before returning. In 1791 he visited the Near Islands, Tanaga, Pribilof, and St. Lawrence Islands, and the Aleutian Islands from Atka to Unalaska.

Blake, William P.: 1863. See Rynda Expedition.
Bodega y Quadra, Don Juan Francisco de la: 1775–79. See Spanish Expeditions.
British Admiralty

The British Admiralty published many charts relating to the early explorations of Alaska. Most of these were compilations from, or reproductions of, other maps previously made under the direction of Captains Cook, Beechey, and Vancouver, Sir John Franklin, and the officers of the Franklin searching expedition, and many were from published Russian charts. Some names on British Admiralty charts have not been traced to any other source, and for such names reference is simply made to the British Admiralty.

Brooks, Alfred Hulse: 1898–1912

Alfred Hulse Brooks, 1871–1924, USGS geologist from 1898 to 1923, first came to Alaska in 1898 as a geologist in the party of W. J. Peters, making geologic studies in the Tanana and White River basins. Again in 1899, with Peter’s party, he made a reconnaissance from Pyramid Harbor at the head of Lynn Canal to Eagle on the Yukon. He spent the summer season of 1900 on Seward Peninsula, his assistants being George Burr Richardson, 1872–1949, USGS geologist, and A. J. Collier. In 1901 he made a geologic examination of the Ketchikan mining district, southeastern Alaska, and a more hasty reconnaissance of the northern belt of southeastern Alaska.

In 1902 Brooks conducted an exploring expedition, including seven men and 20 pack horses, from the head of Cook Inlet to Rampart, on the Yukon, with D. L. Reaburn, topographer, and L. M. Prindle, geologic assistant. From Tyonek on Cook Inlet, the route lay northwest across the Skwentna River to the Kitchatna, up this stream and through Rainy Pass, down the Kuskokwim River for 200 miles along the northwestern base of the Alaska Range to the Kantsishna River drainage. From there they traveled northwest, then north along the 149th meridian across the Tanana and Tolovana Rivers, to Rampart, on the Yukon.


Brooks was vice chairman of the Alaska Railroad Commission in 1911–12 and chief geologist of the American Expeditionary Force during World War I. Brooks is commemorated in Alaska by the Brooks Range and Mount Brooks in the Alaska Range.


Butirkin (ccna): 1863. See Rynda Expedition.

Caamaño, Don Jacinto: 1792

Lt. Don Jacinto Caamaño was sent in 1792 by the Viceroy of Mexico, Count de Revilla Gigedo, in the corvette Aranzazu, to explore the northwest coast of North America from the Strait of Juan de Fuca northward. He left Mexico March 20, 1792, arrived in Bucareli Bay July 12, surveyed southward along the coasts of Alaska and British Columbia, and returned to Mexico February 6, 1793. Capt. George Vancouver, RN, met Caamaño in the field and apparently obtained copies of some of his maps, especially of places north of Dixon Entrance, which were incorporated in Vancouver’s work. (See fig. 4.)


Cantwell, John C.: 1884–1901

Lt. John C. Cantwell, USRCS, was taken to Cape Krusenstern in 1884 by Capt. Michael A. Healy, USN, commander of the revenue cutter Corwin. Cantwell, preceding by a few days the naval expedition of Lt. G. M. Stoney, ascended the Kobuk River about 185 miles. On his return he explored Selawik Lake and vicinity. Cantwell repeated his journey in 1885, traveling up the Kobuk to Walker Lake, which he named. Also disembarking from the Corwin in the summer of 1885 was 2d Asst. Eng. S. B. McLenegan, USRCS, who with one man explored about 250 miles up the Noatak. Reports of Cantwell’s and McLenegan’s 1885 explorations were published in 1889 and 1887, respectively, under the authorship of Capt. Healy.

In the summers of 1889, 1900, and 1901, Cantwell commanded the revenue steamer Nunivak on the Yukon River, and he wintered at the mouth of the Dall River during these years. From information gathered while on this duty, including a reconnaissance of the Dall River–Koyukuk Trail by 3d Lt. Eugene Blake, USRCS, and a reconnaissance of the Koyukuk River by 2d Lt. B. H. Camden, USRCS, sketch charts of the Yukon and Koyukuk Rivers were constructed but were not published. Cantwell’s report of the cruises of the Nunivak was published in 1902.

Capps, Stephan Reid: 1908–36

Stephan Reid Capps, 1881–1949, USGS geologist from 1907 to 1943, began his geological surveys in Alaska in 1908 and continued his Alaskan studies throughout the southern part of the State until 1936.


Chapin, Theodore Sheffield: 1910–19?

Theodore Sheffield Chapin, 1876–19?, USGS geologist from 1910 to 1920, did geological surveys in the southeast quarter of the State, including the Yukon-Tanana, Nenana-Susitna, Bremner, Seward Peninsula, and Ketchikan regions.

Chernov, Ivan: 1832–38

Ivan Chernov, ?–1877, was a Russian American Company pilot who made various surveys in the Aleutian Islands in the early 1830’s. These surveys were primarily at Amalia Island in the Andreanof group, and in the Rat Island group. Chernov, a creole, was given by the Indians to the Russians in 1804 as a hostage and was returned in 1805. During this year he was sent to the Russian navigation school at Sitka, after which he began a long period of service with the Russian American Company.
FIGURE 4.—A 1792 Spanish map of Bucareli Bay, by Don Jacinto Caamaño. Courtesy of Library of Congress.
Some of the results of his surveys were incorporated in Russian Hydrographic Department Charts 1378 and 1400. Chernenof Cape, on the north coast of Kodiak Island, was named for this navigator.

Chirikov, Alexei Ilich: 1741-42. See Bering.

Clerke, Charles: 1778. See Cook.

Clover, Richardson: 1885
Lt. Comdr. (later Rear Adm.) Richardson Clover, 1846-1919, USN, commanding the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Patterson, made surveys in the south end of the Alexander Archipelago in the summer of 1885. Extracts from his reports were published in the Coast and Geodetic Survey Annual Report for 1886. A bay, an island, a passage, and a point of land have been named for Clover.

Coghlan, Joseph Bullock: 1884
Comdr. (later Rear Adm.) Joseph Bullock Coghlan, 1844-1908, USN, commanded the U.S.S. Adams in southeast Alaska in the summer of 1884. He surveyed the interior passages north and east from Sitka Sound, through Peril Strait to Chatham Strait, and in and about Barlow Cove at the south end of Lynn Canal. The results of this work were incorporated on U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 727 and 728, published in 1885. An island in the Alexander Archipelago was named for Coghlan in 1885.

Collier, Arthur James: 1900-1904
Arthur James Collier, 1866-1939, USGS geologist, began his Alaskan work as assistant to A. H. Brooks in the Cape Nome region, Seward Peninsula, in 1900. An account of this work was published as a U.S. Geological Survey special report, "Reconnaissance of the Cape Nome and Norton Bay Regions, Alaska, 1900." The notes on climate and vegetation in that report were written by Collier.

He returned to the Seward Peninsula in 1901 as geologist with T. G. Gerdine's party. In 1902 Collier, with two assistants, made an examination of the coal deposits along the Yukon River from Dawson to the delta. Collier's fieldsheets along the Yukon River were the source of numerous names for the present dictionary.

In 1903 Collier, with F. C. Hess as assistant, returned to the Seward Peninsula in order to continue mineral-resource investigations and visited nearly all placer-mining camps on the peninsula. He also examined the tin deposits in the York region. In 1904 he spent 46 days making supplementary observations on the gold and tin deposits of the Seward Peninsula, and he then spent a month making a reconnaissance of the Cape Lisburne coal deposits. Collier also made a geologic and topographic survey along the coast and several miles inland, from Cape Beaufort to Cape Thompson, a distance of 140 miles. An account of these operations may be found in the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Geological Survey, 1905. Collier's fieldsheets of the reconnaissance were the source of some Eskimo geographic names.

Collett, James: 1789. See Meares.

Cook, James: 1778
Capt. James Cook, RN, 1728-99, went to sea as an apprenticed seaman and entered the Royal Navy at the age of 27. He rose in rank by merit and was sent on two scientific expeditions—the first to the South Pacific in 1768-71 and the second to Antarctica in 1772-75.

In July 1776 the British Admiralty instructed Capt. Cook to proceed with Capt. Charles Clerke, RN, to the northwest coast of North America and from there north in an attempt to find a passage by sea from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Cook commanded the Resolution and Clerke the Discovery. The ships sailed from Plymouth to Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, Tahiti, the Hawaiian Islands, and Nootka Sound in Vancouver Island, arriving March 30, 1778. From then until October 3, 1778, Cook cruised northward and westward along the North American coast to Icy Cape, in the Arctic Ocean, and sketched the chief outlines of this coast, hitherto practically unknown. During this trip Cook applied names to numerous features that were discovered. Leaving Unalaska on October 27, 1778, he returned to the Hawaiian Islands where he was killed by the natives on February 14, 1779. The two vessels later returned to the northwest coast of North America for additional exploration but, being unable to find a northwest passage, turned south and sailed for England, arriving there on October 4, 1780. The British Admiralty published in 1784-85 an account of this voyage in three volumes and a large atlas. Cook is commemorated in Alaska by Cook Inlet and Mount Cook.

Coxe, William: 1780
William Coxe (later Reverend, Archdeacon of Wilts), an English scholar, visited the Russian court in St. Petersburg and was given permission by Empress Catherine to search the archives and study the records of the early Russian discoveries made between Asia and America from 1741 to 1780. The result of his research was published in 1780 under the title "Account of the Russian Discoveries between Asia and America." The third edition of this work, published in London in 1787, was frequently used in the preparation of this dictionary in connection with early naming in the Aleutian Islands, Alaska Peninsula, and Kodiak Island.

Croyère, Louis de l'Isle de la: 1741. See Bering.

Dall, William Healy: 1865-99
William Healy Dall, 1845-1927, first went to Alaska in 1865 in the employment of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition. In 1867 Dall succeeded Robert Kennicott as director of the scientific corps of the Western Union Expedition. He returned to the United States in 1868 and wrote "Alaska and its Resources," which was published in 1870.

In 1871 Dall was appointed Acting Assistant of the U.S. Coast Survey (later U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey). Aboard the Humboldt in 1871 and 1872 and the Yukon in 1873 and 1874, Dall made reconnaissance surveys along the coast from Sitka westward to Attu at the end of the Aleutians and northward in the Bering Sea as far as Nunivak and the Pribilof Islands. Mark Walrod Harrington assisted Dall in 1871-72. Dall returned to Washington, D.C., at the end of 1874 in order to write the 1879 Coast Pilot and its appendix, with the assistance of Marcus Baker.

In 1880 Dall again returned to Alaska aboard the Yukon and cruised along the coast from Sitka to Unalaska and northward...
nearly to Point Barrow. The result of this trip was a series of some 50 charts and plans published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey as well as the 1883 Coast Pilot and its appendix.

In 1884 Dall resigned from the Coast and Geodetic Survey and began work with the U.S. Geological Survey as a paleontologist detailed to the U.S. National Museum where he was curator of the Division of Mollusks and Tertiary Fossils until his death. In 1895 he returned to Alaska accompanied by G. F. Becker and C. W. Purinton for the purpose of studying and reporting on coal and gold resources. In 1899 he returned to Alaska with the Harriman Expedition.

Dall reported a large number of names in Alaska in his early publications and is credited with giving a considerable number of names. In commemoration of this distinguished person, Dall Mountain in the McKinley Range and Dall Island in southeastern Alaska, as well as several other features in Alaska, were named for him.

Davidov, Gavril Ivanovich: 1803

Two Russian naval officers, Gavril Ivanovich Davidov, 1784-1809, IRN, and Lt. Nikolai Alexandrovich Khvostov, 1776-1809, IRN, traveled from St. Petersburg to Sitka in 1802-4 for the purpose of scientific research along the Aleutian Islands and Kodiak Island and in the Cook Inlet area. This voyage was undertaken with their Government's permission under the auspices of the Russian American Company. Davidov wrote an account of the journey, including descriptions of the places visited, which was published in two volumes in St. Petersburg in 1810 and 1812.

Davidson, George: 1867-69

Assistant George Davidson, 1825-1911, went to Alaska prior to its purchase by the United States aboard the revenue cutter Lincoln. He did reconnaissance work off the coast while the final negotiations were underway, making observations at Sitka, Chilkat, Kodiak, and Unalaska. His report was published in the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Annual Report for 1867 and separately as "Coast Pilot of Alaska, First Port, from Southern Boundary to Cook's Inlet." Davidson also provided material for charts of Sitka, St. Paul Harbor, Kodiak, and Captains Bay on Unalaska Island, which were published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1869.

Davidson returned to Alaska in 1869 to do further reconnaissance surveying in the Alexander Archipelago. While in the Chilkat River valley, he observed the total solar eclipse on August 7, 1869. Subsequently, he returned to the United States where he worked with G. R. Putnam and others until his separation from the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1895. Several features in Alaska were named for this scientist.

Dease, Peter Warren: 1837. See Simpson.

Delisle de la Croyère, Louis: 1741. See Bering.

Dickins, Edmund Finlay: 1899-1905

Assistant Edmund Finlay Dickins, USC&GS, was in command of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Gedney from 1899 to 1905. In 1899 he connected the triangulation surveys of Chatham and Sumner Straits. In 1901-2, Dickins joined J. F. Pratt in making hydrographic and topographic surveys in the Alexander Archipelago from Chatham Strait to Inian Islands, and in 1903-4 he did survey work in the Davidson Inlet and Iphigenia Bay area. The surveys extended from Moira Sound to bays on Prince of Wales Island. His reports were published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in its annual reports in 1900 and 1902-4 and incorporated onto the charts.

Dixon, George: 1786-87. See Portlock.

Doroshin, Peter P.: 1848

Peter P. Doroshin, mining engineer of the Russian American Company, was sent to its American possessions in 1847 to examine the gold resources. He traveled in the ship Atka to Baranof Island and Cook Inlet. His results were published in the Russian Mining Journal for 1866.


Duffield, Will Ward: 1897

In April 1897 Assistant Will Ward Duffield, 1841-?, USC&GS, was directed to conduct a topographical survey of the Pribilof Islands and the seal rookeries. Assisting in this survey were Fremont Morse, G. R. Putnam, and G. L. Flower. Complete topographical surveys were made of St. Paul, St. George, Walrus, and Otter Islands. Results of these surveys were published on U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey charts in 1898.

Eakin, Henry Miner: 1907-21

Henry Miner Eakin, 1883-1936, USGS geologist, did geological surveys for 11 years in Alaska.

Eldridge, George Homans: 1898

George Homans Eldridge, 1854-1905, USGS geologist, with Robert Muldrow, 1864-1946, USGS topographer from 1887 to 1928, made a reconnaissance of the Susitna River basin in the summer of 1898. Their explorations extended from the head of Cook Inlet up the Susitna to about the north boundary of present Mount McKinley National Park. Both men are commemorated by features such as Mount Eldridge and Muldrow Glacier, in the Mount McKinley region.

Elliott: Henry Wood: 1872-76

Henry Wood Elliott, 1846-1930, a naturalist, was chosen as a member of the scientific corps of the 1865-67 Western Union Telegraphic Expedition but served solely in Canada. In 1872 he was appointed assistant agent of the U.S. Treasury Department for the Pribilof Islands. He remained in this position the following year. In 1874, aboard the revenue cutter Reliance, under command of Capt. Baker (crrn), Elliott and Lt. Washburn Maynard, USN, visited the Pribilof Islands and the islands of Sitka, Kodiak, Unalaska, St. Matthew, and St. Lawrence. His reports were published in 1875 and 1876. He also wrote a monograph on the Pribilof Islands, which was published in the 10th Census, in 1880, and as separate editions in 1881 and 1882. Included in the monograph were two maps of Pribilof Islands made in 1874 by Elliott and Maynard. Many names were obtained from these maps and text for the present dictionary.

Erickson Hjalmar: 1900-1902

First Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA, was "selected for the duty of exploring and locating the most feasible route for a military road from Camp Rampart [Rampart], or some point in the
vicinity, to Fort Egbert [Eagle], Alaska, southward of the Yukon Flats * * *.” Following this official order Erickson, assisted by William Yanert, a civilian employee of the U.S. Army Signal Corps, left St. Michael in August 1900 and spent several months exploring and mapping the area between Rampart and Eagle on the south side of the Yukon River. The sketch maps made by the expedition furnished many new prospectors’ names. Erickson recommended against a road and recommended the construction of a telegraph line instead.

Etolin, Adolph Karlovich: 1818-45

Capt. Adolph Karlovich Etolin, IRN, was governor of the Russian American colonies from 1841 to 1845. In 1822-24 Etolin, with Kromchenko (cnna), IRN, participated in one of the principal expeditions of the Russian American Company, exploring and surveying the Bering Sea coast. During this expedition detailed surveys of the coast, from Bristol Bay to the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, and of Norton Sound, were made. Tamgas Harbor and Kaigani Strait were surveyed by Etolin in 1833, and the results were published in 1846 on Russian Hydrographic Department Chart 1396. In 1839 Etolin, in command of the Russian American Company ship Nikolai, sailed from Russia to the colonies, assuming the duties of governor in 1841. He is commemorated in Alaska by Etolin Island in southeast Alaska and by Etolin Strait in the Bering Sea.

Faris, Robert Lee: 1898-1901

Assistant Robert Lee Faris, 1868-1932, USC&GS, accompanied Assistant J. F. Pratt, USC&GS, in 1898-1900. During this period Faris, in charge of a subparty, made surveys in the vicinity of the Yukon River Delta, the results of which were incorporated in U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 9370 and 9373. In 1901 Faris accompanied Assistant Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, during the survey of the Sannak Islands off the south end of the Alaska Peninsula.

Fassett, Henry Clifford: 1900-1919

Henry Clifford Fassett, USBF, worked in Alaska from 1900 until 1919. While on the U.S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross, under command of Lt. Comdr. Moser, USN, in 1900-01, he made studies of the southern coast of Alaska from Dixon Entrance to Nushagak Bay. In 1903, Fassett continued his research on the Albatross under the command of Lt. F. Swift, USN. In his reports he described the early canning industry at Karluk and dredging operations at several places along the Alaskan coast. He also sketched several maps, on which he reported native names in the areas he visited. Fassett Glacier and Fassett Point were named for him.

FitzGerald, Gerald: 1921-30

Gerald FitzGerald, 1899- , USGS topographer from 1917 to 1957, did his first work in Alaska in 1921 in the Iniskin oil field on Cook Inlet. He spent four seasons, from 1923 to 1926, as topographer with field parties exploring the newly established Naval Petroleum Reserve 4 in northwestern Alaska. FitzGerald’s fieldsheets represent the first documentation of some Eskimo names and new names given by the field parties. He also did topographic surveys in southwest Alaska. He was Chief Alaskan Topographer, 1938-42, and Chief Topographic Engineer, 1947-57, for the U.S. Geological Survey.

Flemer, John Adolph: 1898-1905

Assistant John Adolph Flemer, USC&GS, went to Alaska with Assistant John Nelson, USC&GS, in 1898 to make a topographic reconnaissance survey of the region near Lynn Canal. While there, in 1898-99, he cooperated with the Canadians in taking terrestrial photos from high places and utilizing them in surveys along the boundary. His reports appeared in the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Annual Report for 1899, and the information provided by the surveys was applied to the charts of the area.

Flemer also participated in the boundary surveys in southeastern Alaska in 1903-05 under the Alaska Boundary Tribunal.

Franklin, Sir John: 1826

Sir John Franklin, 1786-1847, RN, English Arctic explorer, made explorations along the Arctic coast of Alaska in July and August 1826. He planned to meet Capt. F. W. Beechey, RN, at or near Point Barrow and thus complete the exploration of the coast of northwest North America. After wintering at Fort Franklin (in Canada), Sir John descended the Mackenzie River to its mouth and traveled by small boat westward along the coast into Alaska as far as Beechey Point, where he turned back owing to the lateness of the season. Franklin and his crew disappeared on an expedition in northern Canada in 1847. The search for the missing expedition motivated intense exploration of the northern Alaskan coastline. See Franklin Searching Expeditions.

Franklin Searching Expeditions: 1849-54

Numerous Arctic expeditions were sent out by the British Government in search of Sir John Franklin’s party. The first began July 25, 1849, when Lt. W. J. Pullen, RN, accompanied by Lt. W. H. Hooper, RN, led a party of four boats and 25 men from Comdr. T. E. L. Moore’s, RN, ship Plover on a traverse of the Arctic coast from Wainwright Inlet to Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie River; they reached Fort Simpson October 3. Both Pullen and Hooper’s accounts were published.

Several other expeditions followed. In the summer of 1850 Moore made a boat journey from a locality south of Point Barrow to Cape Simpson. He is credited with the naming of the eastern four of the Plover Islands after his ship and the naming of several other islands for his officers. Capt. Robert McClure, RN, in command of the Investigator, passed Point Barrow on August 5, 1850, and Flaxman Island on the 18th, but was lost in fog and snow until the 21st, when the ship approached the Mackenzie River.

Capt. Richard Collinson, RN, commander of the Enterprise, passed Point Barrow in July 1851 and made observations along the coast, wintered 2 years in British territory, started his return trip in September 1853, and on the 26th was frozen in for the winter. Collinson and his men made several attempts to explore the region. On July 10, 1854, Lt. Jago left the Enterprise in a whaleboat for Point Barrow, where he arrived July 24. The Enterprise broke free July 16, but because of the ice was not able to reach Point Barrow until August 8.

Comdr. Rochfort Maguire, RN, of the Plover, wintered in Moore Harbor, Elson Lagoon, between 1852 and 1854 and made several trips yielding geographical information which was incor
porated in the charts made by Master Thomas Hull. Maguire and his ship's surgeon, John Simpson, are credited with naming and reporting Eskimo names for a number of Arctic features. Simpson recorded considerable information about the Eskimo of northern Alaska and was responsible for drawing a map of the north coast between Point Barrow and Humphreys Point on the basis of information given by Eskimos.

 Accounts of these expeditions were published in the 1850's in various publications. The reports and papers published by Great Britain were used in the compilation of the present dictionary.

**General Land Office: 1889-**

The General Land Office was established in 1812 as part of the U.S. Treasury Department. It was transferred in 1849 to the newly created U.S. Department of the Interior. In 1946, the General Land Office, the Grazing Service, and the Surveyor General's Office were combined to form the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

The General Land Office first worked in Alaska in 1897 when the office of Surveyor General of the District of Alaska was created. The first Surveyor General was William L. Distin, who served until 1914. The establishment of the Copper River meridian and base line in 1905 was the beginning of the rectangular system of surveys in Alaska.

In 1910, Congress appropriated $100,000 for subdivision surveys of public lands in Alaska. With the cooperation of the U.S. Geological Survey, the General Land Office initiated work in the vicinity of Fairbanks under the direction of R. H. Sargent, USGS. The U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey provided precise astronomical observations for latitude, longitude, and azimuth at Fairbanks, Tanana, and Copper Center. In 1915, 15 field parties were organized to extend the cadastral surveys to the Bering River, Matanuska, and Nenana coal fields, opened in 1914. At the same time the rectangular surveys were extended to the widely separated areas in the Cook Inlet district, along The Alaska Railroad, and to Haines. The townsites of Douglas, Eska, Fairbanks, Haines, and Sitka were surveyed during this period.

By 1922, 1,550,000 acres were surveyed in Alaska. During the next two decades surveys were expanded on the Alaska and Kenai Peninsulas, and the survey of Mount McKinley National Park was completed; thus, 2,500,000 acres had been surveyed by 1940.

At the close of World War II and after the conflict in Korea, surveying activity greatly increased with the influx of homesteaders. The achievement of statehood in 1959 and the subsequent transfer of public lands to the State of Alaska, as well as the discovery of oil, have led to increased surveying. By 1966, 11,440,000 acres in Alaska had been surveyed by the Bureau of Land Management. Over the years the surveyors have reported names when they found them and have given names where needed.

**Geoghegan, Richard Henry: 1902-43**

Richard Henry Geoghegan, 1866-1943, linguist and master of many languages including Gaelic, Greek, and Chinese, was born in Ireland, studied at Oxford University in England, and came to Alaska as a court reporter under James Wickersham, who was then U.S. district judge. Geoghegan became interested in Alaskan native languages and is primarily known for his translations, from Russian, of Father Ioann Veniaminov's Aleut and Tlingit vocabularies. Both he and his brother, James T. Geoghegan, who also came to Alaska, collected word lists of various Indian tribes that included geographic names. Most of his manuscript material is at the University of Alaska and the State Historical Library.

**Gerding, Thomas Golding: 1899-1907**


**Gilbert, John Jacob: 1900-1901**

Assistant John Jacob Gilbert, USCGS, commanded the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Pathfinder in 1900-1901. In 1900 he surveyed the shore of Norton Sound from St. Michael Harbor to Golovnin Bay. The following year he surveyed the Fox Islands and the passes between the eastern Aleutian Islands between Unalaska and Unimak Islands. These surveys were included in new charts published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the Norton Sound and Fox Island areas. Gilbert's reports were published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1901 and 1902.

**Glass, Henry: 1881**

Comdr. (later Rear Adm.) Henry Glass, 1844-1908, USN, in command of the U.S.S. Wachusett, succeeded Capt. L. A. Beardslee at the Sitka station in 1881. The surveying done by Symonds and Hanus under Beardslee was continued under Glass and was published by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. A peninsula and point of land were named for Glass.

**Glenn, Edwin Forbes: 1898-99**

Capt. (later Maj. Gen.) Edwin Forbes Glenn, 1857-1926, USA, was ordered in 1898 to establish a camp at Port Wells, Prince William Sound, and explore for routes to the Copper and Susitna Rivers. He was then to proceed to Cook Inlet and explore for routes to the Tanana. Accompanying Glenn was W. C. Mendenhall, USGS, who made geologic and topographic reconnaissance from Resurrection Bay to the Tanana. Also in the party were Lt. J. C. Castner, USA, who reached the Yukon via Lake Louise and the Delta and Tanana Rivers, and Sgt. William Yanert, USA, who explored the headwaters of the Susitna. The results of this series of ventures was published with those of Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA. In 1899 Glenn returned to continue his explorations of the previous year. Mount Glenn in the Chugach Mountains was named for him.

**Glotov, Stephen: 1763-66**

Stephen Glotov, Russian fur trader, was the first to visit and trade peacefully with the natives of Umnak and Unalaska Islands during his voyage of 1758-62 on the ship Yulian, which he commanded. His second voyage, in command of the Andreian i Natalia, in 1762-65 was one of the most important of the early
expeditions to the Aleutian Islands in that it marked the turning point of the free lance customs of the Promyshleniki (fur hunters). Glotov traveled as far east as Kodiak Island, landing on September 8, 1763, and probably was the first European to visit this island. For a further account of his travels, see Bancroft (1886) and Coxe (1787).

Grant, Ulysses Sherman: 1903–10

Ulysses Sherman Grant, 1867–1932, USGS geologist from 1904 to 1925, did geological investigations in the Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula area. He is credited with the naming and reporting of many names in that area.

Grewingk, Constantin: 1850

In 1850 Dr. Constantin Grewingk, 1819–87, published a “Contribution to the Knowledge of the Orography and Geography of the Northwest Coast of America and Neighboring Islands” in German. In this article Grewingk reported many names which have been used in this dictionary. Grewingk Glacier, on the Kenai Peninsula, was named for this writer.

Griggs, Robert Fiske: 1915–30

Robert Fiske Griggs, 1881–1962, botanist, was chosen director of six National Geographic Society Mount Katmai expeditions in 1915–19 and 1930, during which he named nearly 50 geographic features in the Katmai region. He was commemorated by the naming of Mount Griggs in Katmai National Monument.


Ernest G. Hamilton, USGS topographer, worked with F. H. Moffit, geologist, on the Kenai Peninsula in 1904 and with G. C. Martin, geologist, mapping the Controller Bay area in 1905.

Hanus, Gustavus C. See Beardslee.

Harriman Alaska Expedition: 1899

In the summer of 1899 Edward Henry Harriman, 1848–1909, of New York, chartered the steamer George W. Elder and, inviting about 30 scientific men, sailed to Alaska. Many of the guests did some exploration, carried out surveys, collected specimens, and took photographs. The Harriman Alaska Expedition cruised 9,000 miles with about 50 stops; it left Seattle on July 1 and returned August 31. The results of the expedition were published in 12 volumes. The expedition named several geographic features, including Harriman Fiord and Harriman Glacier in the Chugach Mountains region.

Hayes, Charles Willard: 1891

Charles Willard Hayes, 1859–1916, USGS geologist from 1887 to 1911, was detailed to accompany an expedition led by Lt. Frederick Schwatka, organized by a syndicate of newspapers, to explore the region lying between Lynn Canal and the Copper River. The route followed up Taku Inlet, down the Teslin and Lewes, up the White, over Skolai Pass, and down the Chitina and Copper. Several new names were added to Alaskan maps by this expedition. Hayes made the first classification of Alaskan physiographic provinces. Several features in Alaska are named for him.

Helm, James M.: 1886. See Snow.
decision, surveying and monumenting of the boundary southeast of Mount St. Elias was begun in 1904. The survey of this area was completed in 1920 and resulted in 13 maps. The maps were individually published upon their completion and were collectively published in 1951 by the International Boundary Commission, U.S. Department of State, under the title “Joint Maps of the International Boundary between the United States and Canada, from Cape Muzon to Mount St. Elias.” The surveying and monumenting of the boundary along long. 141° W. between 1907 and 1913 resulted in 38 maps. The first 32 sheets were published individually in 1914; sheets 33–38 were published in 1918. The International Boundary Commission collectively published the maps in 1918 under the title “Atlas of the International Boundary between the United States and Canada, Arctic Ocean to Mount St. Elias.” Many local names were reported by personnel of the survey parties. They also gave names in commemoration of persons, events, or conditions.

**Jackson, Sheldon: 1877-1906**

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, 1834-1909, Presbyterian missionary, first visited Alaska in 1877 in the interests of schools and missions. Because he had repeatedly visited Alaska, he had established missionary schools there, and had written a book on Alaska. Jackson in 1885 was appointed U.S. general agent for education in Alaska. Thereafter he made annual visits to Alaska, traveling extensively in various areas on inspection tours. In 1891 he began the importation of reindeer into Alaska from Siberia as a means of improving native conditions. Jackson remained general agent until 1906, when he was recalled. Reports by Jackson and his subordinates were published annually from 1890 to 1906.

**Jarvis, David Henry: 1897-98**

In the winter of 1897-98, Lt. (later Capt.) David Henry Jarvis, 1852-19?, USRCS, conducted an overland expedition for the relief of the whaling fleet imprisoned by the ice in the vicinity of Point Barrow. On December 16, 1897, he and three companions were landed on Nunivak Island by the revenue cutter Bear.

From Nunivak Island the expedition traveled by dog teams across the delta and lake country to Andreafski, on the Yukon, thence down the Yukon and along the coast to St. Michael. From St. Michael the route lay along the coast of Norton Sound to Cape York, by one section, and across the base of Seward Peninsula to Kotzebue Sound, by another. From the various stations on the shore of Norton Sound, a herd of 448 reindeer was collected and driven across Kotzebue Sound on the ice and thence along the Arctic coast to Point Barrow, which was reached on March 29, 1898.

This expedition was more remarkable for the feat than its contributions to geographic knowledge. A detailed account was published in 1899 in the report of the Bear, under the authorship of the U.S. Revenue-Cutter Service.

A mountain, stream, and village have been named in commemoration of Jarvis, who in 1902 was appointed collector of customs for Alaska.

**Jones, Ernest Lester: 1913-1929**

Ernest Lester Jones, ?-1929, veterinary surgeon, served as Deputy Commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries (later included in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), from 1913 to 1915, during which period he named many features in Alaska. He also wrote “Report of Alaska Investigations in 1914,” published by the Bureau of Fisheries in 1915.

In 1915, President Woodrow Wilson appointed him Superintendent of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, an office he retained until his death in 1929. While in office he reorganized the Coast and Geodetic Survey and included added emphasis on Alaskan surveys. During his administration he named several new features in Alaska.

**Kadin (cnna): 1963.** See Rynda Expedition.

**Kennicott, Robert: 1860-62, 1865-66.** See Western Union Telegraph Expedition.

**Kennon, Beverley: 1854-55.** See North Pacific Exploring Expedition.

**Khvostov, Nikolai Alexandrovich: 1803.** See Davidov.

**Kilbuck, John Henry: 1885-1922.** See Spurr.

**Kotzebue, Otto von: 1816-17**

Lt. Otto von Kotzebue, 1878-1846, IRN, in command of the brig Rurik, sailed on an exploratory mission to America in 1816 with the hope of finding a northwest passage. He landed on Saint Lawrence Island on July 27, crossed Bering Strait on July 31, and entered the sound which he named for himself on August 3, 1816. Kotzebue explored and mapped these areas and in 1821 published an account of his travels; the account was translated in London by H. E. Lloyd in the same year.

**Krause, Arthur: 1882**

Two brothers, Arthur Krause, 1851-?, and Aurel Krause, 1848-?, were sent in 1881 by the Bremen Geographical Society to the Chukotsk Peninsula in Siberia. After completing their studies there, they traveled to the Chilkat Inlet where they mapped the area and made intensive studies of the Tlingit Indians. Aurel returned to Germany in the spring of 1882, and Arthur made two journeys into Canada. Results of their journeys were published in German in 1883 and 1885. The English translation by Edna Gunther of their study of the Tlingit Indians was published in 1956.

**Krause, Aurel: 1882.** See Krause, Arthur.

**Krenitzin, Peter Kuzmich: 1768-69**

Capt. Peter Kuzmich Krenitzin, 1770-?, IRN, in command of the sloop St. Catherine, and his assistant, Lt. Michael Levashov, IRN, in command of the hooker St. Paul, cruised through the eastern Aleutian Islands in 1768-69. This expedition was organized and conducted as a mission of observation, physical and cultural, of the regions visited, under the auspices of the Imperial Russian Government. The first account of this voyage, with a track chart, was published in 1780 by Coxe (1787). Port Levashov, on the north coast of Unalaska Island, and the Krenitzin Islands, also in the eastern Aleutians, were named for these two men. See Bancroft (1866).

**Krusenstern, Adam Johann von: 1804-5**

Lt. Comdr. (later Adm.) Adam Johann von Krusenstern, 1770-1846, IRN, was appointed in 1802 by Alexander 1 of Russia to
lead an expedition for “exploring the Russian Pacific shores and of developing diplomatic and trade relations with Japan and China.” This expedition, 1803–6, commanded by Krusenstern on the Nadezhda, accompanied by Capt. U. T. Lisianski, IRN, on the Neva, resulted in the first circumnavigation of the world by the Russians. The first part of the journey was concerned with the delivery of supplies to the Russian American Company and was followed by an exploration of the Siberian coast and a diplomatic mission to Japan. Many surveys were carried out on this voyage, Krusenstern later being responsible for many publications on the North Pacific including an atlas of the Pacific Ocean published in 1827, although he never set foot on the northwest coast of America. Several maps of this atlas were used in the preparation of this dictionary. Krusenstern is commemorated by Cape Krusenstern, in northwest Alaska.

Kuritzien: 1849

Full Pilot Kuritzien (cnna), IRN, made a survey of Unmak Island in the Aleutian Islands about 1849. His map was published as an inset on map 25 of the 1852 Tebenkov atlas.

Langsdorff, Georg Heinrich von: 1804–5

Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff, 1774–1852, a member of the Russian embassy to Japan headed by Ambassador Nikolai Rezanov, sailed with Lt. Comdr. A. J. von Krusenstern, IRN, on the Nadezhda in 1803. In 1805 he left Krusenstern’s company in Siberia and, with Rezanov, he then traveled to the Pribilof Islands, Unalaska and Kodiak Islands, Sitka, and California before returning to Russia. An account of his travels was published in London in 1813–14.

La Pérouse, Jean Francois de Galaup de: 1786

In 1785 Louis XVI of France placed Jean Francois de Galaup (Comte?) de La Pérouse, 1741–88, in charge of a scientific exploring expedition to search for a northwest passage and to establish a valid claim in northwest North America. La Pérouse, in command of the vessel La Boussole, was accompanied by Capt. de Langle, in command of the L’Astrolabe. Sailing from France in 1785, via Cape Horn and Hawaii, they sighted the coast of Alaska in the vicinity of Yakutat on June 24, 1786. La Pérouse landed at Lituya Bay, made a detailed examination, and took formal possession. They then sailed south, surveying the coast to Monterey, Calif. The expedition was last heard from in 1788 off the coast of Australia. La Pérouse had sent his interpreter Jean, Baron de Lesseps, back to France along an overland route with maps and records of the expedition. The results of the expedition were published in 1797 by the French Government. (See fig. 5.) English editions were published the following year. La Pérouse Glacier and Mountain, in the southern part of the St. Elias Range, were named for this navigator.

Leffingwell, Ernest de Koven: 1906–14

Ernest de Koven Leffingwell, 1876–1906, first went to Alaska in 1906 with Capt. Ejnar Mikkelsen in the schooner Duchess of Bedford on the Anglo-American Polar Expedition. They sailed north, around Point Barrow to Flaxman Island on the Arctic coast. Although Mikkelsen returned home the following year and published his narrative, Leffingwell lived with the Eskimos another year.

He returned to the Flaxman Island base in 1909 and remained 3 years doing geological and geographical studies of the Canning River region; during this time, he compiled the first accurate maps of a part of the north coast of Alaska. Another year was spent in the area in 1913–14. The results of this work, done mostly without assistance and at Leffingwell’s own expense, were published as a U.S. Geological Survey professional paper. Leffingwell had an interest in geographical nomenclature, and his work contains a list of names on the Arctic coast of Alaska which were applied by explorers, obtained from the Eskimos, or given by himself.

Leslie Expedition: 1890–91

In the spring of 1890 Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper sent an expedition to Alaska. Early in May E. J. Glave, executive officer and artist, E. Hazard Wells, chief of operations, and Alfred B. Schanz, astronomer and historian, accompanied by Frank Price and John Dalton, guide, ascended the Chilkat River. The party split at Lake Kusawa in Canada.

Though an extensive endeavor, actual geographic contributions of the expedition were limited to Glave’s descent of the Alek River, Well’s examination of the area near the upper Tanana and Tok Rivers, and Schanz’s survey of the region which placed Lake Clark definitely on the maps. Schanz’s chapter on the Nushagak district was published in the 11th Census, in 1890 (1893, p. 91–97). Leslie Glacier and Pass, at the head of the Chilkat River, were named by the expedition, but these names have not survived. Mount Glave in Canada near the headwaters of the Klehini River was named for the leader of the expedition.

Levashef, Michael: 1768–69. See Krenitizin.

Lindenberg: 1838

In 1838 a survey and chart was made of the head of Lynn Canal and the lower end of the Chilkat River by Lindenberg (cnna). This chart was published in 1848 as an inset on Russian Hydrographic Department Chart 1836. The Lindenberg Peninsula, on the eastern side of Kupreanof Island, was named for this navigator by his countrymen.

Lisianski, Urey Theodorovich: 1804–5

Capt. Urey Theodorovich Lisianski, 1773–1837, IRN, in command of the Neva, accompanied by Adm. A. J. von Krusenstern, IRN, on the Nadezhda, made the first Russian circumnavigation of the world in 1803–6. Lisianski parted company with Krusenstern near the Hawaiian Islands and sailed for Kodiak while Krusenstern continued to the Far East. When Lisianski arrived at Kodiak on July 14, 1804, he learned that the Indians had destroyed the Russian settlement at Sitka. Lisianski then sailed to Sitka, after making minor repairs to his ship and unloading some supplies. He arrived at Sitka on August 20, helped Alexander A. Baranov, governor of the Russian American colonies, repell the Indians and build a new settlement. Lisianski went back to Kodiak for the winter but returned to Sitka in June 1805 and remained until September 1, when he sailed to China and then returned to Russia. Lisianski contributed to the naming of Alaskan features in the Kodiak Island and southeast areas, including the naming of Baranof Island for the governor in 1805. In 1814 an account of his journey, translated from the Russian, was published in London. Lisianski Point and Strait in southeastern Alaska were named for this Russian explorer.
FIGURE 5.—Part of the Plan du Port des Français (Lataua Bay) : engraved map 19 in the La Pérouse atlas, Paris, 1797.
Lutke, Feodor Petrovich: 1827-28

In 1826 Capt. Feodor Petrovich Lutke, 1797-1882, IRN, in command of the corvette Seniavine, accompanied by Capt. M. N. Staniukovich, IRN, in command of the sloop Moller, was sent by the Russian Government on an exploring expedition around the world which lasted until 1829. Lutke and Staniukovich arrived at Sitka on June 24, 1827. On July 31, they sailed to Unalaska where they stayed for 8 days after their arrival on August 22. They then cruised north and west in the Bering Sea from the Alaska Peninsula to the Pribilof Islands, St. Matthew Island, and Kamchatka, from where they returned home. An account of this expedition was published in 1836 under the title “Voyage around the World" and includes an atlas and a separate volume called “Nautical Part." This work contains hydrographic and geographic information mainly concerning the above-mentioned areas and is considered an important reference in the evolution of our geographic knowledge in Alaska. Lutke was responsible for naming many major features on the northern side of the Alaska Peninsula. An index to the "Nautical Part" was written by W. H. Dall, USCRGS, and was published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 320-324). Cape Lutke, on the south coast of Unimak Island in the western Aleutians, was named for this navigator and explorer.

McCormick, James. See Baker.


Maddren, Alfred Geddes: 1906-17

Alfred Geddes Maddren, USGS geologist, began his Alaskan investigations as assistant to F. H. Moffit in the Kotzebue-Chitina River drainage area in 1906. In subsequent years he worked in various mining areas of Alaska and produced topographic field-sheets which were the sources of many prospectors’ names. (See fig. 6.)

Malaspina, Alessandro: 1791

Capt. Alessandro (Alejandro) Malaspina, an Italian navigator in the service of Spain, in command of the Descubierta, with Jose de Bustemante in command of the Atrevida, sailed from Mexico on May 1, 1791, by commission to attempt to find the water passage which Ferrer Lorenzo Maldonado claimed connected the Pacific with the Atlantic. Sighting land near Sitka on May 1, 1791, the two ships sailed to Yakutat Bay, which they carefully explored. Malaspina then went to Prince William Sound, surveying the coast for the nonexistent passage. He is commemorated in Alaska by the Malaspina Glacier.

Mansfield, Henry Buckingham: 1889-91

Succeeding Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Patterson in 1889 was Lt. Comdr. (Later Rear Adm.) Henry Buckingham Mansfield, 1846-1918, USN, who made surveys in the Alexander Archipelago in 1889, 1890, and 1891 before being relieved by Lt. W. I. Moore, USN, on February 2, 1892. Mansfield is credited with the naming of several features in the southeastern part of Alaska. An account of his work was published in the Coast and Geodetic Survey Annual Reports for 1890, and his surveys were reflected in Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 8075, 8170, 8216, 8218, 8224, 8235, and 8302. Mansfield is commemorated by the naming of Mansfield Peninsula on the northern part of Admiralty Island.

Marsh, S. J.: 1901-3

Two prospectors, S. J. Marsh and F. G. Carter, arrived at Collinson Point in Camden Bay in September 1901. They wintered on the beach, explored some of the inland streams, and reported three large rivers between the Canning and the Colville Rivers.

In April 1902 Marsh moved provisions inland to Cache Creek and explored its headwaters. He met Carter and H. T. "Ned" Arey 25 miles from this stream’s junction with the Canning River, and the three men wintered in the mountains.

In February 1903 Carter ascended the Marsh Fork Canning River and crossed the divide into the Yukon drainage. Marsh followed him in April and remained with him until the Chandalar River was navigable. (See fig. 7)

Arey sledded to the Canning from Point Barrow in 1901 and spent 11 years in this area. He was the first to explore the mouths of the Canning, Julahula, Jago, and Okpilak Rivers and to gain detailed knowledge of the coastline. He gave Marsh the native maps of the Kuparuk, Saganairktok, and Shaviokiv Rivers, and these maps were eventually incorporated in the U.S. Geological Survey maps of 1903.

Carter Creek east of Collinson Point, Marsh Fork Canning River, and Arey Island west of Barter Island commemorate these early prospectors.

Marshall, Robert: 1929-39

As a forester, Robert Marshall, 1901-39, made several journeys into the upper reaches of the Koyukuk River in the Brooks Range to study tree growth at the northern timberline as well as to know the pleasure of wilderness exploration. Marshall made a reconnaissance map of the northern Koyukuk region after his 1931 trip. This map displayed 137 names never before published. Many of these names had been in use for many years but were unknown outside the immediate area. A great number of the names were given by Marshall. All names were approved by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names in 1932. His 1938 and 1939 trips to the same area produced more names and refinements in his map.

Martin, George Curtis: 1903-21

George Curtis Martin, 1875-1943, USGS geologist from 1903 to 1924, spent 17 years participating in Alaskan fieldwork and for several years had administrative responsibility for the conduct of U.S. Geological Survey Alaskan work. He was Executive Secretary of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names from 1935 to 1943. Mount Martin on the Alaska Peninsula is named for him.

Martin, Lawrence: 1904-13

Lawrence Martin, 1880-1955, geologist and geographer, participated in six expeditions to Alaska in 1904-13, including the Yakutat and Glacier Bays excursion of the 12th International Geological Congress in 1913. He was a member of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names from 1921 to 1944. See National Geographic Society Expeditions.
Figure 7.—Part of a 1901-2 manuscript map of the crest of the Brooks Range between Fort Yukon and Flaxman Island, by F. G. Carter and S. J. Marsh, prospectors.

Meade, Richard Worsam: 1868–69

Comdr. (later Rear Adm.) Richard Worsam Meade, 1870–1933, USN, in command of the U.S.S. Saginaw, cruised through the Alexander Archipelago in southeast Alaska during the winter of 1868–69 and made reconnaissance sketches of various places en route. An account of the cruise was published by the U.S. Navy Department as "Hydrographic Notice No. 13 of 1869," and Meade's maps were incorporated in U.S. Navy Hydrographic Chart 225, published in 1869. Meade Glacier, near Lynn Canal, and Meade Point, on the northwest coast of Kuiu Island in southeast Alaska, were named for him.

Meares, John: 1786–89

Capt. John Meares, 1756–1809, on the Nootka, and Lt. William Tipping, RN, in command of the Sea Otter, sailed from Bengal, India, in March 1786 on a trading venture to the Malay Peninsula and northwest North America. Meares reached the Aleutian Islands in August 1786, but nothing was ever heard again of Lt. Tipping or the Sea Otter.

Meares then cruised eastward through the Aleutian Islands to Unalaska Island, the Shumagin and Kodiak Islands, Cook Inlet, and Prince William Sound where he wintered. In 1787 he proceeded to Sitka and sailed from there to the Hawaiian Islands and then on to China, arriving there in October 1787.

In 1788 Meares again set out for northwest North America with two new ships, the Felice and Iphigenia. Capt. William Douglas was placed in command of the Iphigenia. Meares reached Vancouver Island in May 1788, and Douglas arrived in Cook Inlet in June. From Cook Inlet Douglas voyaged east and south and joined Meares at Nootka Sound in August. They wintered in Hawaii, returned to North America for additional fur trading, and then sailed for China in 1789. That same year Meares sent out another trading expedition to North America under Capt. James Colnett, who commanded two vessels, the Princess Royal and the Argonaut. Meares is commemorated by several features in Alaska.

Mendenhall, Walter Curran: 1898–1902

Walter Curran Mendenhall, 1871–1957, USGS geologist from 1894 to 1957 and Director of the USGS from 1930 to 1943, was attached to an Alaskan military exploring expedition, under the command of Capt. E. F. Glenn, which in the summer of 1898 explored east of Cook Inlet and northeastward up the Matanuska River and across the Alaska Range to the Tanana River. Mendenhall worked in the east part of the Seward Peninsula with W. J. Peters, topographer, in 1900. In 1901, with D. L. Reaburn, topographer, he made a topographic and geologic reconnaissance from Fort Hamlin on the Yukon, by way of the Dall, Kanuti, Alatna, and Kobuk Rivers, to Kotzebue Sound. Mendenhall in 1902 was geologist to a party led by T. G. Gerding, topographer, in the Copper River area.

Mertie, John Beaver, Jr.: 1911–42

John Beaver Mertie, Jr., 1888–, USGS geologist, began his Alaskan work in 1911 assisting L. M. Prindle in the study of gold placers on the upper Yukon River. In following seasons he did geological investigations in various areas from the Circle and Fairbanks districts south.

Mikkelsen, Ejnar: 1906. See Leffingwell.

Moore, Edwin King: 1895–98

Lt. Comdr. Edwin King Moore, 1847–1931, USN, succeeded Lt. W. I. Moore, USN, in command of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Patterson on March 15, 1895, and made surveys in the Alexander Archipelago until being recalled in the spring of 1898 to participate in the Spanish-American War. An account of his work was published in the Coast and Geodetic Survey Annual Report for 1895, and his work was also reflected in Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 8170, 8281, and 8283. (See fig. 8.) The Moore Mountains on the southern end of Chichagof Island in southeast Alaska were named for him and for Lt. W. I. Moore, USN.

Moore, William Irwin: 1892–95

Lt. William Irwin Moore, USN, succeeded Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, in command of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Patterson, on February 2, 1892, and made surveys in southeast Alaska until being relieved by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, on March 15, 1895. An account of his work was published in the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Annual Reports for 1893, 1894, and 1895. Results of his surveys were also included in Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 8075, 8214, 8240, and 8283.

Moser, Jefferson Franklin: 1897–1901

Lt. Comdr. (later Rear Adm.) Jefferson Franklin Moser, 1846–1934, USN, commanded the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries (later the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) steamer Albatross during cruises in Alaskan waters in the summers of 1897 and 1898. A report of this work was published in 1899. The hydrographic notes and sketches of harbors and anchorages made on the 1897 cruise were published by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1899.

In 1900–1901 Moser, on the Albatross, visited most of the canneries and important salmon streams on the Alaskan coast from Dixon Entrance to the Nushagak River on Bristol Bay. He made sketch maps of the streams with their tributary lakes, added to Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner's 1890 chart of Bristol Bay, and made reconnaissance charts of Alitak Bay, the southwestern coast of Kodiak Island, and Afognak Bay. He also made a topographic reconnaissance of the coast between Alsek River Delta and Yakutat Bay. Reports of these trips were published in 1902. Moser is credited with having reported as well as given a large number of names in Alaska. A number of features have been named for Moser.

Muir, John: 1879–99

John Muir, 1838–1914, naturalist and travel writer, first visited Alaska in 1879; in the company of Samuel Hall Young, 1847–1927, Presbyterian missionary, he canoed through the Alexander Archipelago and was the first to systematically explore Glacier Bay and Muir Glacier. This journey was recorded and published by Young. They made a chart of Glacier Bay and enumerated the Tlingit Indians, the results being incorporated by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census in 1880.
In 1881 Muir joined E. W. Nelson on the revenue cutter Corwin on a cruise in the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean. Muir, as an authority on glaciers, returned to Alaska in 1899 as a member of the Harriman Alaska Expedition. Muir Inlet and Muir Glacier, in the Glacier Bay area, were named for him.

Muldrow, Robert: 1898. See Eldridge.

Murashev, Mikhail: 1839–40
Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, sailed to the Russian American colonies with Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN, on the Russian American Company's ship Elena in 1835–36. Murashev made some excellent surveys between Afognak and Kodiak Islands in 1839–40. The results of these surveys were published in 1849 on Russian Hydrographic Department Chart 1425.


National Geographic Society Expeditions: 1890–1963
The National Geographic Society has sponsored several expeditions or series of studies in Alaska, beginning with the Mount St. Elias Expedition of 1890–91, led by I. C. Russell. In 1909–11 and 1913, R. S. Tarr and Laurence Martin carried out glacier studies in southeast Alaska (see fig. 9). After the Mount Katmai eruption in 1912, G. C. Martin made a reconnaissance survey of the region, while R. F. Griggs led six expeditions to the Mount Katmai area from 1915 to 1919 and in 1930. Other expeditions sponsored by the society included T. A. Jaggar's study of Pavlof Volcano in 1928 and Father B. R. Hubbard's trip to the Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands in 1934. In 1936 two expeditions were sent to Alaska: the Smithsonian...
Exploring Expedition and was begun under the command of Capt. Cadwalader Ringgold, USN. Owing to the stress of ill-health, Ringgold relinquished command to Capt. John Rodgers, USN, of the U.S.S. *Vincennes*. Also on the Expedition were Lts. William Gibson and Beverley Kennon, USN, on the schooner *Fenimore Cooper*. During the summer of 1855 Gibson, in command of the *Fenimore Cooper*, cruised through the Aleutian Islands and with the help of Kennon, corrected charts and surveyed harbors, concentrating his efforts at Attu and Adak Islands. Kennon Island, in the entrance to Chichagof Harbor on Attu Island, was named by Gibson for his fellow officer, and nearby Gibson Island was named by members of the expedition for Lt. Gibson. The resulting maps and charts of the entire expedition were published by the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office as Charts 8, 54, 55, 60, and 68.

Osgood, Wilfred Hudson: 1899-1914

In 1899 Wilfred Hudson Osgood, 1875-1947, conducted a biological reconnaissance for the U.S. Bureau of the Biological Survey (later included in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) along a route from Skagway, over White Pass, to the headwaters of the Yukon River and along the course of the Yukon to its delta. The results of this study, including a general account of the region, were published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1900. Osgood next went to the Cook inlet region in 1900 for a biological investigation of the flora and fauna of this region.

He continued his investigation in the Cook Inlet region in 1902 by conducting an overland journey across the upper Alaska Peninsula. He and his party embarked from Iliamna Bay in July and proceeded over the mountains to Lake Iliamna and Lake Clark. They continued by way of the Chulitna and Nushagak Rivers to Bristol Bay, and from there to the head of the southern arm of Becharof Lake. Here they crossed the mountains and proceeded to Portage Bay on Shelikof Strait; they finally arrived at Cold Bay in October. A report, including a map of the region constructed from sketches and notes by Osgood, was published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1904. Osgood continued his biological studies in Alaska in the summer of 1903 by conducting surveys between Eagle and Circle on the Yukon River, and in the area of Glacier Mountain.

In addition to his Alaska mainland studies, he did extensive research and fieldwork on the fur seals and other life on the Pribilof Islands. The results of this work were published in 1915 by the U.S. Fish Commission.

Pender, David: 1868

Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN, made a survey of Portland Canal and vicinity in 1868. The resulting map was published in 1882 as a fyleeef attached to British Admiralty Chart 2431. Pender named several features in southeast Alaska.

Perez, Juan: 1774. See Spanish Expeditions.

Peters, William John: 1898-1902

William John Peters, 1863-1942, USGS topographer, began his Alaskan work in the summer of 1898 by leading a reconnaissance party, with A. H. Brooks as geologist, to the White and Tanana Rivers in eastern Alaska. In 1899 the same party continued explorations from the head of Lynn Canal to Eagle on the
Yukon. In 1900, with W. C. Mendenhall as geologist, a reconnaissance was made in the Norton Bay area of southeast Seward Peninsula. Peters led a party in 1901 on a reconnaissance of northern Alaska with F. C. Schrader as geologist. This trip crossed the Brooks Range at Anaktuvuk Pass to the Arctic, and proceeded along the coast to Cape Lisburne. In 1902 Peters made a topographic map of the Juneau area. His fieldsheets of these expeditions were the source of many new names in Alaska. He is commemorated in northern Alaska by Lake Peters and by Peters Glacier on Mount McKinley.

Petroff, Ivan: 1866-92

Born in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1842, Ivan Petroff came to America in 1861 and fought in the Union Army. He worked in the Kenai and Kodiak areas from 1866 to 1870. In 1874 he was employed collecting, examining, and translating Russian sources for H. H. Bancroft's "History of Alaska," published in 1866.

Petroff was appointed special agent to conduct the Alaska part of the 10th Census, in 1880. (See fig. 10.) As an agent he spent the summer of 1880 and 1881 traveling between Kodiak, the Shumigans, Sannak, Belkofski, Unalaska, Unimak, Atka, Pribilof Islands, and St. Michael, and he made journeys of considerable distance up the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers. Petroff's report included not only population information but also history, geography, and resources. An enumeration of the people of the Arctic coast down to Kings Island in the Bering Sea was conducted by Capt. E. E. Smith, a whaling master, who spoke the Eskimo language and sailed with the Thomas Corwin on her Arctic cruise in 1880 in the capacity of ice pilot. An enumeration of the people from Kings Island to the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, including the people on the Yukon Delta, was reported by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service. Petroff was unable to visit southeast Alaska as he was shipwrecked on his way south. A preliminary report of the 10th Census was published in 1881 and the final report in 1884. Numerous maps and sketches added to this detailed survey. Petroff was assigned the same position for the 11th Census in 1890.

Portlock, Nathaniel: 1786-87

Capt. Nathaniel Portlock of the King George and Capt. George Dixon, 1755-1800, of the Queen Charlotte sailed from England in 1785 for the northwest coast of North America on a commercial trading expedition. These two vessels were owned by the King George's Sound Company, a partnership set up for trade between the Pacific Northwest and China. They went by way of Cape Horn, touched the Hawaiian Islands, and on July 16, 1786, arrived at Cook Inlet. Portlock and Dixon traded with the natives of Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound and gave names to many of the features they discovered. Leaving this area the two ships cruised eastward and southward along the coast as far as Nootka Sound on Vancouver Island. They then sailed for the Hawaiian Islands where they wintered, and returned again in the spring to Prince William Sound.

As the native villages around the sound were small, it was decided that only Portlock would stay to trade while Dixon proceeded down the coast. Dixon visited Yakutat Bay, Sitka Sound, and Dixon Entrance. Portlock did some additional trading and exploring down the southeast coast of Alaska. Both vessels then proceeded separately back to England via Hawaii and China. Both Portlock and Dixon wrote accounts of their voyages which were published in London in 1789. Dixon Entrance was named by Portlock for Dixon, and there are several features named for Portlock.


Pratt, John Francis: 1898-1904

Assistant John Francis Pratt, USCG&GS, commanded the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Patterson in Alaskan waters during 1899-1904. In 1898-99 Pratt had general supervision of all Coast and Geodetic Survey parties on the Bering Sea, and a party under his immediate direction made a reconnaissance of the passes of the Yukon River and surveyed St. Michael Harbor. In 1900 he commanded a party that performed a hydrographic study in Norton Sound and made a detailed survey in Port Clarence. He continued his survey work in southeast Alaska during the summer of 1901. In 1902 Pratt, commanding the Patterson, did survey work and took soundings in the Bering Sea in the vicinity of St. Lawrence Island. The following year was spent taking soundings in the Pacific Ocean from the entrance of Juan de Fuca Strait to Cape St. Elias preparatory to laying a deep-sea cable. Pratt also did additional survey work in the Controller Bay region. In 1904 Pratt was in charge of a survey in the Kiska Island region.

Pribilov, Gerassim Gavrilovich: 1786

A master in the Imperial Russian Navy, Gerassim Gavrilovich Pribilov entered the employ of the Lebedev-Lastochkin Company, a competitor of the Shelikov Company (later, Russian American Company) in 1778. In 1786 Pribilov discovered the fur seals' breeding place, a group of islands in the Bering Sea which were subsequently named for him. Pribilov died in Sitka in 1796.

Prindle, Louis Marcus: 1902-11

Louis Marcus Prindle, 1865-1956, USGS geologist from 1902 to 1935, began his Alaskan work in 1902 as assistant to A. H. Brooks in the exploration of the Mount McKinley region. He spent each season until 1911 in the Yukon-Tanana area and in parts of the Alaska Range. Mount Prindle in the White Mountains and Prindle Volcano near the head of Forty Mile River were named for him.

Prospectors and miners

Ever since its purchase in 1867, prospectors and miners have been giving names to the streams and gulches of Alaska either for their own reference or for the purpose of identifying mining claims. Various parts of the State have experienced gold rushes, and each of these areas consequently has a high density of stream names. The names exist today because government explorers and surveyors obtained them from prospectors' stakes, or by word of mouth. Such names, if determined, have been credited to the prospectors and miners. A few prospectors made fairly good sketch maps of previously unmapped areas and, if known, have been given credit in this dictionary for the name reporting.

Purington, Chester Wells: 1895. See Becker.
Putnam, George Rockwell: 1897-1899

Assistant George Rockwell Putnam, 1865-?, USC&GS, was a member of Duffield's 1897 survey party on the Pribilof Islands. While he was there, he collected a list of "Native Names for Localities on Saint George Island, Bering Sea," which was published in the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Annual Report for 1903. While Faris and Pratt surveyed the Yukon River Delta in 1898-99, Putnam, with a subparty, made topographic and hydrographic surveys of the coast north from Scammon Bay to the Aapon River, including several of the principal river channels. The material he acquired was published on several new Coast and Geodetic Survey charts, and his reports of the operation were included in the Coast and Geodetic Survey Annual Reports for 1899 and 1900.
Ray, Patrick Henry: 1881-83
Capt. Patrick Henry Ray, 1842-1911, USA, was chosen to head the Point Barrow meteorological station during the first international polar year. In 1883 Capt. Ray made a sledge journey into the interior and published a map showing the results of his exploration. At the Barrow station with Ray was Sgt. John Murdoch, 1852-1925, naturalist, who contributed the natural-history part of Capt. Ray’s report. Murdoch also studied the Eskimos, acquired some knowledge of their language, and published in 1892 the ethnological results of the expedition. The Ray Mountains in central Alaska were named for Ray.

Raymond, Charles Walker: 1869
In 1869 the U.S. Army sent Capt. (later Brig. Gen.) Charles Walker Raymond, 1842-1913, to Fort Yukon to establish its longitude to determine whether the Hudson’s Bay Company’s trading station was in Alaska as was believed. Raymond was a member of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (sometimes referred to as the U.S. Engineers). He was authorized to represent the U.S. Treasury Department so that he could order the Hudson’s Bay Company to vacate Fort Yukon if the determination was favorable to the United States. He went upriver on the Alaska Commercial Co. river steamer Yukon and returned on a raft he designated Eclipse. His reports were published in 1871, and the sketch maps of the Yukon River showed many native names for tributary streams.

Reaburn, Dewitt Lee: 1900-1903
Dewitt Lee Reaburn, 1871-7, USGS topographer, began work in Alaska with E. C. Barnard in 1900. In 1901, with W. C. Mendenhall, Reaburn made a reconnaissance topographic survey from Fort Hamlin on the Yukon, by way of the Dall, Kanuti, Alatna, and Kobuk Rivers, to Kotzebue Sound. In 1902, with A. H. Brooks, Reaburn carried a continuous planetable survey over 800 miles from Cook Inlet to the Yukon River along the west flank of the Alaska Range. He temporarily transferred to the U.S. Department of State in 1903, where he participated in United States–Canada boundary work.

Reid, Henry Fielding: 1890-92
Henry Fielding Reid, 1859-1944, professor of mathematics, physics, geology, and geography at the Case School of Applied Sciences and at Johns Hopkins University, visited Muir Glacier area in 1890 and 1892, and the results of his glaciological studies were published in 1896 in the Sixteenth Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (Pt. 1, p. 415-461). He was an advisor on glaciology and earthquakes to the U.S. Geological Survey from 1902 to 1914.

Richardson, George Burr: 1900. See Brooks.


Ritter, Homer Peter: 1898-1904
Assistant Homer Peter Ritter, USCGS, was in charge of a survey party on the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Taku from 1898 to 1903 and surveyed the Copper River Delta and the east part of Prince William Sound to Port Valdez. In 1904, he was in command of the steamer McArthur and with Assistant Pratt, USCGS, surveyed Kiska Harbor in the western Aleutian Islands. These surveys resulted in several new charts for the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the U.S. Navy. Ritter’s reports were published in Coast and Geodetic Survey Annual Reports for 1899-1905.

Rodgers, John: 1854-55. See North Pacific Exploring Expedition.


Russell, Israel Cook: 1889-91
Israel Cook Russell, 1852-1906, USGS geologist, traveled the Yukon River in 1889. In 1890-91, under the joint auspices of the National Geographic Society and U.S. Geological Survey, Russell explored Malaspina Glacier, Yakutat Bay, and the Mount St. Elias region. Mark Keer accompanied Russell as a topographer, and the party topographically mapped more than 1,000 square miles. Russell was commemorated by the naming of Russell Mountain, in the McKinley Range, as well as Russell Fiord, in southeastern Alaska.

Russian American Company: 1799-1867
In the summer of 1799 under an authorization by the Imperial Government, the Russian American Company was chartered for a period of 20 years and was authorized to act as the official Russian representative in the northwest part of North America. The charter was periodically renewed until the 1867 purchase of Alaska by the United States. During the company’s existence much geographic information was gathered and published, including the naming of many features, by its officers. This work was done primarily in the areas of the Alaska Peninsula and Baranof, Kodiak, and Afognak islands. After the Russian sale of Alaska, the majority of the company’s material holdings were sold to a private group of Americans under the name of the Alaska Commercial Co.

Russian Hydrographic Department: 1844-54
Between 1844 and 1854 several charts of northwest North America, Bering Sea, and the Arctic were issued as part of a Pacific Ocean series by the Russian Hydrographic Department; many of these charts were used extensively in the preparation of this dictionary. (See fig. 12.) The principal charts in this series, listed by their dates of publication, current numbers, and the old Pacific Ocean series numbers, are as follows:

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See Chernov, Etolin, Ingenstein, Lindenberg, Murashev, Woroncowski, and Zarembo.
Rynda Expedition: 1863

Two Russian naval officers, Butirkin (cnna) and Kadin (cnna), IRN, under the command of Comdr. Bassárguine (cnna), IRN, on the corvette Rynda, made a survey of the lower 65 miles of the Stikine River in 1863. Another member of the party, William P. Blake, of New Haven, published in 1867 an account of the work done and the results obtained. In the same year the Russian Hydrographic Department published a chart resulting from this survey. Several names were contributed to the Stikine River area by members of this expedition.

Sargent, Rufus Harvey: 1906–37

Rufus Harvey Sargent, 1875–1951, USGS topographer from 1898 to 1947, began his Alaskan work in 1906 assisting T. G. Gerdine, USGS, in the Cook Inlet area. In subsequent seasons he worked throughout the south half of Alaska, excluding the Aleutians, and his fieldsheets give a wealth of geographic-name information.

Sarichev, Gavrila Andreevich: 1790–92

Lt. (later Vice Adm. and Hydrographer) Gavrila Andreevich Sarichev, IRN, sailed on the Slava Rossiy under the command of
Figure 12.—Part of Russian Hydrographic Department Chart 1378, dated 1847, showing Cook Inlet area. Courtesy of Library of Congress.
Capt. J. Billings, IRN, during the latter's exploring expedition in 1790-92. During this voyage, Sarichev explored the Aleutian Islands and made several surveys there, the most notable in the vicinity of and at Unalaska Island. In 1826 the Russian Hydrographic Office published an "Atlas of the Northern Part of the Pacific Ocean," compiled under the direction of Vice Adm. and Hydrographer Sarichev; many of his earlier surveys appear in this atlas. This work was often used in the preparation of the present dictionary. (See fig. 13.) Cape Sarichef, on the western end of Unimak Island in the eastern Aleutians, was named for this distinguished contributor to the geographic knowledge of Alaska.

Sauer, Martin: 1790-92

Martin Sauer accompanied Capt. J. Billings, IRN, on the Slaty Rosily (Glory of Russia) as the official secretary and translator during Billings' exploring expedition in 1790-92. In 1802 Sauer's record of the expedition was published in London. Many names of features in the eastern Aleutian Islands can be attributed to his meticulous recording of places and events. See Bancroft (1886).

Figure 13.—A part of a Russian chart of St. Paul Harbor and Kodiak from Lt. G. A. Sarichev's 1826 atlas, map 16 dated 1808-10. Courtesy of Library of Congress.
Schrader, Frank Charles: 1896–1902

Frank Charles Schrader, 1860–1944, USGS geologist from 1896 to 1944, spent six seasons in Alaska beginning in 1896 when he accompanied J. E. Spurr and H. B. Goodrich on a geological reconnaissance from the head of Lynn Canal over Chilkoot Pass to the Yukon River and down the Yukon to St. Michael. In 1898 Schrader was attached to a military exploring expedition, under the command of Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, which made explorations from Valdez northeast to and along the Copper River.

In 1899 he was in charge of a party, including T. G. Gerdine and D.C. Witherspoon, that made explorations along the Chaandalar and Koyukuk Rivers. In 1900 he returned to the Copper River area assisted by A. S. Spencer, geologist, with Gerdine and Witherspoon doing the topographic work. In 1901 he was geologist attached to the party led by W. J. Peters on a reconnaissance in northern Alaska; in 1902, with Witherspoon as topographic assistant, he worked again in the upper Copper River basin. Lake Schrader in northern Alaska was named for him.

Schnatka, Frederick: 1883–86

Lt. Frederick Schnatka, 1849–92, USA, graduated from West Point in 1871 and achieved a reputation as an Arctic explorer when in 1879–80 he led a search in the Canadian Arctic for clues to the lost Sir John Franklin expedition. In 1883 he made a military reconnaissance on his raft Resolve down the Yukon River from its source to its mouth. The results were published in 1885 in official form and in popular form. In 1886 he returned to Alaska with William Liebey and Heywood W. Seton-Karr under the auspices of the New York Times. This expedition explored and mapped the Mount St. Elias region. Schnatka named a number of features, but his greatest contribution appears to have been the popularization of the State. Schnatka Mountain, on the south side of the Yukon River, and the Schnatka Mountains in northwest Alaska were named for him.

Shishmarev, Giev Semenovich: 1816–21

Capt. Lt. Giev Semenovich Shishmarev, IRN, sailed on the brig Rurik under the command of Lt. O. von Kotzbeue, IRN, during the latter’s exploring expedition in 1816–17. While on this expedition, Shishmarev made surveys in Kotzebue Sound and at St. Lawrence Island. In August 1816 Kotzebue named Shishmarev Inlet on the north shore of the Seward Peninsula in his honor. In 1819 Shishmarev left Russia for the colonies in command of the Blagonamcrennyy (Good Intent), accompanied by Capt. Lt. M. N. Vasiliev, IRN, commanding the Otktkiye (Discovery). When they reached the North Pacific they separated, Vasiliev continuing to Siberia and Shishmarev sailing for Unalaska, where he arrived on June 4, 1820. Afterward he cruised through the Aleutian Islands to Amchitka, Semisopochnoi, Gareloi, and Bogoslof Islands. He then cruised north along the coast and met Vasiliev at Kotzebue Sound. Together, they explored the Arctic coast as far east as Icy Cape and returned via St. Lawrence Island, where Shishmarev completed a survey of the shoreline, partly done by the Kotzebue expedition in 1817. They continued to the Pribilof Islands and explored the Bering Sea coast from Norton Sound to Cape Newenham before arriving at Unalaska on August 19, 1820. Shishmarev returned to Russia from Unalaska. See Vasiliev, Mikhail Nikolaievich.

Simpson, Thomas: 1837

Thomas Simpson, 1808–40, and Peter Warren Dease, 1783–182?, officers of the Hudson’s Bay Company, were placed in charge of an exploring expedition with instructions to complete the gap left in 1826 between the explorations made by Capt. F. W. Beechey and Sir John Franklin, RN.

On June 1, 1837, the party of 14 men started down the Mackenzie River in two open boats and reached Demarcation Point on July 15th and Franklin’s Point Beechey July 24th. The bearings and distances between points were found to differ from Franklin’s records, but charts were made and names placed on the nearest feasible feature.

From this point their exploration was along an unexplored coast, and they attached names—many commemorating officers of the company, members of their party, and historical personalities, and a few being descriptive—to conspicuous geographic features on their map.

On July 31, further progress of the boats was prevented by ice. Simpson, accompanied by five of the party, proceeded on foot, by means of canvas canoe, and in umiaks borrowed from the Eskimos to Point Barrow, which was reached August 3d. After some hours of communication with the Eskimos at the village, they returned to rejoin Dease and the remainder of the party August 6th. Simpson’s journal was published by his brother, Alexander Simpson. Dease Inlet was named by Thomas Simpson for his colleague, and Simpson Lagoon was named by Ernest de Koven Leffingwell for Thomas Simpson.

Smith, Philip Sidney: 1906–46

Philip Sidney Smith, 1877–1949, USGS geologist and Chief Alaskan Geologist from 1924 to 1946, began his Alaskan work on the Seward Peninsula in 1906. In 1910 Smith, accompanied by H. M. Eakin, geologist, made a geological survey from the Koyukuk River drainage to the upper Kobuk River and then descended that stream to its mouth. The following year, accompanied by C. E. Giffin, topographer, he made a reconnaissance of the Atalna River and found a pass to the head of the Noatak River, traversing that stream to its mouth. Smith was on the 1924–26 expeditions to investigate Naval Petroleum Reserve 4. He also worked in the Lake Clark, Iditarod, and Fairbanks area. In 1933–34 he was in Alaska to supervise Public Works Administration programs. The Philip Smith Mountains in the Brooks Range were named for him.

Snow, Albert Sydney: 1886

Lt. Comdr. (later Rear Adm.) Albert Sydney Snow, 1845–1932, USN, in command of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Patterson, and Lt. (later Rear Adm.) James Meredith Helm, 1855–1927, USN, in command of the McArthur, made surveys and charted southeastern Alaska between Wrangell Harbor and Port Simpson. Charts of this area, incorporating the results of their reports, were published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Spanish Expeditions: 1775–79

Spanish exploration of the northwest coast of America north of California began in 1774 with an expedition, led by Juan Perez.
which reached the Queen Charlotte Islands, Canada, before turning back. Not satisfied with the results of Perez’ expedition, the Mexican Viceroy, Antonio Maria Bucareli, sent two ships in 1775 to explore northward. Owing to scurvy among the crew, the Santiago, under the command of Bruno Hecket, turned back before reaching Alaskan waters. The smaller ship Sonora, commanded by Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra, continued northward to about the area of present-day Sitka, where Bogeda y Quadra landed and took possession in the name of the King of Spain. The account of this expedition was recorded by pilot Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Mourelle), second in command on the Sonora. On this voyage they discovered and named Bucareli Bay.

On February 11, 1779, another expedition sailed from Mexico; it consisted of La Princesa, commanded by Don Ignacio Arteaga, and La Favorita, under Bodega y Quadra, with Maurelle as pilot. The two vessels reached Bucareli Bay early in May, after which they explored the area for 2 months and named many features. (See fig. 14.) About July 1 they sailed north and west along the coast to Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, and the Alaska Peninsula before turning back on August 7.

Spencer, Arthur Coe: 1900-1916

Arthur Coe Spencer, 1871-1964, USGS geologist from 1896 to 1939, worked with F. C. Schrader in the Copper River region in 1900. In 1903, assisted by C. W. Wright, geologist, he made a detailed study of the geology and mineral resources in the Juneau area and a reconnaissance of the mining camps of the mainland part of southeast Alaska from Windham Bay to and including the Porcupine Creek placer district. He was again in the Juneau area in 1916 working with H. M. Eakin.

Spurr, Josiah Edward: 1896-98

Josiah Edward Spurr, 1870-1950, USGS geologist intermittently from 1895 to 1906, made a geological reconnaissance in the summer of 1896 from the head of Lynn Canal, over Chilkoot Pass, to the Yukon, and then down that river to St. Michael. He was assisted on this trip by H. B. Goodrich and F. C. Schrader; the group did special investigations in the Fortymile, Birch Creek, Eagle, and Rampart districts and thereby reported some of the first prospectors’ place names from those areas. See the U.S. Geological Survey Eighteenth Annual Report for 1896-97 (Pt. 3, p. 87–992).

In the summer of 1898 Spurr made a reconnaissance of southwestern Alaska accompanied by William Schuyler Post, topographer. They began at Cook Inlet, crossed the Alaska Range, descended the Kuskokwim River, crossed from its mouth to Nushagak, and then traveled across the Alaska Peninsula to Katmai. On the lower Kuskokwim, Spurr and Post obtained Eskimo names from John Henry Kilbuck, 1861-1922, and Dr. Joseph Herman Romig, Moravian missionaries stationed in the area, and most of these names are recorded on Post’s field sheets which cover the entire route of the expedition. (See fig. 15.) An account of the expedition was published by the Geological Survey in its Twentieth Annual Report (Pt. 7, p. 31-264). Mount Spurr in the Alaska Range, the Post River in the Kuskokwim drainage, and Kilbuck Mountains commemorate the above men.

Staniukovich, Mikhail Nikolaievich: 1827-28

Capt. Mikhail Nikolaievich Staniukovich, IRN, in command of the sloop Moller, accompanied Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN, on the latter’s voyage around the world in 1826-29. Staniukovich made a survey of the north shore of the Alaska Peninsula, the results of which were incorporated in Lutke’s “Voyage around the World • • • Nautical Part.”

Stanley-Brown, Joseph: 1891

Joseph Stanley-Brown, 1858-1941, USGS geologist, was detailed in April 1891 as special agent for the U.S. Treasury Department to study the seal of the Pribilof Islands. Between June 10 and September 22 he also made contour maps of St. Paul and St. George Islands and detailed maps, not contoured, of the various seal rookeries. These maps were published in the Proceedings of the Fur Seal Arbitration Tribunal of 1893. From 1894 to 1899 Stanley-Brown served as Superintendent of the North America Commercial Co.

Steller, Georg Wilhelm: See Bering.

Stockton, Charles Herbert: 1889

Lt. Comdr. (later Rear Adm.) Charles Herbert Stockton, 1845-1923, USN, in command of the U.S.S. Thetis, was assigned the duty of looking after whaling interests in Alaskan water. The cruise of the Thetis covered the coast of Alaska from Dixon Entrance, through the Aleutians at Unalaska Island, along the west coast, and east from Point Barrow to the Mackenzie River. Stockton published an account of this voyage in 1890 in the National Geographic Magazine, and his nomenclature and geographic results were recorded the same year on U.S. Navy Hydrographic Chart 1189. Stockton named the Thetis Islands after his ship, and Stockton Islands were named by Ernest de Koven Leftingwell to commemorate this naval officer’s contribution to the geography of the Arctic coast.

Stoney, George Morse: 1883-86

In 1883 Lt. (later Comdr.) George Morse Stoney, 1852-1905, USN, was sent to St. Lawrence Bay, Siberia, to carry presents to the natives who had been very kind to the officers and men of the Naval ship Rodgers, which had burned in winter quarters while in search for the Jeannette. Stoney, who had been on the Rodgers, traveled to St. Lawrence Bay aboard the U.S. revenue cutter Corwin, under command of Capt. Michael A. Healy, USN. Healy then proceeded to Kotzebue Sound where Stoney borrowed a boat and some men and explored Hotham Inlet and the lower course of the Kobuk River.

Stoney returned in 1884 aboard the schooner Ounalaska. He explored about 300 miles up the Kobuk but had been preceded in this journey by Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS, by a few days. He returned again in 1885 aboard the schooner Viking and was again preceded upriver by Cantwell. Stoney wintered at Fort Cosmos, which he built and named. During this time a system of triangulation was extended over the valleys of the Kobuk, Noatak, and Selawik Rivers, and this region as well as the upper Alatna and Colville Rivers and Chandler Lake were explored and mapped. During the winter Ens. (later Rear Adm.) Abra ham Vanhoy Zane, 1830-1919, traveled overland to St. Michael.
Figure 14.—A 1779 Spanish manuscript map of the southern end of Kenai Peninsula, by Don Ignacio Arteaga of the vessel La Princesa. Courtesy of Library of Congress.
Figure 15.—An 1898 field sheet of the lower Kuskokwim River, by W. S. Post, USGS.
and returned. He has been commemorated by Zane Hills and Zane Pass. In the following spring and summer Ens. (later Rear Adm.) William Lauriston Howard, 1860-1930, made a trip from Fort Cosmos to the upper Noatak and thence via the upper Colville and Chipp Rivers to the Arctic coast and finally to Point Barrow. Here Howard embarked on the revenue cutter Bear and returned to Kotzebue Sound. Howard's name has been applied to a pass and a point of land.

Stoney's original report was never published and appears to have been lost. An abbreviated report of his explorations was published in 1900. Some of Stoney's maps survived and are in the National Archives. (See fig. 16.)

Stuck, Hudson: 1903-20

Archdeacon of the Alaskan missions of the Episcopal Church, Hudson Stuck, 1863-1920, traveled more than 20,000 miles by dog sled throughout central and northern Alaska and more than 30,000 miles aboard the launch Pelican, on the Yukon River and its tributaries. In 1913 he was a member of the first party (recorded) to have successfully climbed Mount McKinley.

His books, recording accounts of his journeys, were filled with descriptions of physical features, for many of which he supplied the Eskimo or Indian names, and historic notes of the origin of names with valuable information concerning the personalities for whom the features were named.

Symonds, Frederick Martin. See Beardslee.

Tanner, Zera Luther: 1888-93

Lt. Comdr. Zera Luther Tanner, 1835-1906, USN, was commander of the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries (later included in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) steamer Albatross. Each season from 1888 to 1893 he cruised in Alaskan waters, making investigations of the fisheries and fishing grounds. His reports were published annually in the “Report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.” Of special note are the reports and accompanying maps of his 1888 and 1890 investigations. A considerable number of names in southwest Alaska and Bristol Bay were reported on these maps, which were published in Fish Commission Bulletins for 1888 and 1889.
Tarr, Ralph Stockman: 1909-11

Ralph Stockman Tarr, 1864-1912, geologist and glaciologist, accompanied Lawrence Martin on the 1909-11 National Geographic Society Expedition to Alaska. He was author of several articles on Alaskan glaciology and on the Alaskan earthquake of 1899.

Tebenkov, Mikhail Dmitrievich: 1831-50

Capt. Mikhail Dmitrievich Tebenkov, IRN, was director of the Russian American Company and governor of the Russian American colonies from 1845-50. His first voyage to northwest North America in the early 1830's took him to the Norton Sound area where he made several surveys. In 1835, he sailed from Russia in command of the Russian American Company's ship Elena and arrived in Sitka on April 16, 1836. He remained in the colonies until 1850, when, at the close of his term as director and governor, he returned to Russia. During his stay in the colonies, Tebenkov was active in surveying Alaskan coastal waters and was responsible for the improvement of charts in the interest of the Russian American Company.

Between 1848 and 1850, 39 maps were compiled at New Archangel (now Sitka) under the direction of Capt. Tebenkov. These maps were later put together and published in Russia in 1852 under the title "Atlas of the Northwest Coast of America." The atlas plates were originally engraved at New Archangel by a creole named Kozima Terentiev. (See fig. 17.)

Terentiev, Kozima. See Tebenkov.

Thomas, Charles Mitchell: 1887-88

Lt. Comdr. (later Rear Adm.) Charles Mitchell Thomas, 1846-1908, USN, in command of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Patterson, surveyed and mapped extensively in the Alexander Archipelago. In 1888 surveys of the Portland Canal area were made for the U.S. Department of State. An account of his work was published in the Coast and Geodetic Survey Annual Reports for 1888 and 1889, and his nomenclature was incorporated on Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 704, 733, and 8227.

Tikhmeniev, P.: 1861-63

P. Tikhmeniev (cenna) is considered by many to be the chief historian of the Russian American Company. He published, in Russian, two volumes, dated 1861 and 1863, titled "Historical Review of the Russian American Company." He is also credited with the authorship of several Russian American Company maps of southeast Alaska which incorporate geographical data known to about 1861, including the explorations of Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Tipping, William: 1786-87. See Meares.

Topham, Harold W.: 1888

In 1888 Harold W. Topham and his brother Edwin, of London, with George Broka, of Brussels, and William Williams, of New York, attempted to climb Mount St. Elias. They reached an altitude of 11,460 feet and then turned back. Topham read an account of this trip before the Royal Geographical Society on April 8, 1889. Various accounts of the journey were published in 1889 and 1890.

Topping, John Henry: 1889-91

Assistant John Henry Topping, 1823-1893, USCS, participated in the Alaskan boundary survey from June 1889 to July 1891. He ascended the Yukon River with John E. McGrath to Fort Yukon, where they separated and Turner continued up the Porcupine River to the Canadian boundary. He established a camp, named Camp Colonna, for his party in August 1889. On March 22, 1890, Topping traveled by sled to the Arctic Ocean, where he arrived on April 8. He began his return the next day and was at Camp Colonna on April 17. He descended the Porcupine and Yukon Rivers to St. Michael, where he remained until July 1891. Turner returned to Alaska in 1892 to continue boundary work but had to leave because of illness.

While in Alaska, Turner collected bird and animal skins at his own expense and gave them to the University of California. Reports of his surveys were published in the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Annual Report for 1891, and an account of his work was published in 1893 in the National Geographic Magazine.

Topping, Ralph Stockman: 1874-81. See Nelson.

U.S. Bureau of Fisheries: 1880-1940

The U.S. Fish Commission was established in 1871. In 1880 it became known as the U.S. Fish and Fisheries Commission and in 1903 the Agency was placed under the U.S. Department of Commerce, and the name was changed to U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. In 1939 the Bureau was transferred to the U.S. Department of the Interior. The following year it was merged with the U.S. Bureau of the Biological Survey to form the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

In the 1880's and 1890's this Agency made numerous investigations in Alaskan waters, primarily aboard the steamer Albatross, under Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser and Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner. In this dictionary USBF has been used to refer to personnel working for the agency prior to 1940 and USF&W for personnel employed since that time. A bibliography of the Bureau of Fisheries publications was compiled in 1920 by Rose M. E. MacDonald. A listing of subsequent Bureau publications was published in 1955 by the Fish and Wildlife Service.


U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey: 1877 -

In 1816 the U.S. Survey of the Coast was established within the U.S. Treasury Department. In 1834 the Agency was transferred to the U.S. Navy Department but was returned to the Treasury Department 2 years later and assigned the name U.S. Coast Survey. In 1876 Congress changed the name to U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. The Coast and Geodetic Survey was transferred to the newly created U.S. Department of Commerce in 1903. Within this publication, USC&GS has been used to refer to personnel of both the Coast Survey and the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Since 1867, the Coast and Geodetic Survey has conducted extensive hydrographic and topographic studies in Alaska, from which it has derived material used in its numerous publications, including coast charts, coast pilots, annual reports, and special
Many of the earlier charts were of minor value, but as new information was gathered these charts were modernized and greater detail was achieved by producing them on a larger scale. The agency has published charts of various scales covering the entire coast of Alaska, but particular attention has been paid to harbors of populated areas and to navigation channels. The charts are continually revised to keep them current.

Concurrently with the publication of the coast charts, the Coast and Geodetic Survey has produced a series of coast pilots. These books contain descriptions of harbors and channels, sailing instructions, and aids to navigation. The first Alaskan coast pilot was published in 1869 under the direction of George Davidson. Information covering the coastline from Dixon Entrance to Cook Inlet was contained in this volume.

There followed a series of coast pilots entitled “Coast Pilot of Alaska, Part I.” The first, published in 1883, was a survey of the coast from Dixon Entrance to Yakutat Bay prepared by W. H. Dall and Marcus Baker. It has been a valuable source of reference in the preparation of this dictionary. A later edition covering the same region was prepared by H. E. Nichols and published in 1891. A revised edition was done by Herbert C. Graves, E. H. Francis, and John Ross in 1901. Coast pilots and their supplements for this region have been published intermittently since this date.

In 1908 the Coast and Geodetic Survey published two books entitled “Coast Pilot Notes.” One covered the Alaskan coast from Yakutat Bay to Cook Inlet, and the other covered the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean. Another one followed in 1910 which dealt with Yakutat Bay to Cook Inlet and Shelikof Strait. The first complete coast pilot covering Alaska from Yakutat Bay to the Arctic Ocean came out in 1916. Revised editions and their supplements continue to be published.

Throughout the years there have been special geographic-name field investigations, especially along the coast of Alaska and in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta area. These investigations resulted in numerous special reports which for the most part were unpublished. These reports, made available through the courtesy of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, have contributed information for over 300 entries in the present dictionary, especially Eskimo and Aleut names.

The agency was directly involved in establishing the international boundary between Alaska and Canada. Much of the fieldwork for the project was carried out from 1889 to 1914, particularly by J. H. Turner and J. E. McGrath, USCGS.

Each year the Coast and Geodetic Survey publishes a report of their operations. Since 1867 these annual reports have given coverage to the operations which took place in Alaska. Names of vessels, personnel involved, and the areas under study were mentioned. Some of the vessels which were active in Alaskan waters were the steamers Patterson, Pathfinder, McArthur, Gedney, Taku, Yukon, Explorer, Wendohah, and Pioneer. The names of the commanders of these vessels appear quite frequently in the discussions of Alaskan activities. Many of them, such as H. E. Nichols, C. M. Thomas, W. S. Moore, E. K. Moore, J. F. Pratt, J. J. Gilbert, Ferdinand Westdahl, H. P. Ritter, E. F. Dickens, R. B. Derickson, G. T. Rude, F. H. Hardy, and W. G. Dibrell, appear with some frequency in this dictionary. In many entries they are referred to as the individual who recorded the name of a feature and in others as the person who applied the name.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey has been one of the leading agencies in naming features and recording local names.


U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: 1940--In 1940 the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries was merged with the U.S. Bureau of the Biological Survey to form the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Personnel of this Agency have given many names to features in Alaska for clarification in administering the wildlife reservations.

U.S. Forest Service

In 1907 President Theodore Roosevelt established forest reserves in Alaska under the names of Chugach National Forest and Tongass National Forest. The original limits of the forests have been altered many times. Over the years U.S. Forest Service personnel have reported names in local use and have occasionally proposed names to meet a need or to commemorate worthwhile persons or deeds.

U.S. Geological Survey: 1889--The U.S. Geological Survey is considered by many to have begun its work in Alaska in 1889 when I. C. Russell accompanied J. E. McGrath, USCGS, to the upper Yukon River to determine the position of the Alaska-Canada boundary. Russel then conducted geological investigations in the Mount St. Elias area the following 2 years. The Geological Survey published the results of H. F. Reid’s Alaskan glaciological studies, and C. W. Hayes, of the Survey, performed important work with the 1891 Frederick Schwatka expedition.

In 1895 the Geological Survey sent its first independent party to Alaska—W. H. Dall, G. F. Becker, and C. W. Purington made coal and gold surveys along the coast from Sitka to Unalaska. The Klondike gold discoveries in Canada and the great influx of prospectors to Alaska caused the Survey to increase its Alaskan work in 1898, and systematic topographical mapping became an integral part of its Alaskan mineral resources program.

The first years of this survey work were devoted to exploration of main river valleys, then the principal routes of travel. In 1898 the Kuskokwim, Susitna, Nenana, Tanana, and White Rivers were explored and mapped. In the interest of economy, most Geological Survey expeditions consisted of a combined topographical and geological party.

With increased prospecting and mining activity, topographical and geological mapping soon became more localized. Exploratory surveys evolved into more or less detailed mapping of the mining districts. From 1902 to 1907, T. G. Gerдин directed topographical mapping in Alaska with A. H. Brooks, Chief Alaskan Geologist. R. H. Sargent supervised topographical mapping operations after 1907, and each year there were increased demands for more detailed mapping. During this period hundreds
of new names, mostly given by prospectors, were reported by USGS geologists and topographers.

P. S. Smith became Chief Alaskan Geologist in 1924 and directed geological and topographical work in Alaska. Mapping of Naval Petroleum Reserve 4 began in 1923 and continued through the 1926 field season. This work not only filled a geological and topographical void on the map, but also added numerous geographical names in northwestern Alaska.

In the last half of the 1920's aerial photogrammetric work was begun in Alaska as an aid to mapping. With the increased use of this new method, the pattern of Geological Survey work changed. It was no longer necessary for the geologist and topographer to work together. With photogrammetric mapping topographic work developed into control surveys and geographical name investigation became a part of these surveys.

In 1935 Gerald Fitzgerald took charge of topographical work in Alaska. Mapping became increasingly detailed, most of it being published at 1:250,000 scale (the older reconnaissance mapping being at 1:500,000 scale). During World War II triaxial photo mapping was developed, and by 1953 Alaska was completely covered by reconnaissance maps at 1:250,000 scale. The proliferation of mapping and geological activities in the last 20 years required special efforts in the field to investigate geographical names. The 1956 Brooks Range control surveys used two men to do name research, and several hundred new local names appeared on the resulting maps. Geological investigations associated with the Naval Petroleum Reserve 4 since World War II also contributed many names in the Alaskan arctic.

U.S. Navy Survey Expedition: 1933-36

From 1933 to 1936 the U.S. Navy conducted hydrographic and coastal surveys in the Aleutian Islands. These expeditions gave many names to unnamed features and reported a large number of names used locally.

U.S. Revenue-Cutter Service: 1865-

The predecessor of the U.S. Revenue-Cutter Service was organized within the U.S. Treasury Department in 1790. From 1843 to 1880 it was known as the U.S. Revenue-Marine Bureau and from 1881 as the U.S. Revenue-Marine Service. In 1897 the name was changed to the Revenue-Cutter Service. In 1915 the Revenue-Cutter Service was merged with the U.S. Life-Saving Service to form the U.S. Coast Guard.

The Revenue-Cutter Service first became involved in Alaska in 1865 when one of its cutters, the Shubrick, was chosen as flagship for the Western Union Telegraph Expedition. In 1867, just prior to the purchase of Alaska, the revenue cutter Lincoln under Sr. Capt. W. H. Howard carried George Davidson, USC&GS, and four other scientists on a cruise in southern Alaskan waters between Sitka and Unalaska. The following year the Wayanda under Capt. J. M. White cruised in the Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea, and Cook Inlet.

The Revenue-Cutter Service and subsequently the Coast Guard have been active in the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean every year since 1868. The revenue cutters have transported scientists and explorers from all agencies, including Sheldon Jackson on his annual journeys. The Bear carried the first reindeer from Siberia.

The Revenue-Cutter Service often provided medical aid, performed rescues, delivered mail, collected customs, and policed traffic in arms and liquor. Capt. E. E. Smith, aboard the Corvin, enumerated the Arctic Eskimo for the 10th Census, in 1880, reporting many place names. A surveillance of salmon fisheries was conducted in 1889. The Revenue-Cutter Service was also charged with policing the activities in respect to fur seals in the Pribilof Islands.

A number of revenue cutters plied Alaska's waters over the years. Early ships were the Rush, the Reliance, which carried W. H. Elliott on his 1874 cruise, and the Corwin, under Capt. Michael A. Healy, which carried G. M. Stoney, USN, to the Kobuk in 1883 and was responsible for bringing Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS, to the same river in 1884 and 1885. Other cutters were the Grant, Perry, Wolcott, and the Bear. It was from the Bear that Lt. D. H. Jarvis, USRCS, embarked on his 1897-98 rescue mission to the whaling fleet at Point Barrow.

Vancouver, George: 1792-94

Capt. George Vancouver, 1757-98, RN, in command of the sloop Discovery, accompanied by Lt. William R. Broughton, RN, in command of the tender Chatham, made an exploring and surveying voyage from England to southeastern Alaska and around the world from 1790 to 1795.

In July 1793 the ships reached the entrance to Portland Inlet, from which explorations were made northward past Cape Caamaño, the northermost point of Spanish discovery. Vancouver, having thus established that the continent extended from the Columbia River to beyond the northern extreme of Prince of Wales Island, retired southward on September 21, 1793, to winter in Hawaii.

In April 1794 the Discovery was joined by the Chatham at the head of Cook Inlet, and Vancouver's explorations continued eastward to complete the surveys to the line of the preceding season and disprove any claim for a northwest passage within the limits of his explorations. During this expedition Lt. James Whidbey, RN, was often sent out in a launch by Vancouver to explore the coast in greater detail. Whidbey discovered several features in southeast Alaska which he or Vancouver named. The two ships left Port Conclusion in August 1794 and reached England in September 1795.

Vancouver devoted his remaining years to the compilation of his journal and charts, which were completed after his death by his brother, John Vancouver, and published in 1798 by the British Government in three volumes accompanied by a folio atlas. (See fig. 18.)

Vancouver's expedition is credited with adding a wealth of knowledge and names to the previously ill-defined coastal features of southeastern Alaska. He respected the names applied by traders and foreign officials, and the nomenclature of his charts has been generally accepted.

Cape Vancouver, on the Bering Sea coast northeast of Nunivak Island, and Vancouver Mountain, in the St. Elias Mountains, were named for this navigator.

Vasiliev: 1831-32

Ens. Vasiliev (cmn), IRN, surveyed and mapped a part of the Alaska Peninsula from Cook Inlet west nearly to Chignik
Figure 18.—Part of the 1800 French edition of Capt. George Vancouver's map of the "Northwest Coast of America" showing southeast Alaska.
Bay. His map was published by Capt. Lutke in his "Voyage around the world • • • Nautical Part" (1836, p. 274). Vasiliev Bay, on the southern coast of Atka Island in the middle Aleutians, was named by Lutke for this navigator, who contributed several names to the area himself.

Vasiliev, Ivan: 1809

Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN, accompanied Capt. L. V. Hagemeister, IRN, to the Russian American colonies on the ship Neva in 1806. He remained in southeastern Alaska and in 1809 surveyed the western coast of Baranof Island. His results were incorporated in the Sarichev atlas. Vasiliev Bank, Reef, Rock, and Shoal, in southeast Alaska, were probably named for this navigator, who contributed several names to the southeastern part of Alaska.

Vasiliev, Mikhail Nikolaievich: 1819-21

In 1819 Capt. Lt. Mikhail Nikolaievich Vasiliev, IRN, in command of the Otkrytie (Discovery), with Capt. Lt. G. S. Shishmarev, IRN, on the Blagonamerenny (Good Intent), sailed for the Russian American colonies. In the North Pacific he left Shishmarev and continued to Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, where he arrived on June 4, 1820. From here, he sailed across the Bering Sea and met Shishmarev at Kotzebue Sound. They cruised along the Arctic coast to Icy Cape and returned via the St. Lawrence and Pribilof Islands to Unalaska, where they arrived on August 19, 1820. Shishmarev left Unalaska for Russia, and Vasiliev continued to Sitka, San Francisco, and the Hawaiian Islands and was back in Sitka on April 7, 1821. He returned to Russia via Unalaska in 1821.

Veniaminov, Ioann: 1824-42

Father Ioann Veniaminov (later Bishop of Alaska and Kamchatka and Metropolitan Archbishop of Moscow), 1797-1879, was sent as a missionary by his church to Unalaska Island, where he arrived on July 29, 1824. From 1824 to 1834 he lived at Unalaska, where he wrote a grammar and dictionary of the Aleut language, published in 1846 in St. Petersburg under the title "Essay toward a Grammar and Dictionary of the Aleutian-Fox Language." This work was translated in 1906 by R. H. Geoghegan. In 1834 Veniaminov was transferred to Sitka where he wrote a brief description of the Tlingit Indian language published in 1840 in St. Petersburg with his "Notes of the Islands of the Unalaska District." Veniaminov went back to Russia in 1838 and was consecrated as Bishop of Alaska on December 15, 1840. He returned to Sitka on September 27, 1841. On May 4, 1842, he left for an inspection tour through his diocese, which eventually took him back to Russia via Kamchatka. Some of Veniaminov's work, translated and interpreted by Geoghegan, proved useful in substantiating meanings of certain Aleut and Tlingit Indian names which appear in this dictionary. Mount Veniaminof on the Alaska Peninsula was named for him.

Waxel, Sven: 1741. See Bering.

Westdahl, Ferdinand, 1900-1902

Assistant Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, in command of the steamer McArthur, was engaged in surveying along the coast of Alaska from the south coast of Unimak Island and the Sammak Islands east to Montague Island and Prince William Sound. His accounts were published in the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Annual Reports for 1901, 1902, and 1903, and the results were incorporated on Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts 8520, 8841, 8860 and 8881.

Westdahl was earlier employed by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition of 1865-67 and by the Alaska Commercial Co. in 1880, but little information pertinent to his earlier work has been found. Westdahl Peak on Unimak Island was named for him.

Western Union Telegraph Expedition: 1865-67

After the failure of the second Atlantic telegraphic cable, the Western Union Telegraph Co., believing that an ocean cable could not succeed, undertook to construct an overland telegraph to Asia and Europe via Bering Strait. For this purpose preparations were made on a large scale, and parties worked, explored, and built some line in British Columbia, Alaska, and Siberia in 1863 and 1866. The Alaska section was under the leadership of the explorer and naturalist Robert Kennicott, 1835-66. Kennicott organized a scientific corps of six naturalists, including W. H. Dall, to accompany the Expedition. Frederick Whymper, an English artist, also traveled with the Alaska section. The expedition in Alaska was divided into two groups, one to explore the Yukon east of Nulato, the other to explore between Nulato and the Bering Strait. When in 1866 the Atlantic cable proved to be a success, the enterprise was abandoned and the geographic information was scattered. No inclusive account of the venture was published although several manuscript maps were made and a manuscript newspaper entitled "The Esquimaux" was assembled by the group at Teller. The newspapers were later printed in San Francisco as a memento of the expedition.

Whidbey, James: 1792-94. See Vancouver.

Whymper, Frederick, 1865-67. See Western Union Telegraph Expedition.

Woronkofski: 1836

In 1836 Lt. Woronkofski (cma), IRN, was in the employ of the Russian American Company, under whose directive he surveyed the southern coast of the Alaska Peninsula while in command of the transport Kadiak. His survey extended from the vicinity of Chignik Bay where Ens. Vasiliev's work ended in 1832, west to Unimak Pas, connecting with Capt. M. N. Stanisukovich's survey of the northern coast in 1828. In 1837 Woronkofski also made surveys in the Shumagin Islands. The results of his work were published in 1847 on Russian Hydrographic Department Chart 1379. Woronkofski Island and Point in the Alexander Archipelago were named for this navigator.

Wosnesenki, Ilia G.: 1842-43

In 1839 Ilia G. Wosnesenki was sent to Alaska by the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg to make scientific collections. He spent the years of 1840-41 in California and was in the Aleutian Islands and western Alaska in 1842-43 where he explored, collected, and made observations. Wosnesenki Glacier, on the Kenai Peninsula, and Wosnesenki Island, off the south coast of the Alaska Peninsula, were named for this scientist.
Yanert, William: 1897-1952

Sgt. William Yanert, 1864–1932, USA, came to Alaska in 1897 to report on the trail from Skagway to Lake Bennett. (See fig. 19.) After working under Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA, with the Alaska military expedition of 1898, Yanert, in a civilian capacity, went to St. Michael and accompanied Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA, in 1900–1901 on a search for a military road route between Rampart and Eagle. Yanert settled in the Yukon Flats at a place he called Purgatory. He made a compass survey map of the Yukon Flats around Purgatory in 1916, and it was published by Hudson Stuck in the following year.

Young, Samuel Hall. See Muir.

Zagoskin, Laurenti Alexief: 1842-45

From 1842 to 1845, while in the employ of the Russian American Company, Lt. Laurenti Alexief Zagoskin, 1808–90, IRN, made explorations and surveys on the lower Yukon River, on the Kuskokwim River, and in the Norton Sound area. An account of his work, including some maps of the areas he covered, was
published in 1847 in St. Petersburg. These maps proved to be extremely useful in substantiating early Eskimo names of streams and settlements in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta and Norton Sound areas. His surveys extended from the junction of the Katzeel and Koyukuk Rivers, in March 1843, to a point on the Yukon River below the mouth of the Tozitna River in June 1843, and to the junction of the Takotna and Kuskokwim Rivers in June 1844.

Zarembo, Dionysius Fedorovich: 1834-39
Capt. Lt. Dionysius Fedorovich Zarembo, IRN, in command of the brig Chichagof, surveyed Wrangell Harbor, in southeast Alaska, in 1834. The same year he founded the present town of Wrangell and built a stockade here which was named for him. In 1838 he surveyed and named Woewodski Harbor on the south side of Admiralty Island in the Alexander Archipelago. Zarembo's maps were published in 1848 as insets on Russian Hydrographic Department Chart 1396.

Zane, Abraham Vanhoy: 1885-86. See Stoney.

Acknowledgments

Compilation of this dictionary required the time and effort of many persons in the U.S. Geological Survey. Special recognition is given James R. Carter whose helpful advice and supervisory assistance contributed greatly toward the book's format and completion. Noteworthy research and compilation contributions were made by Jerold Gettleman, who did most of the Russian transliteration, Susan A. Aldrich, Ellen J. Davis, Ernest M. Harwood, Donald A. Johnson, Arthur S. Knox, Margaret O. Miller, Paul J. Sorvo, and Louise G. Van Winkle.
ALASKA PLACE NAMES

[Names in bold type indicate present-day usage; names in standard type indicate historical names or names which cannot be applied to an exact feature]

A

Abbe, Mount:  mountain, 8,200 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.3 mi. SE of terminus of John Hopkins Glacier, 75 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°47'45" N, 137°04'35" W; BGN 1937; (map 1). Named in 1936 by W. O. Field and W. S. Cooper, American Geographical Society, for Cleveland Abbe, Jr., 1872-1934, physiographer and climatologist.


Prospectors' name shown as “Abby Gulch” on the 1902 “Map of the Nome and Snake River Country” by J. M. Davidson.

Abbe Island: island, 0.9 mi. long, between San Alberto Bay and Shinaku Inlet, W of Wadeleigh I., Alex. Arch.; 55°33'30" N, 133°10'30" W; BGN 1928; (map 4). Named in 1927 by USGS, “After a boat named Abbe, property of Robert Scott, former fox farmer on the island.”

Abbie Creek: stream, see Myrtle Creek.

Abbie Gulch: ravine, see Abbe Gulch.

Abigail, Mount: mountain, 4,430 ft., 3.3 mi. N of Russell I., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 80 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°59'45" N, 136°51'30" W; (map 10). Named in 1892 by Reid (1896, pl. 86 and p. 4311, USGS).

Abercrombie: locality, on Copper River and Northwestern RR. near Abercrombie Rapids, Chugach Mts.; 60°40'N, 144°37'W; (map 64). Former RR. station listed in the 1911 RR. guide; it was established in 1911 and was still in use in 1922.

Abercrombie, Mount: mountain, see Frederica Mountain.

Abercrombie Creek: stream, flows SE 1.2 mi. to Mikes Lake, 35 mi. N of Kattalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°42'N, 144°43'W; (map 64).

Former name “Abermalhy” was retained by applying it to the rapids.

Abercrombie Rapids: rapids, on Copper River, at N entrance to Mikes Lake, 37 mi. N of Kattalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°44'30" N, 144°34'00" W; (map 64).

Aberdeen Rock: rock, between Sitkalidak I. and SE coast of Kodiak I.; 57°12'40" N, 153°11'30" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Name published in the 1929 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 32). “Probably • • • from the whaling ship Aberdeen.”

Abermabby Creek: stream, see Abernathy Creek.

Abernathy Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 3.5 mi. to Resurrection Creek, 17 mi. S of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°41'15" N, 149°45'36" W; BGN 1942; (map 63). Var. Abermabby Creek, Abernathy Creek.

Abernathy Lake: lake, see Klutina Lake.

Abercrombie Mountain: mountain, near headwater of White River, St. Elias Mts.; 61°30'0" N, 142°00'W; BGN 1960; (map 67). Var. Frederika Mountain.

Named by Rohn (1889, p. 791), USGS; “This I have named Mt. Abercrombie.” The location of this mountain is uncertain; it may be equivalent to Frederika Mountain, reported by USGS.

Abercrombie Rapids: rapids, on Copper River, at N entrance to Miles Lake, 37 mi. N of Kattalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°43'30" N, 144°34'00" W; (map 64).

Aberdeen Rock: rock, between Sitkalidak I. and SE coast of Kodiak I.; 57°12'40" N, 153°11'30" W; BGN 1930; (map 34).

Former name “Abermalhy” was retained by applying it to the rapids.

Abercrombie Lake: lake, see Klutina Lake.

Abercrombie Mountain: mountain, near headwater of White River, St. Elias Mts.; 61°30'0" N, 142°00'W; BGN 1960; (map 67). Var. Frederika Mountain.

Named by Rohn (1889, p. 791), USGS; “This I have named Mt. Abercrombie.” The location of this mountain is uncertain; it may be equivalent to Frederika Mountain, reported by USGS.

Abercrombie Rapids: rapids, on Copper River, at N entrance to Miles Lake, 37 mi. N of Kattalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°43'30" N, 144°34'00" W; (map 64).

Named by W. C. Mendenhall and F. C. Schrader, USGS, in 1903. This feature is synonymous with Abercrombie Canyon and Copper River rapids. The term “canyon,” as used by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, is a misnomer as there presently is no canyon here. The name “Abercrombie” was retained by applying it to the rapids.

Aberdeen Rock: rock, between Sitkalidak I. and SE coast of Kodiak I.; 57°12'40" N, 153°11'30" W; BGN 1930; (map 34).

Var. Abermabby Creek, Abernathy Creek.

Abermabby Creek: stream, see Abernathy Creek.

Abernathy Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 3.5 mi. to Resurrection Creek, 17 mi. S of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°41'15" N, 149°45'36" W; BGN 1942; (map 63). Var. Abermabby Creek, Abernathy Creek.

Var. Mount Clifford.

Named by E. C. Robertson and published in 1952 by USGS. The name refers to the rough outline of the letters “A” and “B” formed by the late snow on the flat face of the mountain.

Abound Creek: stream, heads in Weston Mts., flows SW 1.5 mi. to Ternmac Bay, on S coast of Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°48'00" N, 173°06'22" E; (map 13).
Adak Island: island, 28 mi. long, one of Andreanof Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°45' N, 176°25' W; (map 17). Name derived from Adak Island in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.

Adak, Ostrov: island, see Adak Island.


Adlet name reported as "Ayagah" or "Kayaku" by Maxim Lazarev in 1761 (Coxe, 1787, p. 81). This island was called "Ot[ro]n Adak" by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, and Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN. The name may be from the Aleut word "adak" which R. H. Georgeghan translates as "father."

Adak Strait: water passage, between Adak and Kanaga Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°47' N, 177°00' W.

Name derived from Adak Island; published in 1896 by USCGS on Chart 1970.

Adams, Point: point of land, NW point of entrance to Kuyokuk River, on SW end of Kenai Penin., 16 mi. SW of Soldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°15'20" N, 149°36'00" W; (map 50). Var. Cabo Gaston, Cape Bede.

Named in 1908 by USCGS. This appears to be the "Cape Bede" of Capt. James Cook, RN; name now applied farther north. See Bede, Point. Salvador Fidalgo called this point of land "Cabo Gaston" in 1790.

Adaman: bay, see Morzhovoi Bay.

Adaman Creek: stream, see Adams Creek.

Adaman Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, just N of Nelson Lake, 14 mi. NW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 65°31' N, 147°44' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.


Named "Adams Mountains" in 1868 by David Pender, Staff Comdr., RN; published on Brit. Adm. Chart 2451.

Adams Anchorage: bay, 0.5 mi. across, on S end of Shelter I. in Stephens Passage, 3 mi. W of Point Louisa and 15 mi. NW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°22'20" N, 134°49'00" W; (map 11). Named by Comdr. J. B. Coghill, USN, in 1884 after the U.S.S. Adams, which he commanded and which anchored there that year.

Adams Channel: water passage, in Peril Strait, 0.5 mi. E of Rapids Point, between Big Rose Is. and NW coast of Baranof I., 29 mi. N of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°27'30" N, 135°32'00" W; (map 9).

Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghill, USN, for the U.S.S. Adams, which he commanded while making surveys in this area. The name was published by USCGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 183).

Adams Creek: stream, flows SE 2 mi. to Shovel Creek, 10 mi. N of Seward, Seward Pennin. High.; 64°42' N, 164°26' W; (map 95). Var. Adam Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Adams Inlet: estuary, trends W 7 mi. to Muir Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, S of Point George, 55 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 59°10' N, 136°15' W; (map 45). Var. Southeast Tributary Muir Glacier.

Named in 1896 by H. F. Reid, USGS, for C. A. Adams, a member of his party in 1892. It was also called "Southeast Tributary Muir Glacier" (Reid, 1892, p. 19).

Adams Inlet: estuary, trends W 7 mi. to Muir Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, S of Point George, 55 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°50'45" N, 136°03'00" W; BGN 1937; (map 10).

Named in 1936 by W. O. Field, Jr., and W. S. Cooper, for Adams Glacier, which formerly occupied the inlet. See Adams Glacier.

Adams Island: island, 2.3 mi. long, in Yukon River, 6 mi. NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66°03'40" N, 148°55'00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Adams Mountains: mountain range, see Adams Mountains.

Adams: Cape: point of land, see Bartolome, Cape.

Adams Peak: peak, 2,814 ft., on right bank of Yukon River, 12.5 mi. N of Eagle, Porcupine Plat.; 64°58'18" N, 141°11'00" W; BGN 1965; (map 102). Named by USGS for William Adams, local resident and hunter who died in 1964; the name was published in 1966 by USGS.

Adams Peak: mountain, see Sunrise Peak.

Adams Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°01'45" N, 131°59'45" W; (map 3).

Named in 1891 by USCGS.


Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.
Admiralty Creek

Admiralty Creek: stream, 6.6 mi. long, flows NW to Admiralty Cove, 10 mi. SW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°10'30" N, 134°33'30" W; BGN 1917; (map 11). Var. Auke Creek.

Locally named Auke Cove and reported by Adolph Spencer and C. W. Wright in 1903. This name was changed to Admiralty Creek by BGN in 1917 as a result of the change in name of Auke Cove to Admiralty Cove.

Admiralty Island: island, 96 mi. long, from Point Adolph to Litnik Point, Alexander Arch.; 57°40' N, 134°20' W; (map 8). Var. Khutinoi Island.

Named in 1794 by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 276), RN, Capt. Tebenkov (1832, map 8). Name published as the Russian name "Ostrov Kutsonoi" meaning "fear island."

Adolph Point: point of land, see Adolphus Point.


Afognak: island, see Afognak Island.


Named from Afognak Island and reported in the 11th Census of 1890 (1893, p. 73-74). * * * Afognak Village [Afognak]. * * * really consists of a series of settlements lining the long, curving beach * * * the creole village of Afognak, extending in a single row of dwellings, somewhat widely scattered, about three-fourths of a mile along the beach. This settlement was founded during the first quarter of the present (19th) century under the name of Rutkovskiy village by superannuated and pensioned employees of the Russian American Company. * * * Proceeding northward a few hundred yards * * * we find the native village of Afognak [Aleut Village], inhabited by Kadiak Eskimos * * *.

To the northward, across the bays of Afognak we find 2 small settlements * * * inhabited by creoles [Little Afognak] * * *.

The Russian Hydrog. Dept. published the name for this settlement on Chart 1425 in 1849. This name was reported by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murahev in 1839 or 1840 as "Sjelesniy" Volny Promyshlen, meaning "village of free industry." This name was probably given because the Russian government allowed these retiring settlers to do as they pleased and released them from obligations to pay taxes for the first year of settlement. The descriptive name "Afognak" meaning "one part of a ridge" was published for this village by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN.

The Russian name "Litnik," a combination of the words "lytni" meaning "summer" and "domik" meaning "house," has erroneously been applied to Afognak. Litnik is a separate village located at the head of Afognak Bay, 5 miles north of Afognak. A post office has been maintained intermittently from 1888 to 1936 (Ricks, 1965, p. 2). On March 21, 1964, a twinned earthquake resulting from an earthquake destroyed most of Afognak. A new community was built on the northeast coast of Kodiak Island and the residents of Afognak moved there in December 1964. See Port Liones.

Afognaka, Mys: point of land, see Afognak Point.

Afognaka, Mys: point of land, see Lighthouse Point.

Afognak Bay: estuary, N of Afognak, extends SSE 3.5 mi. at mouth of Afognak River, on S coast of Afognak I., Kodiak I.; 58°02'30" N, 152°45'00" W; (map 43). Var. Litnik Bay, Zaliv Afognak.

Name derived from Afognak Island; published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN, as "Z[aliv] Afognak," or "Afo[n]gak Bay.

The Russian name "Litnik" was reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. See Litnik, locality.


Native name published by Rev. Coke (1780, p. 289) as "Afognack." Capt. George Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 175) referred to this island in 1794 as that "which the Russians call Fogniak." * * *

It was called "Afognack" by Capt. Lisianski (1814, p. 106), IRN, and "Ostrov Afognak" or "Afognak Island" by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 5), IRN, and Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN. Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 404), IRN, suspected that this feature might be an island, but referred to it as a part of the Alaska Peninsula. See Marmot Island.

Afognak Lake: lake, 5.5 mi. long, on Afognak I., 8 mi. NW of Afognak, Kodiak I.; 58°06'30" N, 152°53'00" W; (map 43). Var. Litnik Lake.

Name derived from Afognak Island; published in 1910 by USCRGS. The Russian name "Litnik" was reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. See Litnik, locality.

Afognak Mountain: mountain, 2,256 ft., on Afognak I., 9 mi. NW of Afognak, Kodiak I.; 58°07'25" N, 152°53'00" W; (map 43). Var. Afognak Point.

Afonak Island: island, 3.5 mi. S of Afognak, on S coast of Afognak I., N of Kodiak I.; 57°59'30" N, 152°47'30" W; (map 34). Var. Mys Afognaka.

Name derived from Afognak Island; given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murahev, IRN, as "M[ys] Afognaka" or "Cape Afognak."
Agayak: island, see Aghiyuk Island.
Agayuk Creek: stream, see Angaguk Creek.
Ageagh, Isle: island, see Agig Island.
Alekoh, Ostrov: island, see Agikh Island.
Ageapuk River: stream, see Agiaguk River.
Agee-puk River: stream, see Agiapuk River.
Agee-ee-puk River: stream, see Agiapuk River.
Aghialuk Mountain: mountain, 2,913 ft, in
Aghik Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in the
Aghileen Pinnacles: peaks, 4,800 ft, 24 mi NE
Agiak Lagoon: lagoon, on Chukchi Sea coast, E
Agiak Point: point of land, between Alutakak and Kur Rocks, 11 mi. S of Watson River. Arctic Plain; 70°29'30" N, 159°54'15" W; (map 146).
Agiak River: stream, see Agiak Lagoon.
Agiak River: stream, heads 8 mi. NE of Black Mtn and flows SSW 60 mi., to Imuruk Basin.
Agiakchugamut: locality, see Agiakchuk.
Agiakchuk: locality, see Agiukchuk.
Agiakchuk Lodge: locality, see Agiakchuk.
Agiakchuk River: stream, flows SE 3 mi. to Middle Fork Chandalar River, 14 mi. SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°19'00" N, 148°15'30" W; (map 123).
Agiakchuk: locality, on left bank of Kolomivera River, 95 mi. WSW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°29' N, 164°27' W; (map 581).
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Var. Agiuschugamute, Agiuichuk, Monrak, Monrakpo.

Eskimo village visited in December 1878 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service; name reported by him was "Agiuzchugamute," that is, "people of Agiuichuk." The 10th Census in 1880 listed the name from Nelson, pertaining to a village of 35 inhabitants. USCG and reported in 1949 that the village was abandoned and the site, often used for a fish camp, is now called "Monrak" or "Monroke." The 1940 Census listed the place as Agiuichuk with 65 people, but this may refer to those who were at the fish camp or in the vicinity.

Agivarik: locality, on right bank of Mulrhatna River, 96 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°59' N, 156°27' W; (map 52).

Eskimo village or camp published on a 1917 map by the Alaska Steamship Co. The place is now occupied.

Agivarik: locality, see Agivak.

Agivak: locality, right bank of Ugashik River, Agivarik locality, Kt Agivak.

Agligadak Reefs: reefs, extend E 3 mi. from E of West Channel, Barrow, Brooks Ra.; 67°29'30" N, 151°50' W; BGN 1936; (map 124).

Local name reported in 1936 by Robert Marshall.

Ago Bay: locality, on Hallo Bay.


Former Eskimo camp or village listed as "Agokhelananhamut" with a population of 13 in the 1890 Census.

Amony Point: point of land, on SE coast of Little Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°47'45" N, 176°05' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Var. Cape Nazan.

Named in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.

Agoo Bay: locality, see Aroplak Lake.

Agocharuk: stream, see Agucharuk River.

Agucharuk River: stream, see Agucharuk River.

Agookauchuk: locality, see Agookauchuk.

Agoulouikatuk: place, see Aleknagik, Lake.

Agouloukpak: place, see Nerka, Lake.

Agouyaq: village, see Eegvik.

Agouyak: village, see Eegvik.

Agouychuk: locality, see Agouychuk.

Agouyuk: village, see Eegvik.

Agour: lake, see Aroplak Lake.

Agsinoralak Beach: beach, on Chukchi Sea coast of Anadyr, Bering Sea.

Agrippine Baie: bay, see Agripina Baie.

Agripin, Zaliv: bay, see Agripina Baie.

Agripina Baie: bay, see Agripina Baie.

Agripina Beje: bay, see Agripina Baie.

Agripina Bay: bay, see Agripina Baie.

Agripina Bay: bay, see Agripina Baie.

Agripinna, Zaliv: bay, see Agripina Baie.

Agriqtogvag Kuguaqangua: stream, see Agriqtogvag Creek.

Agulinak Beach: beach, on Chukchi Sea coast of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°22' N, 156°31' W; (map 153).

Eskimo name recorded at Barrow in 1945 by Orth. The beach on the Elson Lagoon side is "Ariigilivik.

Agtapuk Point: point of land, on N coast of St. Lawrence I., 4.5 mi. SE of Gambell; 63°44' N, 171°39' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Aghtapuk Cape, Aghtapuk Point, Cape Noovokial, Noovokial Cape, Nuvarak Point.

Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF. According to Orth, in 1965, the people of Gambell called this point of land "Nuvarak" meaning "pointed place.

Aguida, Rio de la: stream, flows N 1.5 mi. to Aguida Cove, on W coast of Suem I., Alex. Arch.; 55°16'10" N, 133°25'45" W; (map 4).

Spanish name meaning "river of the watering place," given in 1779 by Francisco Antonio Maurelle, "probably where Arteaga took water in 1779" (Wagner, 1937, p. 1371).

Aguida Cove: locality, see Aroplak Lake.

Aguida, San Ageda Point.

Spanish name meaning "pointing place" given in 1923 by USCGS; derived from the name "Rio de la Aguida." See Aguida, Rio de la.

Agua Dulce, Riachuelo de: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Disenchantment Bay, 2 mi. E of point Latouche; 59°54' N, 139°35' W; (map 46).

Spanish name, meaning "little stream of fresh water," published by Capt. Alessandro Maurelia in 1791.

Agucharuk River: stream, "an affluent of Nniwuk Lake or of Lake Agnu," about 61° N, 164° W. Var. Agucharuk.

Eskimo name reported in 1897 by Lt. D. H. Jarvis, USRCS, as "Agocharuk.

Aguchik, Ostrov: island, see Aguchik Island.


Aleut name reported in 1881 by Ens. Vasiliev, IRN, and published in 1847 as "Ostrov Aguchik," or "Aguchik Island," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378.

Agughum udda

Name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quarda and Francisco Antonio Maurello as "Punta de Santa Agueda," meaning "Point of Saint Agueda.

Agughum udda: bay, see Northwest Harbor.

Aguirre: point of land, see Steele, Point.

Aguirre, Point: point of land, on NW coast of San Fernando I., Alex. Arch.: 55°35'S, N., 133°26'W; W. GBN 1923; (map 4).

Aguirre Bay: bright, 0.7 mi. across, on NW coast of San Fernando I., Alex. Arch.: 55°35'S, N., 133°26'W; W. GBN 1923; (map 4).

Spanish name given in 1923 by USCA&S.

Aguligamute: locality, see Arolik.

Aguligak Lake: lake, see Naknek I.ake

Agulogak, Oitrov: island, see Aguligik Island.

Aguliak: locality, see Arolik.

Aguliagamiut: locality, see Arolik.

Aguliak: locality, see Arolik.

Aguligak River: stream, heads in Lake Beverley, flows S 2 mi. to Lake Nerka, 40 mi. N of Dillingham, Kilubark-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°36' N, 158°30' W; (map 52).

Agulukpak: locality, probably on Aguluk River between Lakes Nerka and Beverley; 59°35' N, 158°30' W; (map 52).

Agulukpak, Kulakuk: locality, see Agulukpak.

Ahgulakhpaghamiut: locality, see Arolik.

Agulukpak River: stream, heads in Lake Beverley, flows S 2 mi. to Lake Nerka, 40 mi. N of Dillingham, Kilubark-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°36' N, 158°30' W; (map 52).

Agulukpak, Kulakuk: locality, see Agulukpak.

Agulukpak River: stream, heads in Lake Beverley, flows S 2 mi. to Lake Nerka, 40 mi. N of Dillingham, Kilubark-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°36' N, 158°30' W; (map 52).

Ahgulakhpaghamiut: locality, see Arolik.

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Agulukpak, Kulakuk: locality, see Agulukpak.

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Agulukpak: locality, probably on Aguluk River between Lakes Nerka and Beverley; 59°35' N, 158°30' W; (map 52).

Agulukpak, Kulakuk: locality, see Agulukpak.

Agulukpak River: stream, heads in Lake Beverley, flows S 2 mi. to Lake Nerka, 40 mi. N of Dillingham, Kilubark-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°36' N, 158°30' W; (map 52).

Ahgulakhpaghamiut: locality, see Arolik.

Agulukpak: locality, see Agulukpak.

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Agulukpak, Kulakuk: locality, see Agulukpak.

Ahgulakhpaghamiut: locality, see Arolik.

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Agulukpak, Kulakuk: locality, see Agulukpak.

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Agulukpak, Kulakuk: locality, see Agulukpak.

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Agulukpak, Kulakuk: locality, see Agulukpak.

Agulukpak River: stream, heads in Lake Beverley, flows S 2 mi. to Lake Nerka, 40 mi. N of Dillingham, Kilubark-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°36' N, 158°30' W; (map 52).

Agulukpak, Kulakuk: locality, see Agulukpak.

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Agulukpak: locality, see Agulukpak.

Agulukpak River: stream, heads in Lake Beverley, flows S 2 mi. to Lake Nerka, 40 mi. N of Dillingham, Kilubark-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°36' N, 158°30' W; (map 52).

Agulukpak, Kulakuk: locality, see Agulukpak.

Agulukpak: locality, see Agulukpak.
Abghulerok Creek: stream, flows SE 6 mi. to Nuyakok Lake, 64 mi. N of Dillingham, Killuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; (map 52).

Ahkool River: stream, see Akulirak River.
Ahviknuk Lagoon: lagoon, see Ahviknuk Lagoon.
Ahviknuk Mountain: hill, see Ahviknuk Mountain.
Ahvunmunn Creek: stream, see Ahvunmunn Creek.
Aiyak: locality, see Aiyak.
Aivysok Island: island, see Aivysok Island.
Aivysok Bluff: bluff, on S shore of Nash Harbor, 1 mi. E of village of Nash Harbor and 31 mi. SW of Cape Etolin, on Nunivak I.; 60°12'15" N, 166°55'00" W; (map 57). Var. Aivysok Bluff.

Ahviknuk Lagoon: lagoon, see Ahviknuk Lagoon.
Ahviknuk Mountain: hill, see Ahviknuk Mountain.
Ahvunmunn Creek: stream, see Ahvunmunn Creek.
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Ahviknuk Lagoon: lagoon, see Ahviknuk Lagoon.
Ahviknuk Mountain: hill, see Ahviknuk Mountain.
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Ahviknuk Lagoon: lagoon, see Ahviknuk Lagoon.
Ahviknuk Mountain: hill, see Ahviknuk Mountain.
Ahvunmunn Creek: stream, see Ahvunmunn Creek.
Aiyak: locality, see Aiyak.
Aivysok Island: island, see Aivysok Island.
Aivysok Bluff: bluff, on S shore of Nash Harbor, 1 mi. E of village of Nash Harbor and 31 mi. SW of Cape Etolin, on Nunivak I.; 60°12'15" N, 166°55'00" W; (map 57). Var. Aivysok Bluff.
Akiachak: village, pop. 229, on right bank of Akiachaitamut: village, see Akiachak.

Akhtidung: stream, see Portage Creek.

Akhun: island, see Akun Island.

Akhtididung: stream, see Portage Creek.

Akhuviknuk Lagoon: lagoon, see Akoviknak Lagoon.

Akhnakhyakhit Point: point of land, see Agna-

Akhot-uk Point: bluff, see Augulaurak.

Akhiok Island: island, 1.6 mi. across, on W shore of Akiatshigamut: village, sec Akiachak.

Akhanam Naiva: lagoon, see Aghnaghak Lagoon.

Akgulurigiglak: locality, "in the Nushagak district.

Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 60°54'30" N, 161°25'45" W; (map 59).

America, USAF.

Aklut: locality, at mouth of Eek River on Eek

Aklukwagamut: locality, see Aklut.

Akkoknaak Peaks: ridge, elevation 2,880 ft., extends 4 mi. on S side of Noatak River valley. 33 mi. SW of Howard Pass, Brooks Ra.; 67°48' N, 157°38' W; (map 126).

Eskimo name meaning “going to the new

Akiatshigamut: village, see Akiachak.

Akiak Creek: stream, flows 20 mi. to Hunt River.

Akiak: village, pop. 187, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 20 mi. NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°55' N, 161°13' W; (map 59).

Var. Akiagamuit, Akiagamut, Akiaguamut, Akiaguame.

Akiak: village, pop. 148, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 20 mi. NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°55' N, 161°13' W; (map 59).

Var. Akiagamuit, Akiagamut, Akiaguamut, Akiaguame.

Akiak: village, pop. 187, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 20 mi. NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°55' N, 161°13' W; (map 59).

Var. Akiagamuit, Akiagamut, Akiaguamut, Akiaguame.

Akiak: village, pop. 148, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 20 mi. NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°55' N, 161°13' W; (map 59).

Var. Akiagamuit, Akiagamut, Akiaguamut, Akiaguame.

Akiak: village, pop. 187, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 20 mi. NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°55' N, 161°13' W; (map 59).

Var. Akiagamuit, Akiagamut, Akiaguamut, Akiaguame.

Eskimo name meaning “something on the other side" or "across"; obtained at Shungnak in 1956 by Orth.

Akiiluki: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast 6 mi.

Slope, mean "its opposite (equivalent)," or in another sense "fork of the Hunt River"; obtained at Shungnak in 1956 by Orth.

Eskimo name obtained in 1937 by USAAF.

Akiemguliga Cove: cove, at head of Alaska Peninsula, extends W 1 mi. off Kamishak Bay, at mouth of Paint River, Aleutian Ra.; 59°10' N, 154°12' W; (map 51).

Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Akiemguliga Cove: cove, at head of Alaska Peninsula, extends W 1 mi. off Kamishak Bay, at mouth of Paint River, Aleutian Ra.; 59°10' N, 154°12' W; (map 51).

Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Akiemguliga Cove: cove, at head of Alaska Peninsula, extends W 1 mi. off Kamishak Bay, at mouth of Paint River, Aleutian Ra.; 59°10' N, 154°12' W; (map 51).

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Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.
Akulikhpuk

Eskimo name that means "the one between" or "connecting"; obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, US&GS.

Akulik Lake: locality, see Akulikpak.

Akuliak Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, in Howard Pash 2 mi. NE of Nugtuk Lake, Brooks Ra.; 68°'15" N, 156°'47" W; (map 132).

Eskimo name meaning "bridge of nose"; obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Akulik: locality, see Akut.

Akulik Creek: stream, flows NW 11 mi. to Chukchi Sea, 36 mi. NNW of Mount Kelly, Arctic Slope; 68°'58" N, 164°'04" W; (map 130).

Eskimo name reported to mean "fancy trimming" by Chapman and Sable (1960, p. 52), USGS.

Akulik River: stream, flows SW about 30 mi. to NE side of Norton Bay, between Koyuk and Inglutalik Rivers, Seward Penin. High.: 64°'50'50" N, 156°'47' W; (map 132).

Var. Akhoolik River, Kuingak, Kyukuy.

Eskimo name reported in 1842-44 as "Kyukuy" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. The name "Akhoolik" was reported for this stream in 1900 by W. J. Peters, USGS.

Akulikutak River: stream, heads at 60°'30' N, 156°'47' W; (map 132).

Var. Ahkuuktak River, Alaska; 64°'34' W, 163°'48' W; (map 77). Var. Akulikutak River.

Eskimo camp reported in 1952 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The same year US&GS reported the name as "Mumuk.

Akumwake: locality, on left bank of Kolovinrek River at Akumwake Slough, 100 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°'22' N, 164°'33' W; (map 58). Var. Akumwoke Slough.

Eskimo name reported in 1948 by US&GS as "a small settlement"; however, a 1951 US&GS field party remarks that "the place is now abandoned." It may be a fish camp.

Akumwoke Slough: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Kolovinrek River, 25 mi. SW of Baird Inlet, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°'22' N, 164°'33' W; (map 58). Var. Akumwoke Slough.

Eskimo name reported in 1949 by US&GS.

Akumwarvik Bay: bay, on N coast of Allakaket Penin., extends SSW 5 mi. off Kamishak Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 59°'06' N, 154°'09' W; (map 51). Var. Kamishak Bay.

Eskimo name reported in 1923 by K. F. Mather (in brooks and others, 1923, pl. 3), Var. Kamishak Bay.

Akumwak: locality, see Akumwake.

Eskimo name reported by E. S. Burch in 1923, called "a small settlement." It was a fish camp.

Akumwake Slough: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Kolovinrek River, 25 mi. SW of Baird Inlet, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°'22' N, 164°'33' W; (map 58). Var. Akumwoke Slough.

Eskimo name reported in 1949 by US&GS.

Akumwarvik Bay: bay, on N coast of Aliakaket Penin., extends SSW 5 mi. off Kamishak Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 59°'06' N, 154°'09' W; (map 51). Var. Kamishak Bay.

Eskimo name reported in 1923 by K. F. Mather (in brooks and others, 1923, pl. 3), Var. Kamishak Bay.

Akumwak: locality, see Akumwake.

Eskimo name reported by E. S. Burch in 1923, called "a small settlement." It was a fish camp.

Akumwake Slough: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Kolovinrek River, 25 mi. SW of Baird Inlet, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°'22' N, 164°'33' W; (map 58). Var. Akumwoke Slough.

Eskimo name reported in 1949 by US&GS.

Akumwarvik Bay: bay, on N coast of Allakaket Penin., extends SSW 5 mi. off Kamishak Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 59°'06' N, 154°'09' W; (map 51). Var. Kamishak Bay.

Eskimo name reported in 1923 by K. F. Mather (in brooks and others, 1923, pl. 3), Var. Kamishak Bay.

Akumwak: locality, see Akumwake.

Eskimo name reported by E. S. Burch in 1923, called "a small settlement." It was a fish camp.

Akumwake Slough: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Kolovinrek River, 25 mi. SW of Baird Inlet, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°'22' N, 164°'33' W; (map 58). Var. Akumwoke Slough.

Eskimo name reported in 1949 by US&GS.

Akumwarvik Bay: bay, on N coast of Allakaket Penin., extends SSW 5 mi. off Kamishak Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 59°'06' N, 154°'09' W; (map 51). Var. Kamishak Bay.

Eskimo name reported in 1923 by K. F. Mather (in brooks and others, 1923, pl. 3), Var. Kamishak Bay.

Akumwak: locality, see Akumwake.

Eskimo name reported by E. S. Burch in 1923, called "a small settlement." It was a fish camp.

Akumwake Slough: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Kolovinrek River, 25 mi. SW of Baird Inlet, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°'22' N, 164°'33' W; (map 58). Var. Akumwoke Slough.

Eskimo name reported in 1949 by US&GS.

Akumwarvik Bay: bay, on N coast of Allakaket Penin., extends SSW 5 mi. off Kamishak Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 59°'06' N, 154°'09' W; (map 51). Var. Kamishak Bay.

Eskimo name reported in 1923 by K. F. Mather (in brooks and others, 1923, pl. 3), Var. Kamishak Bay.

Akumwak: locality, see Akumwake.

Eskimo name reported by E. S. Burch in 1923, called "a small settlement." It was a fish camp.

Akumwake Slough: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Kolovinrek River, 25 mi. SW of Baird Inlet, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°'22' N, 164°'33' W; (map 58). Var. Akumwoke Slough.

Eskimo name reported in 1949 by US&GS.

Akumwarvik Bay: bay, on N coast of Allakaket Penin., extends SSW 5 mi. off Kamishak Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 59°'06' N, 154°'09' W; (map 51). Var. Kamishak Bay.

Eskimo name reported in 1923 by K. F. Mather (in brooks and others, 1923, pl. 3), Var. Kamishak Bay.

Akumwak: locality, see Akumwake.

Eskimo name reported by E. S. Burch in 1923, called "a small settlement." It was a fish camp.

Akumwake Slough: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Kolovinrek River, 25 mi. SW of Baird Inlet, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°'22' N, 164°'33' W; (map 58). Var. Akumwoke Slough.

Eskimo name reported in 1949 by US&GS.
Akutan: point of land, on W coast of Akutan I., Aleutian Is.; 54°07'45" N, 165°45'00" W; BGN 1890; (map 24). Var. Akutan Harbor, Chichniah Bay.

Named “Akoutan” in 1888 by USBF. Capt. Tebekov (1852, map 26), IRN, published the name “Zaliv Chichniah.”


Aleet name reported by Capt. Lt. P. K. Krenitzin and Lt. Michael Levashov in 1768 (Coxe, 1787, p. 205) and spelled “Acoutan” by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 425), RN. This name may be from the Aleut word “hakuta,” meaning “I made a mistake.”

Akutan Pass: water passage, between Unalaska and Akutan Is., Aleutian Is.; 54°01'30" N, 166°03'00" W; BGN 1890; (map 23). Var. Akoutan Pass, Akoutanski Pass, Akutan Strait, Pao de Sanganac, Proliv Akutanskii, Proliv Akutanskiy.

Name published by Capt. Lukte (1836, p. 289, 304, 305), IRN, as “Le detroit d’Akoutan” and as “Le detroit d’Akoutanski.” Capt. Tepkov (1852, map 56), IRN, published the name as “Proliv Akutanskiy,” meaning “Akutan Strait.” Baker (1906, p. 88) suggests that this feature may possibly be the same as “Pao de Sanganac” recorded by Galiano (1802, map 3). According to R. H. Geoghegan, the name may be from the Aleut word “hakuta,” meaning “I made a mistake.”

Akutan Peak: solcano, 4,275 ft., on Akutan I., Krenitzin Is., Aleutian Is.; 54°08' N, 165°59' W; BGN 1890; (map 24).

Name reported in 1873 by USGS and presumably named by that agency.

Akutan Point: point of land, on N shore of Akutan Harbor, E coast of Akutan I., Krenitzin Is., Aleutian Is.; 54°08'45" N, 165°43'45" W; (map 24).

Local name derived from Akutan Island; published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Akutanskiy, Proliv: water passage, see Akutan Pass.

Akutanskiy, Proliv: water passage, see Akutan Pass.

Akutatsk River: stream, heads in Romanzof Mts., 9.5 mi. NE of Mount Michelson, flows NE 33 mi. to Okpiklik River, 18 mi. S of Barter I., Arctic Plain; 69°50' N, 143°45' W; (map 138). Var. Akoutanuk River.

Ekimo name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Alakanik: locality, in Copper River Delta, 20 mi. E of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 65°00' N, 156°53' W; (map 52). Var. Aliknuk, Lockennuck.

Esimo name shown as “Alakanik” by Capt. Tepkov (1852, map 4), IRN, and is said to be by R. H. Geoghegan to mean “wild raspberry.”

Alagoshuk Creek: stream, on S coast of Alaska Penin., in Katmai National Monument, flows SE 18 mi. to Katmai Bay, 17 mi. SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°01'00" N, 155°02'15" W; (map 42). Var. Alagoshuk Creek.

Ekimo name published by Griggs (1922, map p. 68), National Geographic Society, as “Alagoshuk Creek.”

Alagoshuk Creek: stream, see Alagoshuk Creek.

Alai Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to Goldstream Creek, 6 mi. NE of Livengood, Yukon–Tanana Hg.; 65°34'25" N, 148°23'15" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors for Charles (“Alabam”) Laboyeteaux; reported in 1915 by Brooks (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

Alachshak: peninsula, see Alaska Peninsula.

Aleku: peninsula, see Alaska Peninsula.

Alaganak: locality, see Alaganak.

Alakanik: locality, in Copper River Delta, 20 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°26'45" N, 147°13'00" W; (map 64). Var. Alaganak, Alaganog, Alaganuk, Alagnak, Anahauk, Lookta-ek, Sallahis, Skalasis.

Former Eskimo and Ahtena Indian village visited in 1848 by Serebrenikov, who reported the name as “Alaganak.” In 1885 Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, discovered that the village had moved to a new site called “Skalasis.” Its population (including Eyak) was 117 in 1880; 48 in 1890. The name is now applied to a locality along the Copper River Highway.

Alaganik Slough: stream, 15 mi. long, distributary of Copper River, 12 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°25' N, 145°50' W; (map 64). Var. Algonke River.

Ekimo name derived from the nearby Eskimo village of Alaganak; reported as “Algonek River” in 1899 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, and “Alagonik River” in 1900 by F. C. Schrader and T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Alaganak: locality, see Alaganak.

Alaganu: locality, see Alaganak.

Alagunk: locality, see Alaganak.

Alak River: stream, heads at Kukak Lake and flows SW 64 mi. to Kvichak River, 58 mi. E of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°00' N, 156°53' W; (map 52). Var. Alimuk, Lockennuck.

Ekimo name shown as “Alakanik” by Capt. Tepkov (1852, map 4), IRN, and is said to be by R. H. Geoghegan to mean “wild raspberry.”

Alagon Creek: stream, on S coast of Alaska Penin., in Katmai National Monument, flows SE 18 mi. to Katmai Bay, 17 mi. SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°01'00" N, 155°02'15" W; (map 42). Var. Alagoshuk Creek.

Ekimo name published by Griggs (1922, map p. 68), National Geographic Society, as “Alagoshuk Creek.”

Alagoshuk Creek: stream, see Alagoshuk Creek.

Alai, Mount: peak, 2,850 ft., near W end of Wide Bay, on S coast of Alaska Penin. 33 mi. SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Ra.; 57°18'20" N, 156°38'15" W; (map 36). Var. Gora Alai, Gora Olat, Mount Alay, Mount Olat, Mount Olat, Olav Mountain.

Apparently a native name given in 1831–32 by Enos Vasiliev as “Gora Alai” and published in 1847 as “Gora Alay” on Russian Hydro. Dept. Chart 1379.

Alai Creek: stream, flows SE 3.2 mi. to Wide Bay, N of Kialasvik Creek, on E coast of

Authoritative sources generally agree that the name “Alaska” is derived from “an Aleut root meaning ‘a great country or continent’” or “a mainland” (Stewart, 1956, p. 193–203).

In 1762, Bachevin (cnn.), a merchant of Irkut, Siberia, entered in Isanotski Strait between Unimak Island and the Alaska Peninsula. He regarded the western end of the peninsula as an island, reportedly called “Alakso” or “Alakshakh” (Bancroft, 1886, p. 122–124 and 163). Capt. Lt. P. K. Krinarin, IRN, wintered in Isanotski, Alaska, and peninsula was well established in the late 1880’s when H. W. Dall (1870, p. 290–30) wrote: “* * * * This name, now applied to the whole of our new territory, is a corruption, very far removed from the original word. * * * called by the natives Al-ak-shak or Al-ay-ek-ska * * * From Alaksea the name became, * * * Alaska, Alaksha, Alaksha, and finally Alaska * * *. We have, then Alaska for the territory, Alaska for the peninsula * * *.”

Alaska Range: mountain range, extends in an arc 650 mi. from Iliamna Lake at SW end to White River in Canada at SE end; highest point is Mount McKinley at 20,320 ft.; 62°00’ N, 141°00’ W [SE end]; 59°45’ N, 156°00’ W [SW end]. Var. Alaskan Mountains, Alaskan Range, Beaver Mountains, Chigmit Mountains, Khrebet Chigmit, Tschigmit Mountains.

The name “Alaska Range” appears to be first applied to these mountains in 1869 by Dall (1870, p. 286). The name eventually became “Alasakan Range” through local use. In 1849 Constantin Grewingk applied the name “Tschigmit” to this mountain range. “A map made by the United States Land Office, 1869, calls the southwestern part of the Alaska Range Chigmit mountains and the north-eastern part Beaver mountains” (Baker, 1906, p. 176). See Alaska and Alaska Peninsula.

Alaitin: stream, see Alaita River.


Local navigators’ name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Alakshakh: village, see Alaska Peninsula.

Alakshakh: hills: hills, extend 50 mi. long and 20 mi. wide, 1 mi. W of Bettles, bounded on the SW by the Alaita River and on the E by the John and Koyukuk Rivers, Hogataa Height: 66°50’ N, 151°43’ W [E end]; 66°50’ N, 153°30’ W [W end]; BGN 1966; (map 125, 124, 116, 117).

Named in 1965 for the Alaita River by W. W. Patton, Jr., USGS.

Alakshakh: anchorage: anchorage, 0.6 mi. across, at SW end of Alaska Penin., in NE arm of Balboa Bay, in 13 mi. W of Union, USN.

Surveyed and named in September 1893 by officers of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Alabatross Bank: shoal, 50 mi. long, 50 mi. SE of Kodiak I.; 56°30’ N, 152°30’ W; (map 3).

Surveyed and named in 1888 by USBF steamer Albatross, which was used for making investigations and surveys in this area.

Albert Channel: channel, at mouth of Kvichak River, extends SW 7 mi. from Telephone Point, between Salmon Flats and N shore of Kvichak Bay, 8 mi. NW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low; 58°30’ N, 157°10’ W; (map 41).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Albert Creek: stream, on Alaska Penin., flows W 10 mi. to East Fork, 2 mi. E of that stream’s junc. with Keurik River, 32 mi. SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 57°54’05” N, 155°32’50” W; (map 35).
Albert Creek: stream, heads in Horn Mts., flows E 3.5 mi. to Crooked Creek, 8 mi. N of Tahretta Pass, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°00’20” N, 147°19’30” W; (map 82).

Prospectors’ name published by G. C. Martin and B. Merrie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 11), USGS.

Albion Creek: stream, flows SE 24 mi. to Crooked Creek, 22 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Ht.; 63°22’30” N, 150°20’10” W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1940 by USGS.

Albion Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Boulder Creek, 20 mi. N of Medira, Kibulkk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°23’ N, 154°38’ W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 14), USGS.

Albion Creek: stream, in Kachetina Hills, flows SSE 3.6 mi. to Toklat River, 2 mi. SW of junction of that stream’s East Fork, Alaska Ra.; 63°53’30” N, 150°12’30” W; (map 88).

Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Gilfin, USGS.

Albion Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. to South Fork Fortymile River, 50 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°08’20” N, 141°46’20” W; (map 102).

Prospectors’ name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Albion Creek: stream, flows SE 15 mi. to O’Brien Creek, 31 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°21’30” N, 141°24’40” W; (map 102).

Prospectors’ name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Albion Creek: stream, flows to Ungulik River E of Norton Bay, Norton Sound, Nulato Hills; 64°45’ N, 160°30’ W; (map 96).

Name reported in 1909 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Albion Creek: stream, flows NE 6 mi. to Cripple Creek, 9 mi. W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°49’30” N, 149°00’40” W; (map 100).

Local name published in 1905 on a manuscript map by C. W. Joint.

Albion Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 5 mi. to Stikine Creek, 4.7 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°49’03” N, 149°25’40” W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1950 by M. H. Mofit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Albion Creek: stream, flows SW 2.7 mi. to Friday Creek, 46 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°41’45” N, 151°36’30” W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Albion Creek: stream, flows to Chavokoka Creek, Alaska Ra.; 62°30’ N, 142°10’ W; (map 84).

Name reported by USGS (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 14).

Albion Creek: stream, in Innoko region, flows into Otter Creek, tributary of Iditarod River, Kibulkk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°32’ N, 157°44’ W; (map 79).

Name reported by Eakin (1914, pl. 2), USGS.

Albion Creek: stream, heads at glacier E of Ruth Glacier, flows SE 16 mi. to Tokositna River 1.5 mi. W of its junct. with Chulitna River, 25 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°30’ N, 150°20’10” W; (map 81).

Local name published in 1940 by USGS.

Albion Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Boulder Creek, 20 mi. N of Medfra, Kibulkk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°23’ N, 154°38’ W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 14), USGS.

Albion Creek: stream, flows SE 15 mi. to Fairbanks Creek, 21 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°04’45” N, 147°12’20” W; (map 105).

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Alder Creek: stream, flows SW 3.2 mi. to North Fork Kougakor River, 2 mi. W. of Harris Dome and 37 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; 65°37'N, 154°29'W; (map 110).

Name reported by prospectors; reported in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA.

Alder Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 4 mi. to Willow Bay, 15 mi. S. of Deering, Kootzkevb-Kobuk Low.; 66°03'N, 146°12'W; (map 113).

Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (Moffit, 1905, pi. 2), USGS.

Alder Creek: stream, flows SW 10 mi. to North Fork Youkukuk River, 3 mi. N. of mouth of Florence Creek and 26 mi. SW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°08'30"N, 150°48'0"W; (map 124).

Local name reported in 1930-31 by Marshall (1956, map).

Alder Creek: raaske, see Alder Gulch.

Alder Creek: stream, see Rusty Gold Creek.

Alder Creek: stream, see Teddys Fork.

Alder Creek Camp: locality, on left bank of Fairbanks Creek, W. of mouth of Walnut Creek, 21 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°04'45"N, 147°11'35"W; (map 105).

Mining camp name derived from Alder Creek. Mine tailings have altered the course of the drainage so that Alder Creek now flows 0.4 mile to the west.

Alder Creek Camp: locality, see Meehan.

Alder Gulch: raaske, in Nutzotin Mts., extends SE 1.2 mi., 6 mi. NW of Beaver Lake, Alaska Ra.; 62°04'50"N, 141°57'30"W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1941 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 222), USGS.

Alder Gulch: raaske, trends 0.7 mi. NW to Livengood Creek, 0.8 mi. NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°31'50"N, 148°31'26"W; (map 105). Var. Alder Creek.

Name reported in 1915 as Alder Creek by Brooks and J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9), USGS. Mertie reported the present name in 1916 (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Alder Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, S of Gakona Glacier terminus, 11 mi. NE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°05'40"N, 145°10'35"W; (map 86).

Local name reported in 1949 by T. L. Pévé, USGS.

Alder Lakes: lakes, four, extend 0.8 mi. in Alder Gulch, in Nutzotin Mts., 7 mi. NE of Euchre Mts., Alaska Ra.; 62°03'N, 141°58'W; (map 84).

Local name derived from Alder Gulch; published in 1961 by USGS.

Alder Point: point of land, on Prince of Wales I., near head of Kasaan Bay, 0.8 mi. S of village of Salt Chuck, Alaska Arch.; 55°36'50"N, 132°33'15"W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1961 by USGS.

Alder Rock: rock, awash at high tide, in Prince William Sound, near Point Blank, 26 mi. WNW of Houmat, St. Elias Mts. 58°22'25"N, 136°55'45"W; BGN 1930; (map 10).

Name reported in 1926 by USGS, for the lighthouse tender Alder which struck this rock.

Alder Stream: stream, heads at terminus of Malaspina Glacier, flows S 3 mi. to Gulf of Alaska, 4 mi. W of Point Manby and 26 mi. NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°41'50"N, 140°24'10"W; (map 46).

Local name published by the USGS in 1931.

Aleksk Creek: stream, flows S 4 mi. to Elena Bay on NE shore of Tebbenkof Bay, on W coast of Kuiu I., Alaska Arch.; 56°30'15"N, 134°02'40"W; (map 5). Var. Kuiu Stream.

Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Aleks Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, on NE shore of Tebbenkof Bay, on W coast of Kuiu I., Alaska Arch.; 56°31'30"N, 134°01'00"W; (map 5). Var. Kuiu Lake.

Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Alecktonuk Lake: lake, see Alektongak Lake.

Alek River: stream, flows W 9 mi. to Black Lake, 23 mi. NW of Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°28'N, 158°56'W; (map 30). Var. Alec River.

Reported as "Alee" in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; probably represents a native name changed to its present spelling by a typographical error.

Alee River: stream, see Stink Creek.

Alek River: stream, see Alec River.

Alek Cape: point of land, see Alek, Cape.

Alekneaksg, Reka: stream, see Wood River.


Eskimo name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, as "Alykanagik." The present spelling of the name is a transliteration from Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN. Jackson (1886, p. 57) stated that the name "Aleknagik" means "well studied with beautiful pine-covered islands" which seems a bit fanciful but may carry the general meaning.

From a trader named Mittendorf, J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS, recorded the name "Agoulouikatuk," meaning "testicle.

Aleknagik Lake: village, see Aleknagik.

Aleknagik Mission: village, see Aleknagik.

Aleknagik River: stream, see Wood River.

Aleksandr, Mys: point of land, see Alexander, Point.

Aleksandra, village, see Aleksakhina.


Name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN, as "Selenyi[i] Chiiniak (Aleksakhino)," or "Chiiniak Settlement (Aleksakhino)."

Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN, published the name "Accentuoye Aleksakhino Zhilo,

or the "Aleut dwellings of Aleksakhino," but applied this name 2 miles to the southeast, at Lake Una. This is probably the village referred to by Meigh and Chaffin (1962, p. 53) who said, "the 157 natives living on Woody Island in a little village of approximately fifteen log cabins, made their living during the summer months as sea otter hunters..." See Woody Island.

Aleksakhina: locality, see Aleksakhina.

Alek Rock: rock, in Pacific Ocean, 16 mi. SW of Sanak I., on NE end of Davidson Bank; 54°28'N, 163°10'W; (map 25).

Named in 1890 by Capt. William Patterson, commander of the schooner Alexander, from which he took the name.

Alektunok Lake: lake, see Aliktonngak Lake.

Alekskina Bay: bay, see Alekscina Bay.

Alekskia Isles: islands, see Aleutian Islands.

Alektiikkone, Mer d': sea, see Bering Sea.

Aleksandra, Mys: point of land, see Aleksandra, Point.

Aleksandrovskiy: locality, see Nushagak.

Aleksandrovskiy: locality, see Nushagak.

Aleksandrovskiy: locality, see Nushagak.

Aleksandrovskiy: locality, see Nushagak.
Alice Rocks

Local name reported in 1912 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.


Named by US&GS in 1960; "based on the wreck in this immediate vicinity of the vessel Alice, in 1914;* * * *". The local name "Cay Rocks" was reported by the commander of the US&GS steamer Hodgson, who surveyed this area in 1960; triangulation station Cay is located on the most prominent rock.

Alida Island: island, see Alaid Island.

Aliptuq: point of land, see Aliktok, Cape.

Aliqsemit Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, 1 mi. E of Aliknuk; stream, see Alagnak River.

Aliknuk: stream, see Alagnak River.

Alihack, Cape: point of land, see Alitak, Cape.

Aliktongnak Lake: lake, 2 mi. across, 8 mi. E of Kukaklek Lake.

Aliknuk Lake: lake, see Aliknuk Lake.

Alilrala Bay: estuary, 1 mi. long, E of Egg Harbor on NW coast of Coronation Island, Alex. Arch.; 55°30' N, 134°18' W; BGN 1926; (map 4).


Eskimo name meaning "big pickerel" obtained at Kukaklek in 1956 by Orth.

Alilikula Bay: estuary, 1 mi. long, E of Egg Harbor on NW coast of Coronation Island, Alex. Arch.; 55°50' N, 134°18' W; BGN 1928; (map 3).

Haida Indian word meaning "night"; name given in 1924 by US&GS "because this Bay is so clear it may be readily entered at night.

Allik: bay, see Aliatik.

Alimuda Bay: bay, 1.6 mi. across, on NW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53°26' N, 167°21' W; BGN 1938; (map 23). Var. Middle Bay, Srednaia Bay, Srednaya Bay, Ungay Bay, Ungaymlud Bay, Zaliv Alimuda.

Eskimo name meaning "from the native name of Cape Trinity." The name is derived from the word "aluluk," meaning "thimble," according to R. H. Grachev.

Aliliuk: point of land, see Trinity, Cape.

Alimuda Creek: stream, flows S 8 mi. to Unaksek River, 15 mi. S of Survey Pass, Brooks Ra.; 67°37'30" N, 154°04'00" W; BGN 1932; (map 125).

So named by Robert Marshall in 1931, because of the extreme alkalinity of the water.

Alilik Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Chukchi Sea, 7 mi. S of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68°47' N, 166°11' W; (map 129). Var. Ahkah-loo-gen, Akhalurak Creek, Akhalurak River.

Eskimo name reported in 1930 by US&GS; "spelled "Ahkah-loo-gen.""

Alinak, My.: peninsula, see Allakitan, Cape.

Allakaket: village, see Allakaket.


Koyukuk Indian name meaning "mouth of the Alatna River," borrowed in 1906 by Archdeacon Stuck (1914, p. 70). He wrote: "I was again impressed with the eligibility of that spot as a mission site. It was but ten miles above the present native village [Moses Village], and, with church and school established, the whole population would sooner or later move to it. Moreover, the Alatna River is the highway between the Kobuk and the Koyukuk River. I foresaw two villages, one clustered about the church [Allakaket; Indian] * * * the other lower down on the opposite side of the river. [Allatna; Eskimo] * * * so I staked a mission site * * * almost opposite the mouth of the Alatna, which, in the native tongue, is 'Allakaket' or 'Allah-chaket.' A post office was originally established in 1925 at Alatna, but it was changed to Allakaket in 1938 (Ricks 1965, p. 3).

Allakaket: stream, see Alatna River.

Allakaket: village, see Allakaket.

Allan Point: point of land, NE tip of Halleck I., 13 mi. N of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°14'30" N, 133°23'30" W; (map 9).

Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for W. S. Allan, a member of his party.

Allard Creek: stream, flows NW 25 mi. to Kanuti Kilolitna River, 40 mi. NW of Rampart and 59 mi. NE of Tanana, Kukrees-Hodzana High.; 65°55'30" N, 151°09'00" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by Orth; named for "Mike" Allard, a prospector who crossed the head of the Ray River about 20 years ago.

Al-lashook: stream, see Alatna River.

Allatna River: stream, see Alatna River.

Allatnak, Mountain; see Stoney Mountain.

Allen Creek: stream, heads at 62°25'00" N, 165°20' W, flows NE 25 mi. to Andrea Lake River, 59 mi. SE of Kwiguk, Nulato Hills; 62°29'00" N, 162°44'00" W; (map 77).

Local name obtained in 1948 by US&GS.

Allak Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 mi. to Topkok River, 4.3 mi. NE of Topok on Norton Sound and 17 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; High.; 65°37'20" N, 165°35'20" W; (map 95). Var. Surprise Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17). USGS.

Allen Creek: stream, flows NW 3.7 mi. to Goldstream Creek, 17 mi. W of Fairbanks, Yukon.
Tanana High.; 64°50'45" N, 148°17'00" W; (map 100).

Local name published on a 1906 USGS map.

Allen Creek: stream, flows SW 7.8 mi. to New York Creek, 24 mi. SSW of Ramrapt, Yukan-Tanana High.; 65°10'45" N, 150°28'45" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS (Prindle, 1906, pl. 5).

Allen Creek: stream, "on the north bank of Tanana River, near longitude 147°." So named in 1902 by Lieut. George S. Gibbs, U.S.A., probably after Brig. Gen. Henry Tureman Allen, U.S.A." (Baker, 1906, p. 93). This may be the Allen Creek that flows to Goldstream Creek.

Allen Creek: stream, see California Creek.

Allene Creek: stream, see Surprise Creek.

Allene Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to North Allen Creek: stream, see Surprise Creek.


Named by Lawrence Martin for Lt. Henry Tureman Allen, USA, 1859-1930, who did extensive exploration in central Alaska. Leaving Nuchek on March 20, 1885 Allen ascended the Copper River, crossed to and descended the Tanana River to its mouth. From there he traveled north to the Koyukuk, ascended it some distance, then descended to its mouth and arrived at St. Michael on August 29. He then returned to San Francisco. Allen travelled approximately 1,500 miles of wilderness and his maps remained for a dozen years the only source of topographical information on the region he investigated.

Allen Glacier: glacier, see Stoney Glacier.

Allenkakat: stream, see Atana River.

Allennakat: stream, see Atana River.

Allennakat: stream, see Atana River.

Allen River: stream, heads at Chukumink Lake, flows SE 3.6 mi. to Lake Chaukukutuli, 125 mi. SW of Shettleman, Kulibuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°04' N, 158°57' W; BGN 1932; (map 60).

Locally named for "Byron Allen, who with a partner was lost in the river about 1900"; reported in 1931 by USGS.

Allen River: stream, flows S 38 mi. to John River, 8 mi. S of Gunight Mtn. and 51 mi. W of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°22' N, 152°02' W; BGN 1932; (map 124).

Named in 1930 by Robert Marshall for Lt. Gen. Henry Tureman Allen (1859-1930), USA, "the first white man to penetrate north of the Arctic Circle in the Koyukuk drainage. This [the stream chosen] would seem an especially appropriate feature name because his most northerly point reached was on the drainage of the John River less than thirty miles below the mouth of the proposed Allen River."

Allen River: stream, see Atana River.

All Gold Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to join Dexter Creek to form Totallanika River, 20 mi. NE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°58'30" N, 148°23'30" W; (map 87).

Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 field-sheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

All Gold Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 mi. to Fish Creek, 22 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukan-Tanana High.; 65°02'30" N, 147°08'00" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Allgold Creek: stream, flows SE 1.3 mi. to Canyon Creek which flows to Casasapaga River, 21 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°52' N, 164°28' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

All Hand Help Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 5 mi. E of Minto and 39 mi. W of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°54'15" N, 149°01'55" W; (map 100).

Local name published on a 1950 USGS map.

Alligator Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in Shelikof Strait, 33 mi. N of Afognak, Kodiak I.; 58°28'30" N, 152°47'10" W; (map 43).

So named in 1926 by USCS; "from the [island's] resemblance [to an alligator] to certain directions."

Allinna: locality; see Alinna.

Allison Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows N 2 mi. to Port Valdez, 3.7 mi. SW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°05'10" N, 146°21'05" W; (map 68).

Local name published in 1917 by B. L. Johnson, USGS.

Allman Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. across, N of Nageethluk River, 29 mi. NE of Marshall, Yukan-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°16' N, 161°42' W; (map 78).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Allou: mountain; see South Auhk Hill.

Allouwuraux; locality, see Aloukrok.

Alou-ga-wick; spring, see Reed River Hot Spring.

Alma Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows NW 3.5 mi. to Moose Creek, 36 mi. SE of Eagle, Yukan-Tanana High.; 64°17' N, 141°01' W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name shown on a 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Alma Creek: stream, flows NW 1.2 mi. to Aurora Creek which flows to Birch River, 19 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°48' N, 164°11' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Alma Creek: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to Yankee River which flows to Mint River, 37 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°40' N, 167°13' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Alma Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.8 mi. to Norton Sound, 10 mi. SE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°26'55" N, 165°04'45" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Almejas, Punta de los: point of land, see Fern Point.

Alinguing Rock: rock, in North Arm Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°05'05" N, 132°03'55" W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Almiralta, Bahia: bay, see Yakutat Bay. Almirantarzog: bay, see Yakutat Bay.

Almirmantaq, Bocas de: bay, or channel, in N part of San Alberto Bay, Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.

Named by Francisco Antonio Maurelle about May 24, 1779. Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadara was the almirante of this expedition but this feature probably was not named for him (Wagner, 1937, p. 425). No inlets or openings show on present charts.

Almoos, Punta de los: point of land, on E side of San Juan Bautista I., Bucareli Bay, Alex. Arch.; 55°26' N, 133°14' W; (map 4).

Spanish name, meaning "point of the cottonwood trees," given by the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition.

Alingeyak Cape: point of land, see Alingeyak Point.

Alingeyak Point: point of land, on NE coast of Saint Lawrence I., 35 mi. SE of Savonga; 63°24' N, 169°35' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Alingeyak Cape, Alingeyak Cape, Alngiyak Point, Cape Alingeyak.

Eskimo name reported in 1932 by Otto W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Alingeyak Cape: point of land, see Alingeyak Point.

Alingiyak Point: point of land, see Alingeyak Point.

Aligh-köverushkk': hill, see North Selallon Hill.

Aloha Creek: stream, heads on Elephant Mtn., flows SW and W 3 mi. to Minook Creek, 17 mi. S of Rampart, Yukan-Tanana High.; 65°15'40" N, 150°08'30" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS.

Aloha Creek: stream, heads in Zane Hills, flows E 13 mi. to Clear Creek 2 mi. W of its junction with Hogatza River, 38 mi. WNW of Hughes, Hogatza High.; 66°13' N, 155°34' W; (map 116).

Mining engineers' name applied in 1955; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Alokotarak Basin: basin, 16 mi. long, on Kokolik and Tingmerluluk Rivers, in DeLong Mts., Brooks Ra.; 68°45' N, 162°10' W; (map 150).

Eskimo name reported in 1956 to mean "very cold" by USGS.

Alokut Point: point of land, on Chukchi Sea coast, 0.8 mi. S of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 65°52'30" N, 166°13'30" W; (map 129). Var. Ak-loc-geok.
Alolukrok: locality, site of an Eskimo village, 1950; USGS.

Alonzo Point: point of land, on NE coast of Alaska, 1950; USGS.

Alpha Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Seward Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alpha Ridge: ridge, 3 mi. W of Seward Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alpha River: river, flows SE 1 mi. to Seward Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alpha Rock: rock, on NE coast of Alaska, 1950; USGS.

Alsea: community, see Alsea, Oregon.

Alsek: village, see Alsek, Alaska.

Alsek River: stream, see Alsek, Alaska.

Althorp, Port: bay, on N coast of Chichagof Island, 1950; USGS.

Althorp Rock: rock, on NE coast of Chichagof Island, 1950; USGS.

Alvilda, Cabo de: point of land, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Point: point of land, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Bay: bay, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Bight: bight, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Cape: cape, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Island: island, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Point: point of land, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Rock: rock, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Shoal: shoal, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Sound: sound, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Strait: strait, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Village: village, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Water: water, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvise: town, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Island: island, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Passage: passage, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Sound: sound, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Strait: strait, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Village: village, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Water: water, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Island: island, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Passage: passage, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Sound: sound, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Strait: strait, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Village: village, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Water: water, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Island: island, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Passage: passage, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Sound: sound, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Strait: strait, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Village: village, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Water: water, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Island: island, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Passage: passage, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Sound: sound, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Strait: strait, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Village: village, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Water: water, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Island: island, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Passage: passage, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Sound: sound, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.

Alvina, Strait: strait, on Alaska Peninsula, 1950; USGS.
Amadcdori Creek: stream, see Amadcdori Creek.

Amadens Creek: stream, see Amadens Creek.

Amagalik Creek: stream, flows W 22 mi. to Kukolvanerak River, 8 mi. SW of Baird Inlet and 90 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°36'N, 164°20'W; (map 58). Var. Amades Creek, Kinarak Creek, Kinaruk Creek.

This stream was named for Frank Amadeus, trapper, prospector, and "long-time resident of the area." The Amadena spelling is a typographical error that has been perpetuated. USCGS reported in 1949 the Eskimo name as "Kinarak," meaning "something to look through."

Amadeus Creek: stream, see Amadens Creek.


Aulet name published as "O(strov) Amagat," or "Amagat Island," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN; called "Amagadak" by Capt. Luke (1836, p. 272), IRN.


Aulet name published as "O(strov) Amagat," or "Amagat Island," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN. According to R. H. Geoghegan, this native name comes from the word "amag" which means "blood."

Amaknak Island: island, 4.3 mi. across, in Bering Sea, 20 mi. NE of mouth of Eagle River and 22 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mt.; 58°44'30"N, 134°47'20"W; (map 11).

Local name derived from the former settlement of Amaknak at the Eagle River mine which was in operation from 1902 to 1927 (DeArmory, 1957). The settlement was abandoned about 1927 (DeArmory, 1957). The same year the post office was discontinued (Ricks, 1963, p. 3).

Amalga at the Eagle River mine which was in operation from 1902 to 1927 (DeArmory, 1957). The mining company had a wharf and warehouse here about 1905 (DeArmory, 1957).

Amalga Harbor: harbor, 0.2 mi. across, on W shore of Favorite Channel, 1 mi. N of Pearl Harbor and 19 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mt.; 58°29'30"N, 134°47'20"W; (map 11).

Mats: locality, site of former settlement and post office at the Eagle River mine, about 1902 and the post office in 1905. The settlement was abandoned about 1927 (DeArmory, 1957). The name of the place (Baker, 1906, p. 95). According to R. H. Geoghegan the name means "burial place."

Mats: locality, site of former settlement and post office at the Eagle River mine, about 1902 and the post office in 1905. The settlement was abandoned about 1927 (DeArmory, 1957). The same year the post office was discontinued (Ricks, 1963, p. 3).

Amalga at the Eagle River mine which was in operation from 1902 to 1927 (DeArmory, 1957). The mining company had a wharf and warehouse here about 1905 (DeArmory, 1957).

Amalik Bay: bay, extends N 6 mi. from Cape Iktugatik, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 13 mi. SE of Mount Katmai, Auletian Ra.; 58°0'N, 154°29'W; (map 42).

Amaknak: island, see Amaknak Island.

Amaknak I: island, 4.3 mi. long, in Fox I., in Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska I., Auletian Is.; 53°54'30"N, 166°32'00"W, BGN 1931; (map 23). Var. Amaknakx, Amoknak, Amonok, Ostrov Amaknak.

Amargura, Point: point of land, S tip of San Amatignak Island: island, 6 mi. long, in Delarof Arch.

Amatusuk Creek: stream, flows N 7 mi. from Amawak Mtn. to north fork Kuyusuk River, 40 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°57' N, 150°32' W; BGN 1923; (map 124).

Amawak: promontory, "on the south side of Alaska Penin."

"Native name from [G. H. von] Langsdorff, 1803, who wrote it 'Amawack'" (Baker, 1906, p. 95).

Amawak Creek: stream, flows W 5 mi. from Amawak Mtn. to north fork Kuyusuk River, 40 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°57' N, 150°32' W; BGN 1923; (map 124).

Marshall (1956, p. 48) wrote, "a . . . stream . . . which I named Amawak Creek, meaning [in Eskimo] "wolf creek."

Amawak Mountain: mountain, 5,770 ft. 3 mi. NW of Apono Mtn. and 37 mi. N of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°56'00" N, 150°23'30" W; (map 124).

Named about 1930 by Marshall (1956, p. 156) who reported " . . . judging by the wolf sign which was lying there. We named the peak Amawak Mountain—Amawak meaning wolf in Eskimo."

Amazon Creek: stream, in Amazon Gulch, flows SW 1.2 mi. to Root Glacier near its junc. with Kennicott Glacier, 6 mi. N of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°30'12" N, 142°54'02" W; BGN 1964; (map 53). Var. Jumbo Creek.

Local name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffett and Capps, 1911, pl. 2), USGS.

Amazon Gulch: ravine, trends SW 2.6 mi. to Root Glacier, 6 mi. N of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°30'45" N, 142°54'00" W; BGN 1964; (map 67).

Name used by miners; reported in 1962 by E. M. MacKevett, Jr., USGS. See Amazon Creek.

Amber Bay: bay, 5 mi. wide, on SW shore of Cape Kummik, on S shore of Alaska Penin., Aueitain Ra.; 56°45' N, 157°17' W; (map 31). Var. Bernstein Bucht, Zaliv Yantarny.

Name reported in 1852 as "RVka] Yantar." Name used by miners; reported in 1962 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Amber Lake: lake, 1.4 mi. long, flows W to Nushagak River near Etolin Point; Var. Reka Yantar.


Amber River: stream, flows W to Nushagak River near Etolin Point; Var. Reka Yantar.

Name used by miners; reported in 1885 by Stoney, was spelled "Nut-vuck-to-work" in 1885 by Stoney (1900, p. 50), and "Nuck-vuck-to-ark" by Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS.

Ambre Jaoune, Baie d': estuary, seen for Yantarni Bay.

Ambrosavujan Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, in Shennjek River valley at head of E tributary to Shennjek River, 17 mi. NW of Table Mtn. and 36 mi. NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°36' N, 143°45' W; (map 137). Var. Last Lake.

Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Amchik Point: point of land, seen for Eagle Point.

Amchitka Island: island, 35 mi. long and about 3 mi. wide, one of Rat Is., Aueitain Is.; 51°32' N, 179°00' E; BGN 1890; (map 150). Var. Atmatika Island, Amchitka Island, Shmakitka, Shmakitka.

Amchitka Pass: water passage, 50 mi. wide, between Rat Is. and Delarov Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°32' N, 179°00' E; BGN 1890; (map 150). Var. Atmatika Island, Amchitka Island, Shmakitka, Shmakitka.

Amchitka village, named for the river, founded in the late 1950's. The Amchitka post office was established in 1963 (Rick's, 1965, p. 3).

Amchitka Lowland: valley, extendi E-W 35 mi., includes parts of valleys of Amchik, Shmakitka, and Kolgotuk Rivers, Brooks Ra.; 67°07' N, 157°00' W; (map 126).

Name published in 1959 by USGS.


Amchitka Post: water passage, 50 mi. wide, between Rat Is. and Delarov Is., Aueitain Is.; 51°32' N, 179°00' E; BGN 1890; (map 150). Var. Atmatika Island, Amchitka Island, Shmakitka, Shmakitka.

Amchitka Post: water passage, 50 mi. wide, between Rat Is. and Delarov Is., Aueitain Is.; 51°32' N, 179°00' E; BGN 1890; (map 150). Var. Atmatika Island, Amchitka Island, Shmakitka, Shmakitka.

Amchitka Post: water passage, 50 mi. wide, between Rat Is. and Delarov Is., Aueitain Is.; 51°32' N, 179°00' E; BGN 1890; (map 150). Var. Atmatika Island, Amchitka Island, Shmakitka, Shmakitka.

Amchitka Post: water passage, 50 mi. wide, between Rat Is. and Delarov Is., Aueitain Is.; 51°32' N, 179°00' E; BGN 1890; (map 150). Var. Atmatika Island, Amchitka Island, Shmakitka, Shmakitka.
American Creek: stream, flows NE 20 mi. to Stono River, 4 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°33'30" N, 165°20'20" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

American Pass: pass, 5 mi. to Tkak'ak Lake, 18 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 65°32'30" N, 165°31'30" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Amielkinok Creek: stream, flows 5.5 mi. to Crooked Creek 13 mi. NW of its junct. with Kuskokwim River, 43 mi. NW of Sleetmute, 71

Kilikuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°02'40" N, 158°15'20" W; BGN 1944; (map 79).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

American Creek: stream, flows NE 10 mi. to Innoko River, 8 mi. NW of Ophir and 39 mi. NW of McGrath, Kilkuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°14' N, 156°41' W; (map 90).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1906 by Maddren (1910, pl. 1), USGS.

American Creek: stream, flows 8.4 mi. to Telsinita River, 39 mi. NE of Monzonite Hills, Kilkuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°08' N, 153°32' W; (map 98).

Local name reported 1915 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 10), USGS.

American Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Snake River, about 5 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°33'30" N, 165°31'30" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name shown in the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be identified on recent maps.

American Creek: stream, heads near Banner Peak, flows SW 2 mi. to Snake River, 4 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°33' N, 165°00' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS. This may be the "Golden Creek" or "Golden Gulch" shown on recent maps.

American Creek: stream, flows SE 8 mi. to Sinuk River, 22 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°47' N, 165°48' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

American Creek: stream, flows N 3 mi. to Mission Creek, 1 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°14' N, 141°14' W; (map 102) Named by prospectors and reported in 1906 by Spurr (1898, pl. 38), USGS.

American Creek: stream, flows NE 20 mi. to Nuiukluk River, 32 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 65°00' N, 164°10' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

American Creek: stream, heads at W end of Serpentine Ridge, flows SW 8.5 mi. to Fish Lake, 23 mi. ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°03'30" N, 151°20'00" W; (map 106). Var. Camp Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

American Creek: stream, heads E of Eureka Dome, flows SSE 1.4 mi. to Eureka Creek, 20 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°12'30" N, 150°11'57" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Merriee, USGS.

American Creek: stream, flows S 0.9 mi. to Lynx Creek, 1.5 mi. E of Lynx Dome and 26 mi. NW of Tanana, Korkines-Hodrana High.; 65°16'05" N, 152°56'30" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1936 by R. M. Chapman, USGS.

American Creek: stream, flows NE 11 mi. to Preacher Creek, 65 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°31'00" N, 146°10'05" W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

American Creek: stream, flows NE 6 mi. to Old Glory Creek, in Innachuk River basin, 16 mi. N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°51' N, 163°08' W; BGN 1952; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffitt, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

American Creek, stream, see Crystal Creek.

American Gulch: ravine, trends W 0.6 mi. to Bear Creek, 4 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°33'28" N, 165°20'20" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

American Mouth: stream, see Kwilkluak Pass.


Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

American Range: mountain range, N of Farragut Bay, Coast Mts. (map 8).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas USN; published on USCGS Chart 705.

American River: stream, flows NE 10 mi. to Little Cove at head of Middle Bay, 11 mi. SW of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°39'00" N, 152°30'30" W; BGN 1966; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1992 by USGS.

American River: stream, flows NE 15 mi., then S 35 mi., to Agiapuk River, 20 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°25' N, 165°47' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Mesurs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 11), USGS.

American Station: village, see Anvik.

Amiikinskaia: bay, see American Bay.

Amock Point: point of land, on SE coast of Bainbridge I., W side of Prince of Wales Passage, 18 mi. S of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°02'45" N, 148°08'15" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Amherst Glacier: glacier, trends NW 4 mi. to a lake, 5.5 mi. NE of Point Pakenham and 52 mi. SW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°02'45" N, 148°08'15" W; (map 63).

Named in 1899 by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition for Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts.

Amherst Peak: peak, 3,479 ft., at head of South- west Branch Taku Glacier, 0.2 mi. NW of Echo Pass and 14 mi. N of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°30'05" N, 134°22'25" W; (map 11).

Local name published by USGS in 1960.

Amielkinok Creek: stream, "flows to Talbiksok River, near Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage," Kilkuk-Kuskokwim Mts.
Amik Island: island, 0.4 mi. across, at mouth of Moser Bay, in Atikat Bay, S end of Kodiak I.; 56°58'00" N, 154°07'15" W; BGN 1934; (map 32). Var. Turn Island.

Name derived from an Eskimo word meaning "gate" or "door"; given by USCGS in 1934.

Amikpuk Lake: lake, see Imikpuk Lake.

Amilroyak Lake: lake, 1.7 mi. long, in headwaters of Chandler River, 6 mi. SW of Chandler Lake and 28 mi. W of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°06'30" N, 152°52'30" W; (map 134).

Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Amirhoen: point of land, see Drew Point.

Amirkoamak: locality, on spit between Bering Sea and Port Clarence, 10 mi. S of Point Spencer and 18 mi. SW of Teller, Seward Peninsula. (map 111).

Published as "Amirkoanak" in 1967 by a Western Union Telegraph exploration party. Subsequent publications have not mentioned this village.

Amiqdollamuti: locality, see Ahmmikdollamuit.

Amirante Bay: bay, see Yakutat Bay.

Amitchik, Lakes lake, 2.5 mi. long, 23 mi. SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Ra.; 67°59' N, 156°15' W; (map 126).

Eskimo name meaning "narrow"; obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Amlag Island: island, see Amlak Island.

Amlia Island: island, see Amlia Island.

Amlak Island: island, see Amlia Island.

Amlak Island: island, 1.2 mi. across, at Amlas Island and Amlia Island.

Amla Island: island, see Amlia Island.


Aleut name reported in 1761 as "Amlak" by Capt. Tolstyk of the ship Andreian i Natalia, according to Ivan Petroff (Bancroft, 1886, p. 168). The name "Amlia" was published in Lt. Sarichcv's atlas (1826, map 3), IRN. The southern part of Atka Island has been called "Amlia Peninsula."

Amlia Pass: water passage, in Andreanof Is., 1.2 mi. across, between Amlia and Atka Is., Aleutian Is.; 52°07'30" N, 174°04'00" W; (map 18).

Published by USCGS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 90).

Amla Peninsula: peninsula, extends SE 2.5 mi. to terminus at Cape, Utulug, on SE coast of Atka I., Aleutian Is.; 52°06'20" N, 174°05'50" W; (map 18). Var. Amlinskii Peninsula.

Published as "Amlinskii Peninsula" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 311), IRN.

Amla Island: island, see Amlia Island.

Amlinskii Peninsula: peninsula, see Amlia Peninsula.

Amlja Island: island, see Amlia Island.

Amluk Island: island, see Amlia Island.

Amliya Island: island, see Amlia Island.

Amok Island: island, see Amook Island.

Amoknak: island, see Amaknak Island.

Amokta Pass: water passage, see Amuhtta Pass.

Amo Creek: creek, flows NW 1 mi. to Limestone Gulch, 15 mi. NW of Tannaheta Pass, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°02'20" N, 147°40'03" W; BGN 1965; (map 82).

Named in 1964 by USGS because "an important mammals (fossil mollusk) locality lies at the head of this creek.

Amna Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on W tip of Attu Is., S of Cape Wrangell, Aleutian Is.; 52°55'00" N, 172°27'30" W; (map 13). Recorded on a manuscript map drafted by L. M. Turner in the 1880's.

Amnak Island: island, see Bogoslof Island.

Amnug Island: island, see Umnak Island.

Amnuk Island: island, see Umnak Island.

Amnuk Canyon: canyon, see Lower Noatak Canyon.

Eskimo name "Amnuk Island" published in 1908 by USCGS and changed to its present spelling in 1910.

Amookoosuk Hills: ridge, see Amatusuk Hills.

Amortuk Canyon: canyon, see Lower Noatak Canyon.

Amos Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on SE coast of Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°02'30" N, 168°30'00" W; (map 22).

Name published by USCGS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 70).

Amos Cove: cove, 0.3 mi. across, W of Harpoon Point, on SE coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 57°55'40" N, 177°35'35" E; (map 14).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska I. by USAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Amos Cove: cove, see Andy Cove.

Amos Lakes: lakes, between Tonzona River and Red Paint Creek, 23 mi. NW of Mount Russell, Alaska Ra.; 62°51'40" N, 152°36'45" W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1938 by USGS.

Amotoloriasak River: stream, see Swift Creek.

Amoukta Island: island, see Amukta Island.

Amoughta Pass: water passage, see Amukta Pass.

Amoukta Point: point of land, see Amuhtta.

Amukta Pass: water passage, see Amukta Pass.

Amokhta Island: island, see Amukta Island.

Amphitheater Knob: peak, 2,490 ft., 5.8 mi. W of Bancas Point and 28 mi. N of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°56'50" N, 139°47'00" W; (map 46).

Descriptive name given in 1905 by Tarr and Martin (1906, map), USGS.

Amphitheater Mountain: mountain range, 5,500 ft., extends SE 35 mi. from Maclaren River to Paxson Lake, crossed by Denali Highway, 6 mi. NW of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°08'30" N, 143°59'30" W; (map 86).

So named in 1955 by T. L. Péwé, USGS, because "the many well-developed cirques give the appearance of many amphitheatres."

Amphitheater Creek: stream, flows E 2.2 mi. to Nizina Glacier, 17 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°36'36" N, 142°29'30" W; BGN 1964; (map 67).

So named in 1962 by E. M. Mackevert, Jr., and D. L. Jones, USGS, "because the stream heads in a spectacular basinnike feature • • • termed The Amphitheatre" by USGS geologists • • •.

Amphitheatre Mountain: mountain, 3,400 ft., 17 mi. SSW of Tingermputk Mountain, 53 mi. N of Noatak, Brooks Ra.; 68°19'00" N, 162°34'30" W; BGN 1965; (map 130).

Name proposed in 1965 by geologists of the B. P. Exploration Co. Inc., "because the mountain has a natural amphitheatre on its side."

Amtagis Islands: islands, 0.5 mi. across, in mouth of Kobakof Bay, on S coast of Atka 1., Aleutian Is.; 52°01'00" N, 174°23'30" W; (map 18). Var. Ostrava Amtagis.

Amak Island: island, see Amchitka Island.

Amalik River: river, 11 mi. N of Crow River, Porcupine Plt.; 68°20'30" N, 152°36'45" W; (map 11)

One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska I. by L'SAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Amchitka Island: island, see Amchitka Island.

Amchitka Peninsula: point of land, see Eagle Point.

Amchitka Island: island, see Amchitka Island.

Amchitka Island: island, see Amchitka Island.

Amchitka Island: island, see Amchitka Island.

Amchitka Island: island, see Amchitka Island.

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Amchitka Island: island, see Amchitka Island.

Amchitka Island: island, see Amchitka Island.

Amchitka Island: island, see Amchitka Island.

Eskimo name meaning "excrement," and generally referring to animal dung as a sign for hunting purposes. The name was first used in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Anakeksik Creek: stream, flows NW 15 mi. to Shaktolik River, 11 mi. S of Christmas Mtn., Nulato Hills; 64°24' N, 160°36' W; (map 96).

Eskimo name about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Anakink: locality, see Anaktuk.

Anaknak: locality, see Anugnak.

Anakok Creek: stream, flows 6 mi. to Maybe Creek, 21 mi. E of head of Ikipikpuk River, Arctic Slope; 69°15' N, 153°52' W; BGN 1960; (map 142).

Eskimo name [anak] meaning "old dung," reported by AMS in 1955.

Anakhek Pass: stream, flows W 35 mi. to Black River, 37 mi. SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°16'30" N, 164°59'00" W; (map 77).

Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USGS. Published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Anaktok Creek: stream, in Baird Mts., flows NE and SE 15 mi. to Salmon River, 49 mi. NE of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°38' N, 159°48' W; (map 127).

Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Anaktook: locality, see Anaktuk.
Anaktuk: locality, on E bank of Kuk River, 31 mi. S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70°11' N, 159°45' W; (map 146). Var. Anakink, Anakotuk. Eskimo name "Anaktok" reported in 1923 by Sidney Payne, USGS; may refer in meaning to "excrement [anaqatok]." This may have been one of the "Killaimute" villages mentioned in the 18th Century, in 1880 (1881, p. 4).

Anaktuvak Pass: pass, see Anaktuvuk Pass.

Anaktuvuk Plateau: plateau, between Brooks Ra. and Arctic Plain, extends from Canada on E to Cape Lisburne on W.

Named in 1901 by W. J. Peters and F. C. Schrader, USGS, after the river of the same name. This is the feature referred to as Arctic Slope in this dictionary and as Arctic Foothills by Wahrhaftig (1963, pi. 1), USWGS.


The name for this Nunamiat Eskimo village is derived from the name of the pass. Although the village is presently permanent, the people were once seminomadic, and the settlement periodically was moved about the valleys near the heads of the John and Anaktuvuk Rivers. They call themselves the "Tulugamuit," "raven people" or "the people living in the vicinity of Tulugak Lake." The present village is now comprised of Eskimos from the Killik and Chandler Rivers. A post office was established in 1951. (Ricks, 1965, p. 3.)


Named by W. J. Peters, USGS, in 1901. He wrote, "being satisfied that the mountains could be crossed through this pass, which I called Anaktuvuk, from the northward-flowing river that it leads to • • •" (Schrader, 1904, p. 2).

Anaktuvuk River: stream, heads at glacier, in Endicott Mts., 68°09' N, 150°34' W, flows N 135 mi. to Colville River 7 mi. N of its junct. with Chandler River, Arctic Slope; 69°34' N, 151°28' W; BGN 1940; (map 141). Var. Anaktruk River.

Eskimo name reported in 1901 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS, as "Anakturuk" and corrected to its present spelling by W. J. Peters and F. C. Schrader, USGS, the same year. This may be the stream referred to as "A'naktok" by Surgeon John Simpson, RN, in the 1850's.

Analek Creek: stream, heads in Pektovik Mts., flows NE and SW 12 mi. to Kaluktavik River, 12 mi. SE of Misheguk Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 68°06' N, 160°46' W; (map 131).

Eskimo name obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Ananakeik: island, see Dolgoi Island.


Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN. This feature was called "Humpback Bay" in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Anan Creek: stream, heads in Anaktuvuk, flows N 2.5 mi. to Anan Lagoon, 3 mi. E of mouth of Bradford Canal, at Ernest Sound, Alex. Arch.; 56°10'50" N, 131°53'05" W; BGN 1966; (map 7).

Name derived from Anan Bay and reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Anangouliak Island: island, see Ananuliak Island.

Anangouliak Island: island, 1.5 mi. long, one of Fox Is. 2 mi. N of Nikolski Bay, W of Umnak I., Aleutian Ra.; 56°19' N, 152°49'40" W; (map 1).

Name derived by W. H. Dall, USGS, commander of the USBF steamer Altamaha, published in 1899 by USGS.

Anchorage Cove: cove, 1,200 ft. across, indents N shore of American Bay, on E coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 54°51'00" N, 132°49'40" W; (map 1).

Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USGS.

Anchorage Cove: cove, 0.4 mi. across, on Gulf of Alaska at mouth of Lituya Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 16 mi. SE of Cape Fairweather, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 56°37'20" N, 137°39'45" W; (map 10).

Named by W. H. Dall USGS, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 203).

Anchorage Pass: water passage, see Anchor Pass.

Anchorage Point: point of land, "on Hamilton island in Shakan bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago."

"Local name, published in the Coast Pilot, 1883." (Baker, 1906, p. 98).

Anchorage Point: point of land, at S entrance to Pyramid Harbor, on W shore of Chilkat Inlet, 3.2 mi. NNW of mouth of Lusita Creek, 20 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°10'30" N, 135°28'10" W; (map 45). Var. Sandy Point, My Yakonini, yakorni Point.

Called by the Russians "My[ly] Yakonini," meaning "anchor cape" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 (1848). It was called Sand Point in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, because "it is the bed of an old glacier, low and composed of broken stones which from a distance appear like sand" (1883 Coast Pilot, p. 197).

Anchor Cove: cove, "on Admiralty Island near N end of Stephens Passage."

Named in 1889 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN; published by USGS on Chart 728.

Anchor Cove: cove, 0.4 mi. across, on SE shore of Olga Bay, 34 mi. SE of Karluk, on SW coast.
Ancon, Point: point of land, on W coast of Woronokofski I., Alex. Arch.; 56°24'13" N, 135°33'00" W; BGN 1923; (map 6). Var. Ancon Point, High Point.

Named in 1894 by USC&GS; published in 1916 “before local name was known.” The name “Ancon” was applied to what is now called “Mount Woronokofski,” two miles to the east, by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, in 1886. See Mount Woronokofski.

Ancon Peak: mountain, 2,750 ft. on W coast of Woronokofski I., Alex. Arch.; 56°25'25" N, 132°32'00" W; BGN 1923; (map 6). West Peak.

Local name reported by USC&GS in 1923; descriptively called “West Peak” by USC&GS in 1916 “before local name was known.”

Andersen Creek: stream, near center of Prince of Wales I., flows NE 7 mi. to Salmon Lake, 46°45" N, 151°49'50" W; (map 50).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Andersen Rock: rock, in Glacier Bay National Monument, in Icy Strait, 0.4 mi. SW of Point Gustavus and 55 mi. NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 58°22'35" N, 135°55'30" W; (map 11).

Former settlement reported in 1916 in Polk’s Gazetteer.

Anderson Creek: stream, 1 mi. across, in Appleton Cove, NE of Cape, 3 mi. NE of Baranof, Seward Penin., 61°31'45" N, 150°34'00" W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Anderson Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 mi. to Munson Creek, 49 mi. N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°51' N, 145°52' W; (map 101).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1910 by USGS (Prindle, 1913b, pl. 1).

Anderson Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to Don River which flows to Bremo Lagoon, 25 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°32' N, 166°53' W; (map 111).

Prospector’s name shown on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakelee.

Anderson Creek: stream, flows S 4.5 mi. to Baby Creek, 8.5 mi. NNW of Chitina, Brooks Ra.; 67°36'30" N, 148°35'00" W; (map 125).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Anderson Creek: stream, see Warm Creek.

Anderson Glacier: glacier, heads in Yukon, Canada, trends SW across Alaska-Canada boundary 20 mi. to Chitina Glacier, 70 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°02' N, 141°09' W; BGN 1934; (map 67).

Named in 1912-13 by the Alaska-Canada boundary surveyors for Chandler Parsons Anderson. See Anderson, Mount.

Anderson Gulch: ravine, trends S 1.4 mi. to Windy Creek which flows to Kougak River, 46 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin., High.; 65°27' N, 164°47' W; (map 110).

Prospector’s name reported in 1906 by A. H. Brooks (in Collier and others, 1908, p. 321), USGS.
Anderson Gulch

Anderson Gulch: ravine, trends W 1 mi. to Kougakor River, 17 mi. SW of Midnight Mtn. and 45 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 63°5'7" N, 164°45' W; (map 110).

Andrezfiski: locality, see Old Andreafsky.

Andronofski Redoubt: locality, see Old Andreafsky.

Andrew Island: island, see Saint Lawrence Island.

Andrew Pass: pass, on N side of Andrew Glacier, 2 mi. E of Lake Number One and 15 mi. W of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°08'40" N, 146°43'30" W; (map 68).

Local name reported in 1905 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Andrew Pass: pass, 5,300 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, between Muldrow and West Fork Glaciers, 10 mi. S of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Ra.; 63°17'30" N, 150°14'00" W; BGN 1947; (map 88).

Local name shown on a 1920 fieldsheet by J. R. Aiken, USGS.

Andrew Point: point of land, on W coast of Unalaska I., in Makushin Bay between Andrew and Cannery Bays, Aleutian Is.; 53°42'03" N, 166°49'40" W; (map 23).

Published in 1951 by USGS.

Andrew Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Clover Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., N of Cheimonday Sound, Ale. Arch.; 55°18'00" N, 132°07'40" W; (map 4).

Naviator's name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Andrew Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast, on E shore of Camden Bay, Arctic Plain; 70°01'30" N, 144°27'45" W; (map 151).

Named in 1914 by Leffingwell (1919, p. 93) for Dr. Rudolph Martin Anderson, of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, to whom Leffingwell was "indebted for transportation from Nome to Flaxman Island." 

Anderson: rock, "reported in 1883 and still uncharted about 25 miles south of Sannak island, near latitude 54°03', longitude 162°45'."

"So called by the Fish Commission in 1888" (Baker, 1906, p. 99).

Anderson's Camp: locality, see Anderson Camp.

Andesite Creek: stream, heads in Lava Lake, flows SW 6 mi. to Noasapaga River, 25 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°34' N, 164°06' W; (map 110).

Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; so named because "the south bank consists of andesite flow throughout most of the length of the stream." Andesite is a specific type of lava.

Andreafsky: locality, see Old Andreafsky.

Andreafsky: village, see Andreafsky.

Andreafsky Hills: ridge, see Andreafsky Hills.

Andreafsky Mountain: hill, see Andreafsky Mountain.

Andreafsky Redoubt: locality, see Old Andreafsky.

Andreafsky River: stream, see Andreafsky River.

Andreafsky: village, pop. 220, on N bank of Andreafsky River, 3.5 mi. NE of Pitkas Point, and 37 mi. NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°03' N, 163°10' W; BGN 1931; (map 77). Var. Andreafski, New Andreafsky, New Andreafsky, Saint Marys.

Andreafsky was established about 1898 or 1899 as a supply depot and winter quarters for the North Peninsula Company's riverboat fleet. It is difficult to determine now whether the village received its name from the Andreafsky River or whether the village name was instrumental in changing the river name which was earlier called "Clear River." One report says, however, that the "place received its name from the 'Andrea' family who settled here in the early days and built the Russian church." The village's post office name was changed in 1955 to "Saint Marys," after the Roman Catholic Mission here. See Old Andreafsky.

Andreafsky: locality, see Old Andreafsky.

Andreafsky Hills: ridge, highest elev. 868 ft., N of Pitkas Point along Andreafsky River, 40 mi. NW of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 62°07'00" N, 163°16'30" W; (map 77). Var. Andreafsky Hills.

Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.


Local name reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USGS, who spelled it "Andreafski." Andreafsky River: stream, heads at 63°07' N, 161°46' W, flows SW 120 mi. to Yukon River at Pitkas Point, 39 mi. NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°01'45" N, 165°15'00" W; (map 77). Var. Andreafsky River, Clear River, Konnekerka River, Niegickik, Nyakgyuk, Reka Nuyugik.

Name reported in 1898 by USGS; probably derived from the name of the nearby village. The Russians called this stream "R[eka] Nuyugiklik," an Eskimo name. Capt. C. W. Raymond, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, reported the name in 1896 as "Konnekova" or "Clear." See Andreafsky.

Andreyevskaya: locality, see Old Andreafsky.

Andreyevskaya Islands: islands, see Andreanof Islands.

Andreyevskaya: locality, see Old Andreafsky.

Andreyevskaya Islands: islands, chain in Aleutian Is., between Is. of Four Mis. to the east, and Rat Is. to the west, extend from Amukta Pass westward about 310 mi. to Amchitka Pass; they include Seguam, Amilia, Atka, Great Sitkin, Little Tanaga, Unak, Igitkin, Chugul, Tagalak, Kagakaska, Adak, Kanaga, Tanaga, Garelo, Amatnikmak, Ukak, Uma, Kagalaska, and Ogluga Islands and other smaller islands, 52°21' N, 172°17' W (E end), 51°15' N, 175°07' W (W end); BGN 1963. Var. Andreyevskaya.

Andreyevskaya Island, Andreanofsky Islands, Andreianowsky Islands, Andreianofski Islands, Andreianofsky Islands, Fox Islands, Islands of Saint Andrew.

These islands were first explored by Andreian Tolstyk with Peter Vasiutkin and Maxim Lazarev in 1761. The merchant Tolstyk owned the vessel Andreian and Natalia, named after himself and his wife, which was used in this expedition. Rev. Coxe (1767, p. 183-184) wrote, "The first certain account was brought by this vessel, the St. Andrew and Natalia, from whence they were called the Andreianofsky Ostrova, or the Islands of St. Andrew." Petrow (in Bancroft, 1886, p. 169) wrote, "** ** ** ** Tolstyk collected quite a valuable cargo of furs ** ** **." See Aleutian Islands.

Andreanof Islands: islands, see Fox Islands.

Andreianowsky Islands: islands, see Andreonof Islands.

Andreianowski: locality, see Old Andreafsky.

Andreianofsky Islands: islands, see Andreonof Islands.

Andreiky: locality, see Old Andreafsky.

Andreonof Islands: islands, see Andreanof Islands.

Andreonof Bay: bay, 0.7 mi. across, N of Afognak I. on SE coast of Shuyak I., Kodiak I.; 58°30' N, 152°24'30" W; BGN 1966; (map 4). Local name published in 1927 by USGS & 0S on Chart 8555.

Andrew, Mount: mountain, 1,500 ft. (0.1), on Kasaan Penin., on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Ale. Arch.; 53°31' N, 132°18' W, BGN 1966; (map 4). Var. Mount Andrew.

Local name published by Brooks (1902, p. 13), USGS. Named for the Mount Andrew Mine. Andrew was the name of the mining company operating the mine.

Andreyev: stream, named from Andrew Bay in 1934 by member of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.

Andrew Bay: stream, flows NW 9 mi. to Stikine River, 14 mi. NE of Wrangel, Coast Mts.; 56°40'10" N, 132°15'00" W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Andrew Creek: stream, flows SW 14 mi. to Yukon River, 8 mi. NW of mouth of Charley River, Porcupine Plat.; 65°22' N, 145°01' W; (map 103).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Andrew Island: island, 3.4 mi. long, in Stikine River, 15 mi. NE of Wrangel, Coast Mts.; 56°41'11" N, 132°15' W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Andrew Lagoon: lagoon, see Andrew Lake.


Andrew Bay: stream, flows SW 14 mi. to Yukon River, 8 mi. NW of mouth of Charley River, Porcupine Plat.; 65°22' N, 145°01' W; (map 103).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Andrew Lagoon: lagoon, see Andrew Lake.

Andrew Lake: lagoon, 2.5 mi. across, on N end of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°56'30" N, 176°38'00" W; BGN 1939; (map 17). Var. Andrew Lagoon.

Name derived from Andrew Bay in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.
Andrew Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, between Moose Creek and Nabena Slough, 1.5 mi. S of Northway, Alaska Ra.; 62°36' N, 141°56' W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Andrew River: stream, see Willow Creek.

Andrew: stream, "Learnard, of Glenn", expedition, 1898, gives this the name of a river.

Andrew River: stream, "WUlow Creek.

Andrew I>ake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, between Moose Creek and Nabesna Slough, 1.6 mi. S of

Andrews Slough: channel, 5 mi. long, on south-

Androoica Island: island, 3.5 mi. long, in Shu

Anegadizos, Krer(?).

Aneeaktovik Creek: stream, "Sneekayuktuk Creek.

Aneguglit: "swimfield", 20 mi. long, very narrow, on S slope of Kookooligit Mtn., 42 mi. SE of

Angayukalik Hills

Eskimo name meaning "a small hurt"; reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Anerta Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. N of Dolly Varden Lake, 20 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°45' N, 150°47' W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai Na- tional Moose Range, for administrative pur-

Ansekett Point: point of land, on NE coast of Kosciusko I., Alex. Arch.; 56°08'50" N, 133°- 16°10' W; (map 6).

Indian name reported in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Aneyeuk Creek: stream, "see Angayukak Creek.

Angayuchuk Creek: stream, see Angayukak Creek.

Angayuchuk Mountain: "hill", see Angayukak Hill.

Angayuchuak Creek: stream, "stream, see Aniyuyaktuvik Creek.

Aneguglit: "swimfield", 20 mi. long, very narrow, on S slope of Kookooligit Mtn., 42 mi. SE of

Angayucham Mountains: "mountains", 1,000- 4,765 ft., extend E 12 mi. from Narvak Lake, 40 mi. E of Kobuk, Brooks Ra.; 66°55' N, 153°20' W; (map 116). Var. Angycha-

Angychaminiri.

"Angychaminiri" is the full Eskimo name, reported to mean "old man mountains"; re- corded at Kobuk in 1956 by Orth.

Angayu, Creek: stream, heads in Angunekdach Pass, flows SW 14 mi. to Noatak River, 36 mi. SW of Survey Pass, Brooks Ra.; 67°33' N, 153°12' W; (map 125). Var. Twelvemile Creek.

Eskimo name generally meaning "older brother" or "old one," but, in this case, in 1956, Orth reported that it is the name of a dance.

Angayuakak Creek: stream, "head" in Angyu- cham Mts., flows SW 12 mi. to Selby River, 32 mi. ESE of Kobuk, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°49' N, 155°43' W; (map 116).

Eskimo name reported to mean "old man," obtained at Kobuk in 1956 by Orth.

Angayukak Creek: stream, flows N and E 6 mi. to Akovinnak Lagoon, 5 mi. N of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68°12'43" N, 166°03'45" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Var. Angayuquaq Creek, Angayuquak Creek, Angeyeuk Creek, Angayuquak Creek.

Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS as "Ah-gah-you-kuk," meaning "old man." The stream may be named for Angayukak Hill. See Inuppak Rock.


Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS; the name means "old man.

Angayukalik Hills: ridge, elev. 2,000 ft., in Baird Mts. S of Noatak River, extends 10 mi. on S bank of Sapsun Creek, Brooks Ra.; 67°50' N, 160°30' W; (map 127).

Eskimo name meaning "oldest brother" [angayuk-klig]; obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.
Angayukasrunik Creek: stream, see Old Man Creek.

Anguyatik Mountain: mountain, 1,116 ft., on N bank of Kapaolako Creek, 2 mi. E of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68°38'50" N, 166°08'00" W; (map 129).

Eskimo name reported in 1955 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It probably means "old man's [mountain]."

Angel Creek: stream, flows E 11 mi. to Chena River, 5 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°01'15" N, 146°12'30" W; (map 104).

Eskimo name obtained by W. S. Post, USGS, from J. H. Kilbuck, Moravian missionary, and shown on Post's 1898 fieldsheet with the note "which extends into the tundra 'as far as one might travel in a kyak in a day.'"

Angel Island: island, see Anguilla Island.

Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isla Anguilla," meaning "Eel Island."
Angua Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea.

Angun River: stream, see Aichilik River.

Anguvik Island: island, 1,000 ft. long, on E coast between Angun and Beaufort Lagoons, this point, Anyuvik.

Angyuchaminri: mountains, see Angayucham Mountains.

Angyoyaravak Bay: bay, 8 mi. across, on coast between Angun and Beaufort Lagoons, this point, Anyuvik.

Angyoyaravak Island: island, see Anyuvik Island.

Aniakchak Bay: bay, extends SW 6.5 mi. off Zimovia Strait, on NE coast of Etolin I., Alex. Arch.; 56°14'N, 133°23'W; (map 6).

Aniakchak Crater: crater, 6 mi. in diameter, on Alaska Peninsula, 41 mi. NNE of Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°53'N, 158°09'W; (map 30). Var. Vent Mountain.

Discovered and named in 1922 by R. H. Sargent and W. R. Smith, USGS; name probably derived from Aniakchak Bay.

Aniakchak River: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, heads in Surprise Lake, in Aniakchak Crater, flows SE 27 mi. to Aniakchak Bay, 11.5 mi. W of Cape Kummik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°46'N, 157°30'W; (map 31).

Local name reported by W. R. Smith and A. A. Baker (1926, p. 155). USGS. They referred to the river as "the largest stream on the [Alaska] peninsula flowing toward the Pacific Ocean."

Aniak Lake: lake, 3.5 mi. long, on Aniak River, 90 mi. SE of Bethel, 8 mi. W of Nishlik Lake, Kilkuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°28'N, 159°10'W; (map 59).

Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Aniak River: stream, heads at 60°21'N, 159°13'W, flows N 95 mi. to Kuskokwim River, 1 mi. E of Aniak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°34'40"N, 159°29'10"W; USGS 1947; (map 73). Var. Anjak River, Reka Aniak, Reka Anniak, Anyaguk River.

Aniak Slough: watercourse, an branch of Kuskokwim River, heads at Aniak and flows W 16 mi.; Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°34'15"N, 159°33'10"W; (map 73).

Local name reported in 1942 by USGS.

Aniakvik Creek: stream, flows W 8.5 mi. to Kilkic Creek. 9.4 mi. N of junc. of Easter Creek, Brooks Ra.; 68°16'N, 154°05'W; (map 133).

"name meaning "place where one goes out"; obtained at Anakuvik Pass in 1956 by Orth.


"name meaning "place to go out"; obtained at Shungnak in 1956 by Orth.

Aniaklik Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 6 mi. NE of junc. of Noatak and Nimikutchuk Rivers, Brooks Ra.; 68°12'N, 159°50'W; (map 131).

"name meaning obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Aniak River: stream, heads in De Long Mts. at 68°36'N, 159°11'W, flows SW 60 mi. to Noatak River, 54 mi. WSW of Howard Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°02'N, 158°57'W; BGN 1960; (map 125). Var. Abala River.

"name meaning reported to mean "place to go out or pass route" [anizrak]; obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Anisum Point: point of land, on Kenai Penin., N point of entrance to Eldred Passage, on SE shore of Chachemak Bay, 8 mi. SE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°32'N, 151°27'W; (map 30).

Local name published by USGS in 1961. This point probably derived its name from an Eskimo named Anisum [sic], who had a cabin in the area. Reported by de Laguna (1934, p. 20), BAE.

Anita Bay: bay, extends SW 6.5 mi. off Zimovia Strait, on NE coast of Etolin I., Alex. Arch.; 56°14'N, 133°23'W; (map 6).
Anita Creek: stream, flows NW 1.4 mi. to Salmon River, 25 mi. NE of Cape Newenham, Klikuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58°54'00" N, 161°43'30" W; BGN 1940; (map 39).

Local name reported in 1938 by USGS.

Anita Creek: stream, flows E 1.8 mi. to Kougakor River 17 mi. N of its junction with Kusitirit River, 45 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°29' N, 164°43' W; (map 110). Var. Chuya Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Anita Creek: stream, see Premier Creek.

Anvik Gulch: ravine, trends SE 0.6 mi. to Osborn Creek, 11 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°34'25" N, 165°06'00" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Anvik Point: point of land, 5 entrance to Anita Bay, on NE coast of Etoile I., Alex. Arch.; 56°13'50" N, 132°22'00" W; BGN 1923; (map 6).

Named in 1923 by USCGS.


"Visited by Howard of Stoney's expedition in spring, 1886, and written "An-e-yuk" (Baker, 1906, p. 101), USGS.

Anvik River: stream, heads on S slope of Kawaksurak Mtn., flows SW 45 mi. to Noatak River, Brooks Ra.; 67°39' N, 157°56' W; (map 132).

Eskimo name recorded on a 1910 field-sheet by C. E. Giffen; probably related in origin to a local Eskimo village called "An-yuk," reported by Ens. Howard (In Stoney, 1900, p. 67), USN. The name may mean "he goes out" or "he passes," referring to the trail through the mountains at Howard Pass.

Anvik Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 mi., from N side of Nakapatauliut Mt. to Anikakhagamuk River 7 mi. NE of Anikakhagamuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°13'00" N, 151°34'30" W; (map 134). Var. Ahneeyouyahk Creek.

Eskimo name, meaning "village place," published by Rausch (1951, p. 150).

Anvik Lakes: lake, 0.8 mi. long, at NW base of Nakapatauliut Mt., 6 mi. NE of Anikakhagamuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°11'30" N, 151°34'00" W; (map 134).

Eskimo name obtained at Anikakhagamuk Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Aniyaq: locality, see Aniyak.


The name is said to mean "place where one goes out," referring to the river mouth.

Aniyaq: village, see Aniyaq.

Aniyuk Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 mi., between Angmakrok and Kayakaks Mt. to Kugukpuk River, 15 mi. NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68°16'35" N, 165°30'15" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Var. Ahneeyoayuk Creek, Aneekatsovik Creek, Aneekatsoyuk Creek.

Eskimo name reported in 1962 by W. O. Pruitt, Univ. of Alaska, as "Ahneeyoayuk-tuvik," meaning "place where wind has hardened snow so that a snow house can be built.

Aniuk River: stream, see Aniak River.

Ankachagamuk: locality, see Ankachak.

Ankakamut: locality, see Aniak.

Ankaku Saltchucks: tidal flats, 1.2 mi. across, on Ankau River: stream, see Tawah Creek.

Ankachagamuk, Ankochagamut, Kc-kumimik.

Ankochagamuk, Ankahchagmiut, Ankatchagmiut.

This may be the same place reported in 1902 as "Kenunimik" by USC&GS. The 11th Census, in 1890, listed it as "Ankachagamuit" with a population of 103.

Ankakachagmiut: locality, see Ankachak.

Ankatchagmiut: locality, see Ankachak.

Ankochu, Point: point of land, on W coast of Snnettisham Penin., in Stephens Passage, 33 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 57°56'10" N, 120°00'50" W; (map 8).

Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, when it was discovered on August 12, 1794, by Lt. Joseph Whidbey, RN (Wagner, 1937, p. 373).

Anna, Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, 2.5 mi. SE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., 49 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°38' N, 136°03' W; BGN 1908; (map 9).

Named in 1908 by Capt. E. F. Dickins USCGS, and published in 1910 on Chart 8250.

Annnoota Mountain: mountain, 4,301 ft., on north-central Baranof I., 16 mi. N of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°17'20" N, 135°18'40" W; BGN 1929; (map 9).

Named in 1929 by USFS for Sitka Chief Annahootz, of the Kuck-won-ton, a sub-tribe of the Tingit Indians, who protected the white settlers from the Indians under Katlian, a rival chief. Annahootz was appointed policeman of an Indian village by Capt. L. A. Beardsdale, USN, in 1880, which office he held for many years.

Annette, Village, pop. 337, on Annette I., 1 mi. NNE of Annette Island Airport on the W shore of Tamgas Harbor, Alex. Arch.; 55°03'45" N, 131°52'30" W; (map 3).

This place was probably established during World War II; now home for Coast Guard, Weather Bureau, Federal Aviation Agency, and airline personnel and their families. The community has a school (Alaska Sportman, 1962, no. 12, p. 26); it obtained a post office in 1947 (Ricks, 1965, p. 4).

Annette Bay: estuary, extends SE 3.8 mi., on N coast of Annette I., Alex. Arch.; 55°16'45" N, 131°34'45" W; (map 5).

Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USCS; published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 79).

Annette Island: island, 20 mi. long and 10 mi. wide. S of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 57°38' N, 136°03' W; BGN 1908; (map 9).

Named in 1908 by Capt. E. F. Dickins USCGS, and published in 1910 on Chart 8250.

Annettovo Mountain: mountains, 4,301 ft., on north-central Baranof I., 16 mi. N of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°17'20" N, 135°18'40" W; BGN 1929; (map 9).

Named in 1929 by USFS for Sitka Chief Annahootz, of the Kuck-won-ton, a sub-tribe of the Tingit Indians, who protected the white settlers from the Indians under Katlian, a rival chief. Annahootz was appointed policeman of an Indian village by Capt. L. A. Beardsdale, USN, in 1880, which office he held for many years.
island was reserved for the Tsimshian Indians by a Federal act on March 3, 1891.

 unnamed Point: point of land, SE tip of Annunet.

 Anoak Creek: stream, flows 5 mi. SE to Taku Inlet, 0.4 mi. NE of Sunny Cove and 10 mi. E of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°18'45" N, 134°06'15" W; BGN 1930; (map 11).

 Name used by USGS in 1916 (Brooks, pl. 4). Name submitted by USFS in 1929 and approved by BGN in 1930.

 Annexed Lake: lakes, one 2 mi. long and other 0.4 mi. long, on Annex Creek, 0.8 mi. NW of Taku Inlet and 11 mi. E of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°19'15" N, 134°07'05" W; BGN 1930; (map 11).

 Local name reported by USFS in 1923.

 Annex Peak: peak, 4,170 ft, 3 mi. W of Scow Cove and 11 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°21'45" N, 134°08'50" W; (map 11).

 Local name reported in 1956 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

 Annex Ridge: ridge, 2 mi. long, extends W from Annette Point, SE tip of Annette Island.

 Antelope Creek: stream, flows 0.5 mi. to Quartz Creek, 14 mi. SE of Long and 33 mi. SE of Ruby, Kulkuk-Kuskokwim Mt.; 64°17' N, 155°07' W; (map 98).

 Prospector's name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS. The stream's exact location is in doubt.

 Anthony Gulch: ravine, trends NE 1 mi. to Montana Creek, 50 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°19' N, 142°22' W; (map 102).

 Prospector's name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

 Anthony Island: island, at head of Bartlett Cove on E side of entrance to Glacier Bay, St. Elias Mts.; 58°27'35" N, 133°52'06" W; BGN 1943; (map 11). Var. Terminal Island.

 Named in 1939 by USGS & USCG for Capt. Lester Anthony Beardslee, USN, who is supposed to have been the first to apply the name Glacier Bay.

 Anthracite Ridge: ridge, elev. 6,000 ft, extends E 10 mi. from Boulder Creek, N of Glenn Highway, 35 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°50'45" N, 148°04'00" W; (map 69).

 Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

 Antimony Creek: stream, flows NW 3.4 mi. to East Fork Chuitina River 0.7 mi. E of its mouth and 47 mi. SW of McKinley Park, Alaska Ra.; 63°06'45" N, 149°31'00" W; (map 87).

 Prospector's name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by S. R. Capps (in Martin, 1919, pl. 5), USGS.

 Antimony Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Tibbs Creek 6.7 mi. S of that stream's junction with Goodpaster River and 50 mi. ENE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°22' N, 144°16' W; (map 101).

 Named by prospectors; published in 1956 by USGS.

 Antingnuit Creek: stream, flows NW 9 mi. to Dachsuk Creek, 25 mi. SW of Cape Etofpl, on Nunivak I.; 60°15'25" N, 166°48'20" W; (map 57).

 Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAF.

 Antipat Creek: stream, flows 1.5 mi. to Portage Creek, 2 mi. SE of Mount Eleanor, Aleutian Is.; 59°45'45" N, 153°19'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51).

 Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

 Antlen River: stream, flows S 6 mi. to Ahrenklun River, 7 mi. W of Harlequin Lake and 20 mi. SE of Yakutat, Malapina Coastal Plain; 59°27'00" N, 139°12'00" W; (map 46).

 Var. Aauten River, Ahren-Kiln River, Anklane, Reka Akiten.
Antler Creek: stream, on N coast of Umnak I., heads on Ombok Volcano, flows NE 7.5 mi. to Bering Sea, Aleutian Is.; 53°31'30" N, 167°56'00" W; (map 23).

By published Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

Name proposed in 1940 by P. S. Smith, USGS, because a pair of interlocked moose antlers was found near this stream.

Antler Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. to Nenana River, 6 mi. N of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Ra.; 63°49'08" N, 148°57'30" W; BGN 1965; (map 87).

Name derived from the river of the same name and published by USGS in 1960.

Antler Glacier: glacier, heads at 58°48'30" N, 134°57'30" W, BGN 1941; (map 94).

Name derived from the river of the same name and published by USGS in 1959.

Antler Lake: lake, on NE coast of Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°.52' N, 152°52' W; BGN 1939; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1891 by Joseph Stanley-Brown, USGS.

Antler River: stream, see Antlers River.

Antler Lake: lake, see Antseses Lake.

Antones Lake: lake, on SW coast of Saint Paul I., in Pribilof Is.; 57°09'10" N, 170°20'40" W; (map 38). Var. Antone Lake.

Local name reported in 1891 by Joseph Stanley-Brown, USGS.

Antonerseck Bay: bay, extends 54 mi. off Kizikuyak Bay, 10 mi. NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Is.; 57°52' N, 152°38' W; BGN 1939; (map 34).

Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Antlers Lake: lake, N of Ulaaka Hill, on east-central Saint George I., in Pribilof Is.; 56°35'15" N, 169°34'35" W; (map 98).

Name of an Eskimo village or camp reported by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census, in 1880.

Antlers, Lake: lake, see Antseses Lake.

Antoski Creek: stream, flows E 6.3 mi. to Sulatna River, 12 mi. NE of Sulatna Crossing and 18 mi. SW of Monninitte Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°14' N, 155°04' W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.


Aleut name reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USCSS.

Anugamuk: locality, on left bank of Togiak River, 5 mi. S of Togak Creek and 68 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°01'30" N, 159°39'00" W; (map 53).

Local name in use in 1844 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "[Reka] Anvig."

Anvik River: stream, see Yenegrovik River.

Anvik Bay: bay, in Lake Nerka, N of Frog Mts., 38 mi. NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°34' N, 158°48' W; BGN 1931; (map 52).

Local name; published in 1929 by USBS.

Anvik City: town, see Nome.

Anvik Creek: stream, 6 mi. long, flows NW to Quillakeriver Creek, 7 mi. SE of Mount Remig and 74 mi. NE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°51'30" N, 159°39'00" W; (map 59).

Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Anvik Creek: stream, flows NE 1.8 mi. to Innoko River, 0.8 mi. SE of Ophir and 31 mi. NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°08' N, 156°50' W; BGN 1936; (map 90).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1933 by J. B. Mertrie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., 1936, pl. 4), USGS.

Anvik Creek: stream, flows SW 7 mi. to Little Creek, 2.5 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°32' N, 165°29' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Wetherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS. A rock at summit of Anvil Mountain, near head of this stream, is shaped like an anvil.

Anvik Creek: stream, flows SW 10 mi. to Cluru Fork-Birch Creek, 54 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°14' N, 145°17' W; (map 104).

Name by prospectors and reported in 1911 by USGS (prindle, 1913, pl. 1).
Anvil Creek: stream, flows NW to Cripple River, about 24 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on a precinent map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Anvil Head: mountain, see Anvil Mountain.

Anvil Lakes: lakes, N of Vega Point, on S tip of Kuka I., Aleutian Is.; 51°50'15" N, 177°18'30" E.; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "A" to correspond to "A" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published by AMS in 1953.

Anvil Mountain: mountain, 1,550 ft., 20 mi. SW of Karhuk, on W coast of Kodiak I.; 57°17'15" N, 154°35'20" W; (map 35).

Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.


Local descriptive name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS. So named because of anvil-shaped rock formation on mountain's flank.

Anvil Point: volcano, 4,007 ft., on Semisopochnoi I., Rat Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°59'20" N, 179°35'15" E; BGN 1952; (map 15).

Name published in 1951 on a USGS map. "So called because of the flat area north of the summit." (map 35).

Anvil Peak: mountain, see Anvil Mountain.

Anvil Peak: mountain, see King Mountain.

Anwug: village, see Anwuk.

Anxiety Point: point of land, E tip and highest point of Howe I., in Sagavanirktok River Delta, Arctic Plain; 70°18'55" N, 147°57'25" W; (map 150). Var. Point Anxiety.

Named "Point Anxiety" August 16, 1826, by Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 158); described as "the point we had so often attempted to reach."

Anuyguk River: stream, see Aniak River.

Anya Island: island, 1.3 mi. long, in Chillik I., in Lynn Canal, 1.5 mi. SSE of Seduction Point and 27 mi. S. of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°03'15" N, 135°16'45" W; (map 45). Var. Sikhskeesin.

Anvik (Anvik): locality, see Anvik.

Anvik Island: island, see Anvik.

Anvik Peak: mountain, see Anvik.

Anvil Peak: mountain, see Anvil Peak.

Anvil Peak: mountain, see Anvil Peak.

Apapak: locality, see Apapiak.

Apapak Camp: locality, on S part of the barrier reef forming Kiloknak Lagoon, 12 mi. SW of Keklnak Lagoon, 12 mi. SW of Northeast Cape, on E coast of Saint Lawrence I.; 63°08' N, 168°53' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Tapphook, Tapull Camp, Tapphook.

Named for an Eskimo family at Gambell, which frequently camps on this point. The Eskimo name "Tapphook" is derived from "taphak," meaning "barrier bar."

Appawavock Cape: point of land, on S part of the barrier reef forming Kiloknak Lagoon, 12 mi. SW of Keklnak Lagoon, 12 mi. SW of Northeast Cape, on E coast of Saint Lawrence I.; 63°08' N, 168°53' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Appawavock Cape, Appawavooka, Appawavock Cape, East Cape.

Eskimo name reported in 1948 by USC&GS.

Appawavock Cape: point of land, see Appawavock Cape.

Ape Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Alava Bay, on SE coast of Revillagigedo I., Ale. Arch.; 55°14'00" N, 131°06'10" W; (map 2). Var. Ape Point.

Named in 1894 by USGS; published as "Ape Island Point" on Brit. Amr. Chart 2431.

Ape El Nido: locality, "on W shore of Lisian Inlet, Chichagof I., at mouth of Cann Creek."

Former mining camp and mail stop named for the Apeklo mine discovered in 1919. According to R. N. DeArmond the camp was active from 1920 to about 1941.

Apeak Mountain: mountain, 3,200 ft., on Chichagof I., 3 mi. SW of Pelican, 28 mi. SW of Hoohau, Ale. Arch.; 57°56'20" N, 136°18'30" W; BGN 1960; (map 9).

Named in 1955 by USGS; published by D. L. Rosman (1956), map. It is named for the Apex Mine on northern flank of the mountain.

Aphognak Island: island, see Afognak Island.

Aphoon Mouth: stream mouth, see Apon Mouth.

Aphoon Pass: stream, see Apon Pass.


Eskimo name; reported in 1919 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Aphroon River: stream, see Aphon River.

Aphu: locality, see Opituuk.

Apikuguruak Creek: stream, flows NW and E 15 mi. to Ivisaruk River, 21 mi. S. of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70°20'25" N, 160°06'40" W; (map 146). Var. Aplogarke Creek.

Eskimo name transcribed in 1956 by Orth; reported by the people at Wainwright to mean "many berries."

Apkun, Reka: stream, see Aphon Pass.

Apokagrek Creek: stream, see Apikuguruak Creek.

Apoda, Bocas de: bay, entrances of Moira and Cholmondeley Sounds on east coast of Prince of Wales I., Ale. Arch.

Named by Lt. Don Jacinto Caamaño who saw them July 25, 1792, when in the middle of Clairet Strait. "Sebastian Ruiz de Apodaca was one of the most eminent naval officers of Spain of the day; later he was Vicerey of New Spain" (Wagner, 1937, p. 427).

Apoga River: stream, see Apok Slough.

Apokak Slough: stream, distributary of Hokkam River, 48 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°08' N, 162°12' W; (map 58). Var. Alpokagmiut, Apokagamut, Apokak Slough.

Eskimo name for village obtained in December 1978 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, and listed in the 10th Census, in 1880, as "Apokak Slough," i.e. "Apokak people," with 94 people. The 1890 Census listed it as "Alpokagmiut" with 210 people. US&GS reported in 1949 that "the village has been abandoned for many years. Two dilapidated cabins remain."

Apokak Slough: stream, see Apokak Slough.

Apoka River: stream, see Apokak Slough.

Apokok Creek: stream, see Apokak Slough.

Apollo: locality, on Acheredin Bay, on S coast of Unga I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°12' N, 160°44' W; (map 28).

A post office was maintained here from February 1899 to November 1906, possibly in connection with the Apollo Mine on Delarof Harbor, eight miles to the east.
Apollo Mountain: mountain, 1,630 ft., on S part of Ungra I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°11'20" N, 160°36'00" W; (map 28).

Named for the Apollo Mine, two miles east, at head of Delarof Harbor; reported in 1910 by W. W. Atwood, USGS; published in 1917 on USC&GS Chart 8700.

Apono: locality, on Apono Pass, a distributary of Yukon River, S of Pastol Bay, about 50 mi. SW of Saint Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°02' N, 163°20' W; (map 92). Var. Aphone.

Small Eskimo settlement or camp and trading post mentioned by Hodge (1907, p. 701). The Eskimo name "Aphones" is reported to mean "thumb," which refers to the position of the locality on the Yukon River Delta. See Apono Pass.

Apono Mountain: mountain, 7,020 ft., 3 mi. N of Harvey Mtn., and 35 mi. N of Wiseman. Mean "thumb," which refers to the position of the locality on the Yukon River Delta. The Eskimo name "Aphoon" is reported to given the name "Aphoon" (thumb) to its vicinity.

Apono Pass: stream mouth, 4.5 mi. across, 5 mi. NW of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Penin., Bristol Bay Low.; 55°13' N, 162°52' W; BGN (1965); (map 29).

Named in 1988 by USBF for Samuel Applegate, USGS, who commanded the schooner Neelie Juan during a survey of this area in the 1880's.

Applegate Cove: bay, 4.5 mi. across, 5 mi. SW of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Penin., Bristol Bay Low.; 55°13' N, 162°52' W; BGN (1965); (map 29).

Named in 1988 by USBF for Samuel Applegate, USGS, who commanded the schooner Neelie Juan during a survey of this area in the 1880's.

Applegate Creek: stream, flows SW 12 mi. to Huitulina Creek, 62 mi. E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°11' N, 150°01' W; (map 106).

Prospector's name reported in 1910 by USGS.

Applegate Glacier: glacier, on E side of Kenai Penin., trends NW 1 mi. to its terminus 1.5 mi. E of Kings Point, 23 mi. S of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°27'45" N, 148°36'50" W; BGN (1911); (map 63). Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant, USGS, for Samuel Applegate who explored the region in the schooner Neelie Juan.

Applegate Island: island, 0.7 mi. across, S tip of Cuirass I., in NE end of Port Nelson Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°37'53" N, 148°09'00" W; BGN (1910); (map 63). Named in 1910 by USGS for Samuel Applegate who discovered and mapped Port Nelson Juan in 1887. His report, "The third or Unalaska district," appears in the 1890 Census 1893, p. 816-90.

Applegate Rock: rock, in Prince William Sound, between Seal I. and Green I., 24 mi. NE of Cheeniqa, Chugach Mts.; 60°37'50" N, 147°25'30" W; map 63. Local name reported in 1910 for Samuel Applegate who explored the area in 1887.

Apple Islands: islands, 4 mi. across, in Sitka Sound, 3 mi. NW of Veight Point, Alaskan Is.; 51°51'43" N, 177°15'45" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kahki Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Aproko Pass: watercourse, in distributary system of Yukon River, trends N 15 mi. from Kwiguk Pass to Pastol Pass, 12 mi. NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°53'00" N, 164°07'00" W; (map 77). Var. Apruka.

Eskimo name meaning "little trail (or passage)," written "Aprüka" by R. L. Faris, USC&GS, in 1899.

Aproon Mouth: stream mouth, see Apono Pass.

Aproon Pass: stream, see Apono Pass.

Aprookhtuk River: stream, flows SE 18 mi. to Hazen Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°08'00" N, 165°21'00" W; (map 75). Eskimo name; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Apruka: watercourse, see Aproko Pass.

Athropor: Port: bay, see Althorp, Port.

Aqualeezaa Kuunga: locality, see Akulugrak Panga.

Aquituk: locality, see Akthook.

Aquada Cove: bay, see Aquada Cove.

Aquadulce Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, flows NW 4 mi. to Disenchantment Bay, 1.2 mi. NE of Point Latouche and 26 mi. NE of Kwiguk Pass, 12 mi. NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°53'00" N, 164°07'00" W; (map 77). Var. Apruka.

Eskimo name meaning "little trail (or passage)," written "Aprüka" by R. L. Faris, USC&GS, in 1899.

Aproon Mouth: stream mouth, see Apono Pass.

Aproon Pass: stream, see Apono Pass.

Aprookhtuk Pass: watercourse, in distributary system of Yukon River, trends N 15 mi. from Kwiguk Pass to Pastol Pass, 12 mi. NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°53'00" N, 164°07'00" W; (map 77). Var. Apruka.

Eskimo name meaning "little trail (or passage)," written "Aprüka" by R. L. Faris, USC&GS, in 1899.

Aproon Mouth: stream mouth, see Apono Pass.

Aproon Pass: stream, see Apono Pass.

Aprookhtuk River: stream, flows SE 18 mi. to Hazen Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°08'00" N, 165°21'00" W; (map 75).

Eskimo name; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Apruka: watercourse, see Aproko Pass.

Athropor: Port: bay, see Althorp, Port.

Aqualeezaa Kuunga: locality, see Akulugrak Panga.

Aquituk: locality, see Akthook.

Aquada Cove: bay, see Aquada Cove.

Aquadulce Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, flows NW 4 mi. to Disenchantment Bay, 1.2 mi. NE of Point Latouche and 26 mi. NE of Kwiguk Pass, 12 mi. NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°53'00" N, 164°07'00" W; (map 77).

Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Aquadulce is a Spanish word referring to the...
Archangel Creek: stream, flows SE 3.8 mi. to Arcana Creek: stream, heads on Marsh Mtn., and 58.5°23' N, 134°35' W; (map 11).

Local name used because a group of miners built an arastra (arrasta) near the creek about 1890 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 32). An "arastra" is a rude drag-stone mill for crushing ore.

Arathlatuluk, Mount: mountain, see Kingak Mountain.

Araya, Mount: mountain, see Kingak Mountain.

Araya, Entradac de: bay, see Lituya Bay.

Aratra Creek: stream, tributary of Mendehall River, about 10 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°38' N, 135°03' W; (map 11).

Arbor Island: island, in Portillo Channel, on Arboleda, Point of land, NW tip of Seward Peninsula; 64°49' N, 162°33' W; (map 95).

Arbor Island: island, 5 mi. long, between Wilson & Yukon Rivers, about 10 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°23' N, 134°35' W; (map 11).

Arch Rock: rock, on N coast of Unalaska I., between Captains and Unalaska Bays, 1.8 mi. W of Unalaska, Aleutian Is.; 55°32'30" N, 161°54'20" W; (map 24).

Arctic Dome: mountain, 2,600 ft. 7 mi. SE of the confluence of May Creek and Nanushuk River, 14 mi. E of Table Top and 47 mi. NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°39' N, 150°30' W; (map 134).

Arctic Dome: mountain, 5,335 ft., 12 mi. SE of Mount Sorenson and 43 mi. NW of Eagle, McKinley, Alaska R.; 63°04'30" N, 151°01'00" W; BGN 1947; (map 86).

Named in 1942 by the U.S. Army Alaskan Test Expedition, for Hudson Stuck, 1920, Archdeacon of the Yukon, who with Henry Karsten, Walter Harper, and Robert Tatum made the first ascent of Mount McKinley (South Peak) June 7, 1913.

Arch: stream, see Tonsina.

Archimandrito Islands: islands, see Geeze Islands.

Archimandrito Rocks: shoal, see Archimandrito Shoals.

Archimandrito Shoals: shoal, SW of Homer Spit, in Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, 4 mi. SE of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°36' N, 151°27' W; (map 50). Var. Archimandrito Rocks.

Named in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USCGS, for Capt. Archimandrito of the Russian American Co.

Archimedes Ridge: ridge, extends 30 mi. between Popof and Unalaska Islands, Alaska; 53°52'40" N, 166°33'50" W; (map 23).

This ridge "gives the impression on vertical photographs of an Archimedes screw owing to the effect of snow and shadows" (Chapman and Sable, 1960, p. 52).

Arc Point: point of land, 2 mi. SW of Promontory Hill, on the S coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 54°24'30" N, 164°33'45" W; (map 24).

So named in 1901 by Ferdinand Westdahl, USCGS, because the point consists of "A rocky projection, 40 feet high, with an arch through the extremity of the point." (map 2), USGS.


Published by USCGS in 1916 Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 183); shown as "Bear Cape" on an 1890 USBCF chart.


Descriptive name given in 1871 by W. H. Dall, USCGS. (map 2), USGS.

Baker (1906, p. 104) incorrectly located this rock near Amaknak I., 0.5 mi. to the east.


Descriptive name given by W. H. Dall in 1871, and published on USCGS Chart 8530.

Arch Rock: rock, at Gore Point, on S coast of Kenai Peninsula, 32 mi. SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°12'00" N, 150°57'30" W; (map 50).

Local name published in 1939 on USCGS Chart 8530.

Arch Creeks: stream, heads on Marsh Mtn., flows S 5 mi. to Wood River, 13 mi. N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°14' N, 158°32' W; (map 52).

Name used in 1910 by H. C. Fassett, USBE.

Arched Creek: stream, flows SE 3.8 mi. to Little Susitna River, 13 mi. NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°46'50" N, 149°11'10" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1913 by USGS (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 2).

Archedangel Gabriel, Fort: locality, see Fort Saint Michael.

Archedangel Michael: locality, see Fort Saint Michael.

Archedangel Michael: mount, see Archangel Mount.

Archedecons Tower: peak, 19,650 ft. in Mount McKinley National Park, at head of Harper Glacier, 0.5 mi. NW of summit of Mount McKinley 237-141 0—67—7

Archiocolguk River: stream, heads at 62°23' N, 163°14' W, flows SW 35 mi. to Yukon River, 51 mi. SE of Kwiguyuk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°07' N, 163°48' W; (map 77).

Var. Goldrun Creek.

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Arctic Creek: stream, flows SW 2.6 mi. to Kougak River, 12 mi. SW of Midnight Mtn. and 46 mi. W of Innuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; 63°38' N, 164°47' W; (map 110). Var. Goldrun Creek.

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. This appears to be the stream shown as "Goldrun Creek" by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Arctic Creek: stream, flows N 9 mi. to Sadlerchit River, between Kingak Cliff and Kingak Hill, 22 mi. N of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°37' N, 144°27' W; (map 139). Var. Arctic River.

Named in the 1950's by USGS geologists.

Arctic Creek: stream, "eastern Alaska, on south bank of Seventymile creek, near Arctic Dome and tributary to Flume creek, about latitude 64°55', longitude 142°40'."


Arctic Dome: mountain, 5,335 ft., 12 mi. SE of Mount Sorenson and 43 mi. NW of Eagle, McKinley, Alaska R.; 63°04'30" N, 151°01'00" W; BGN 1947; (map 86).
Arctic Mountains: mountain range, see Brooks Range.

Arctic Island: island, 1 mi. long, in Yukon River SW of Johnson I., 4.4 mi. N of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°51'25" N, 161°19'10" W; (map 73).

Named about 1900 by pilots, for the riverboat Arctics, which wintered several times in Kako Creek, behind the island (Curtin, 1938, p. 278). Recorded on a 1916 field-sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Arctic Lagoon: lagoon, on Chukchi Sea coast, 37 mi. SW of Shishmaref Inlet, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°12' N, 150°27'30" W; (map 62).

N. of Tustumena Glacier, 45 mi. SE of Kenai, 37 mi. SW of Shishmaref Inlet, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°06' N, 150°32'30" W; (map 62).

So named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, because of the lake's association with Tustumena Glacier.

Arctic Mountains: mountain range, see Brooks Range.

Arctic River: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 33 mi. to Shishmaref Inlet, 15 mi. SE of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°06' N, 150°34'11" W; (map 62).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerding, USGS.

Arctic River: stream, see Arctic Creek.

Arctic Village: village, pop. 110, on E bank of East Fork Chandalar River, 6 mi. SW of Junction River, Brooks R.; 68°08' N, 145°32' W; BGN 1944; (map 136). Var. Arctic.

Indian village reported in 1926 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith and others, 1930a, pl. 1), USGS. Its population in 1930 was 40; the village had a post office in 1909-10 named "Arctic" and a new one in 1959 under the present name.

Arctic Creek: stream, see Carex Creek.


Ardiguen: rookery, on Reef Point, on S coast of Saint Paul I., in Priboil Is.; 57°06'30" N, 170°17'30" W; (map 38).

This seal-rookery was reported in 1897 by W. W. Duffield, USC&GS, and is probably the same as, or part of, Reef Rookery.

Araklukkukwit: promontory, see Aharayukkoowit Bluff.

Arcite, Punta del: point of land, see Reef Point.

Arena Cove: cove, extends N 0.8 mi. on Pacific Ocean on S coast of Suemb I., Alex. Arch.; 55°13' N, 133°23' W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Var. Sandy Cove.

Spanish name meaning "sand," given in 1923 by USC&GS, because it is "shaped like an arena (Eng.), and fringed by beaches of sand • • • ." The name "Sandy Cove" was applied to this feature by members of the USGS steamer Lydonia, who sounded it in 1921. However, the name was changed because of duplication.

Arey Island: barrier island, 7 mi. long, W of Barter I., between Arey Lagoon and Beaufort Sea, Arctic Plain; 70°07' N, 145°54' W; (map 152). Var. Arie Island, Island, Barter Island, Nalagevik.

Originally named "Barter Island" August 4, 1826, by Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 147). Local usage applied Barter Island to the large island E of this. In July 1907 Leffingwell (1919, p. 13, 93) mapped and renamed the area. The location for the prospector H. T. ("Ned") Arey, originally from Cape Cod, Mass., who lived in the neighborhood several years, and assisted him in explorations on the Okpikol River. The Eskimo name of the island is "Nalagevik," reported in 1948 by USC&GS.

Arey Lagoon: lagoon, 7 mi. across, on Beaufort Sea coast, between Arey I. and mainland, Arctic Plain; 70°06' N, 145°53' W; (map 152).

Named in 1948 by USC&GS, "based on the established name of the island enclosing the lagoon [Arey Island]."

Argo Bill Lakes: lake, 0.6 mi. long, 2 mi. NE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°23' N, 147°19' W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Argokap: point of land, see Brant Point.

Argo Gulch: ravine, extends SW 0.9 mi. to Argogak: point of land, see Brant Point.

Aries, Point: point of land, 3 mi. N of Hot Springs Bay, on NE coast of Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 59°28'45" N, 150°32'00" W; BGN 1929; (map 50).

Named in 1927 by USC&GS.

Aridane Cove: cove, 0.5 mi. across, on S coast of Kenai Penin. at S entrance to Surprise Bay, 47 mi. E of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°28'45" N, 150°32'00" W; BGN 1929; (map 50).

Named in 1927 by USC&GS.

Ariargayak Slough: stream, see Church Slough.

Arie Cape: point of land, see Inner Right Cape.

Arie Island: barrier island, see Arey Island.

Aries, Point: point of land, 3 mi. N of Hot Springs Bay, on NE coast of Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°50'30" N, 177°47'20" W; (map 17).

Published in 1956 by USC&GS on Chart 9145.

Ariigiyivik Beach: beach, on Elson Lagoon S of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°22' N, 156°31' W; (map 151).

Eskimo name recorded at Barrow in 1965 by Orth. The beach on the Chukchi Sea side is "Agisnorak."
Armour, Mt: mountain, 8,770 ft., on Alaska-Arrow Mountain: mountain, 2,173 ft., at S end of Artneria Bay: bight, 3.5 mi. across, on NW coast Arko-sher-wak: stream, see Beaver Creek. Ariose Ridge: ridge, 5,000 ft., extends NE 8 mi., Arkans Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. to Inmahuch River, 19 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Pen. High.: 63°54' N, 169°01' W.; (map 110). Promoters' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12). Arkansa Creek: stream, flows SE 2 mi. to Champion Creek, 20 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Arko-sher-wak: stream, see Beaver Creek. Arkose Ridge: ridge, 5,000 ft., extends NE 8 mi., between Little Susitna River and Moose Creek, 10 mi. N of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.: 61°45' N, 149°07' W.; (map 69). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS. Arkoriver-wak: stream, see Beaver Creek. Armernia Bay: high, 3.5 mi. across, on NW coast of Agattu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°27' N, 173°30' E.; (map 13) Listed in the 1946 supplement to the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot. Armernia Point: point of land, on NW coast of Agattu I., 6 mi. NE of Gibson Point, Aleutian Is.; 52°27'00" N, 173°26'45" E.; BGN 1938; (map 13). This point was named for an early light-housing tender, the U.S.S. Armernia; proposed in 1930 by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office. Arm Mountain: mountain, 2,173 ft., at S end of Peninsula Ridge, between Harry Bay and Nakat Inlet, Coast Mts.: 54°50'50" N, 150°46'30" W.; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. Nichols, USN. Armour, Mount: mountain, 8,770 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 3.4 mi. SE of Mount Aylesworth and 44 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°54'30" N, 138°42'00" W; BGN 1923; (map 46). Var. Boundary Peak 175. Named jointly by BGN and CGPAC in 1923 for John D. Armour, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada and one of the original British members of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in 1903. Name was proposed by Lawrence Martin of the U.S. State Department. Armour, Mount: mountain, see Aylesworth, Mount. Armstrong, Port: etuary, 1 mi. long, on E coast of Baranof I., 4 mi. N of Port Alexander, Alex. Arch.; 56°17'50" N, 134°38'54" W.; (map 5). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "during his stay in Port Conclusion between August 1 and August 22, 1794" (Wagner, 1937, p. 373). Armstrong Point: point of land, at S point of entrance to Port Lucy, 5.6 mi. N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°19'50" N, 134°38'50" W.; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; derived from Port Armstrong and published in 1910 by USGS. Army Peak: hill, 612 ft., 7 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 65°45' N, 165°01' W.; (map 94). Var. Nelson Butte. Local name reported in 1900 by J. F. Pratt, USGS. Probably so named because in 1900 the U.S. government established Fort Davis at Nome. Armary Point: point of land, see Apgarpoint. Arnik Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in Afognak Bay, on S coast of Afognak I., 3.2 mi. N of Afognak, Kodiak I.; 58°03'10" N, 152°45'00" W.; (map 43). Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Mozer, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross. Arm Klane: stream, see Antilien River. Arm Klane River: stream, see Abramkin River. Aroric locality, see Aroric. Aroric Creek: stream, see Aroric River. Aroric Gap: pass, see Aroric Gap. Aroric River: stream, see Aroric River. Aroric: locality, on shore of Kuskokwim Bay, at mouth of Aroric River, 43 mi. N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°42' N, 161°33' W; BGN 1939; (map 53). Var. Agaliak River, Aroric Creek, Aroric River, Kwiyadik Creek. Aroric village, now abandoned, published as "Arolik" in 1913 by USCGS on Chart T-3399; it is an Eskimo name reported to mean "moon." The Eskimos also called the stream "Aalalik," meaning "ashes," which refers to the "ashes of a burnt village at the mouth of north fork." Aropuk Lake: lake, 15 mi. long, 15 mi. N of Baird Inlet, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°10' N, 163°46' W.; (map 74). Var. Agoo, Agu Lake. Eskimo name obtained at Bethel by USCS in 1948. This appears to be the same lake, for which, in 1897, Lt. D. H. Jarvis, USRS, recorded the Eskimo name "Ago." Arotak Creek: stream, heads in Kingasivik Mts., flows SE 6 mi. to Noatak River, 27 mi. ESE of Misheguk Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 68°07' N, 160°03' W.; (map 131). Eskimo name referring to the stretch of Noatak River near this stream's mouth which is "windy and cold" [arogai]; obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth. Arovivachak: locality, on left bank of Kanelik Pass, 18 mi. S of Kwiguik, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°30'15" N, 164°37'10" W.; (map 72). Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Aro Quay River: stream, see Aro River. Arrecife, Punta del: point of land, see Reef Point. Arrecife Islands: islands, extend 0.5 mi., E of Arrecife Point, on SE coast of Luli I., Alex. Arch.; 55°27' N, 133°25' W; BGN 1923; (map 8). Var. El Arrecife. The descriptive term "El Arrecife," meaning "the reefs," was applied to these islands in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle. is not shown on the 1899 map of J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS. Arrolik Gap: pass, 4 mi. long, traversed by the Arolik River, 3 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°36' N, 161°32' W; (map 53). Var. Arolik Gap. Name derived from Arolik River; published in 1916 by USCGS on Chart 9103 as "Arolik Gap." Arolik Lake: lake, extends NW 2.5 mi. to headwaters of East Fork Arolik River, 31 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°29' N, 161°06' W; (map 53). Name derived from the Arolik River; published in 1951 by USGS. Arolik River: stream, heads at confluence of East and South Forks Arolik River, flows NW 14 mi. to North and South Mouns Arolik River, 36 mi. N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°38' N, 161°36' W; BGN 1939; (map 53). Var. Aalalik River, Arolic Creek, Arolik Creek, Kwiyadik Creek. The name of this stream was originally reported in 1898 as "Kwiyadik," an Eskimo name, by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post (in Spurr, 1990, map 10), USGS, and it included what is now the North Mouth. In 1913 USCGS published the name "Arolik Creek" on Chart T-3399; it is an Eskimo name reported to mean "moon." The Eskimos also called the stream "Aalalik," meaning "ashes," which refers to the "ashes of a burnt village at the mouth of north fork." Aroviukov Lake: lake, 17 mi. long, 15 mi. N of Baird Inlet, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°10' N, 163°46' W.; (map 74). Var. Agoo, Agu Lake. Eskimo name obtained at Bethel by USCS in 1948. This appears to be the same lake, for which, in 1897, Lt. D. H. Jarvis, USRS, recorded the Eskimo name "Ago." Arofak Creek: stream, heads in Kingasivik Mts., flows SE 6 mi. to Noatak River, 27 mi. ESE of Misheguk Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 68°07' N, 160°03' W.; (map 131). Eskimo name referring to the stretch of Noatak River near this stream's mouth which is "windy and cold" [arogai]; obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth. Arovivachak: locality, on left bank of Kanelik Pass, 18 mi. S of Kwiguik, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°30'15" N, 164°37'10" W.; (map 72). Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Aro Quay River: stream, see Aro River. Arrecife, Punta del: point of land, see Reef Point. Arrecife Islands: islands, extend 0.5 mi., E of Arrecife Point, on SE coast of Luli I., Alex. Arch.; 55°27' N, 133°25' W; BGN 1923; (map 8). Var. El Arrecife. The descriptive term "El Arrecife," meaning "the reefs," was applied to these islands in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle. Digitalized by Google
The islands were formally named “Arrecife Islands” in 1923 by USCGS.


Name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as “Punta del Arrecife,” meaning “reef point.”

Arrecifes, Punta de: point of land, see Arrecife Point.

Arrecifes Point: point of land, extends into Yukatat Roads, 1 mi. NW of Yukatat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°33'40" N, 139°43'00" W; (map 46). Var. Punta de Arrecifes.

Capt. Alessandro Malaspina in 1791 named it “Punta de Arrecifes,” meaning “point of reefs” (Gialiano, 1802, map 8).

Arre Rocks: rocks, in Bering Sea, 2 mi. W of Hal I., 8 mi. NW of Glory of Russia Cape, Saint Matthew I.; 60°38'N, 173°10' W; (map 56).

“Apparently so named by (H. W.) Elliott in 1874, who says Arrie, a sea bird, the Murres, was so named by the Russians from its harsh cry Arra-arr” (Baker, 1906, p. 105).

Arresifc, Mys del: point of land, see Reef Point.


Named “Bocas de Arriaga,” or “Arriaga Passage” by Francisco Antonio Maurelle “about August 22 or 23, 1779, no doubt in honor of Juan Pantoja y Arriaga, one of his pilots” (Wagner, 1937, p. 373).

Arriaga, Isla de: island, see Pearl Island.


Named “Bocas de Arriaga,” or “Arriaga Passage” by Francisco Antonio Maurelle “about August 22 or 23, 1779, no doubt in honor of Juan Pantoja y Arriaga, one of his pilots” (Wagner, 1937, p. 373).

Arriaga, Isla de: island, see Pearl Island.


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Arriaga, Isla de: island, see Pearl Island.


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Arriaga, Isla de: island, see Pearl Island.


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Arriaga, Isla de: island, see Pearl Island.


Named “Bocas de Arriaga,” or “Arriaga Passage” by Francisco Antonio Maurelle “about August 22 or 23, 1779, no doubt in honor of Juan Pantoja y Arriaga, one of his pilots” (Wagner, 1937, p. 373).

Arriaga, Isla de: island, see Pearl Island.

Arwinuk Rock: rock, in Bering Sea, 12 mi. SW of Cape Etohian, and 1 mi. NW of Ahrayukok. Bluff, off N coast of Nunivak I.; 60°23'30" N, 166°29'40" W; (map 57).

Asbiiak Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, in Pacific Ocean, S of Agripina Bay, on SE coast of Alaska Peninsula; 42 mi. NE of Situk I., Alutian Ra.; 57°04'30" N, 156°24'30" W; (map 36).

Asbiiak: hill, see Asikpak.

Asgukam Koonga: stream, see Asikpak River.

Asikpak: hill, see Asikpak.

Asikpak River: stream, flows SE 2 mi. to Tuzimor Creek, 3 mi. E of Moran Dome and 25 mi. NW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana High; 65°49'30" N, 150°30'00" W; (map 106).

Asikpak Lagoon: lagoon, see Asikpak Lagoon.

Asikpak Mountain: hill, see Asikpak.

Ashland Creek: stream, flows W 1.2 mi. to Washington Creek, 19 mi. NW of Name, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°44' N, 165°48' W; (map 94).

Asikpak: village, see Asikpak.

Asikpak River and spelled it “Asagpa.” See Asikpak River.


Asikpak: village, derived from that of the stream, reported in 1950 by USGS.

Asikpak Mountain: hill, 300 ft., between Asikpak River and N end of Kivalina Lagoon, 10 mi. NW of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67°52' N, 164°45' W; (map 128). Var. Asagpa Hill, Asikpak Mountain, Asikpak Mountain.


Asikpak: village, obtained by Orth in 1956.

Ashik: village, see Asik.

Asik: village, see Asik.


Asik Creek: stream, see Asikpak River.


Asik: village, derived from that of the stream, reported in 1950 by USGS.

Asikpak Mountain: hill, 300 ft., between Asikpak River and N end of Kivalina Lagoon, 10 mi. NW of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67°52' N, 164°45' W; (map 128). Var. Asagpa Hill, Asikpak Mountain, Asikpak Mountain.


Asik: village, obtained by Orth in 1956.

Asikpak River: stream, see Asikpak River.

Asikpak Lagoon: lagoon, see Asikpak Lagoon.

Asikpak Mountain: hill, see Asikpak Mountain.

Asikpak River: stream, see Asikpak River.

Asikpan Mountain: hill, see Asikpak Mountain.

Asikpak River: stream, see Asikpak River.

Asikpan Lagoon: lagoon, see Asikpak Lagoon.

Asikpak: village, see Asik.

Asik: village, see Asik.


Asik Creek: stream, see Asikpak River.

Asikpak Lagoon: lagoon, 2.3 mi. long on Chukchi Sea coast, at mouth of Asikpak River, 11 mi. NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 67°51' N, 164°50' W; BGN 1963; (map 128).

Asik: village, derived from that of the stream, reported in 1950 by USGS.

Asikpak Mountain: hill, 300 ft., between Asikpak River and N end of Kivalina Lagoon, 10 mi. NW of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67°52' N, 164°45' W; (map 128). Var. Asagpa Hill, Asikpak Mountain, Asikpak Mountain.


Asik: village, obtained by Orth in 1956.

Asiq: village, see Asik Mountain.

Asiq: village, see Hooper Bay.

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Asiq: village, see Hooper Bay.
Aspidd Cape: point of land, SW coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 31°26'42"N, 158°43'28"W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Var. Nellie Juan Bay.

Aspidnoi Cape: point of land, see Aspid Cape.

Aspidny, Mys: point of land, see Aspid Cape.

Aspiddkia, Mys: point of land, see Aspid Cape.

Asperso Peak: mountain, 9,831 ft., between Mears and Yale Glaciers, 35 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°17'40"N, 147°15'15"W; BGN 1965; (map 69).

Asperso, Cape: point of land, on W coast of Baranof I., 26 mi. SE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 56°41'15"N, 135°13'30"W; (map 5).

Ataka: island, see Attu Island.


Atamak: island, see Atkais Island.

Atakia Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atakiaak: mountain, see Atakiaak Mountain.

Atakiaach: mountain, see Atka Island.

Atakiaak: mountain, see Atakiaak Mountain.

Atakia Island: island, see Atka Island.

Astero Peak: mountain, 8,081 ft., on Kenai Peninsula, 1.3 mi. S of Mull Lake and 28 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°52'45"N, 150°21'00"W; (map 62).

Astero, Cape: point of land, on SW coast of Unalaska I., Aleetian Is.; 33°29'30"N, 167°33'00"W; (map 23). Name derived from Cape Aspoid; published in 1936 by USGS.

Astero, Ostrovo: island, see Slate Islets.

Astero Capes: two, extend 200 feet above bench, elev. of W peak 1,995 ft., 2 mi. SE of Black Butte and 8 mi. N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula.; 65°44'45"N, 163°11'00"W; (map 110).

Astero, Cape: point of land, see Astero Cape.

Assas Ears: two, extend 200 feet above bench, elev. of W peak 1,995 ft., 2 mi. SE of Black Butte and 8 mi. N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula.; 65°44'45"N, 163°11'00"W; (map 110).

Asstemosk Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on SW coast of Unalaska I., Aleetian Is.; 53°26'N, 167°24'W; BGN 1938; (map 23). Vat. Nellie Juan Bay.

Assumption, Port: bay, see Assumption, Port.


Atlantic Moose Range: see National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Atka: lake, see Atuk Lake.

Atka Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atka Island: island, see Atka Island.
Atchaelinguk River: stream, heads at 63°02' N, 159°57' W; (map 54). Var. Atchaelinguk, Atchaelinguk, Atchaelinguk.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchaka Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchaka Island, Atchka Island, Atchu Island, Atkha: island, see Atka Island.

Atchago Inlet: water passage, see Atigaro Inlet.

Atchagum: locality, see Atchaluk.

Atchagsiak: island, see Atchuga Island.

Atchaitak: island, see Atka Island.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchaka Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchago Inlet: water passage, see Atigaro Inlet.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchago Inlet: water passage, see Atigaro Inlet.

Atchagum: locality, see Atchaluk.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchago Inlet: water passage, see Atigaro Inlet.

Atchagum: locality, see Atchaluk.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchago Inlet: water passage, see Atigaro Inlet.

Atchagum: locality, see Atchaluk.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchago Inlet: water passage, see Atigaro Inlet.

Atchagum: locality, see Atchaluk.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchago Inlet: water passage, see Atigaro Inlet.

Atchagum: locality, see Atchaluk.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchago Inlet: water passage, see Atigaro Inlet.

Atchagum: locality, see Atchaluk.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchago Inlet: water passage, see Atigaro Inlet.

Atchagum: locality, see Atchaluk.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchak Island: island, see Atka Island.
Atlik Hill: hill, 1,630 ft., on right bank of Colville River, 29 mi. E of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 68°51' N, 157°12' W; (map 132).

Ekimo name meaning "lower" or "be-neath," reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Atlin, Mount: nunatak, 7,550 ft., in the Chilkoot Range, on the Alaska-Canada boundary 8 mi. SE of Mount Poletika, Coast Mts.; 59°02' N, 154°23' W; (map 44). Var. Boundary Peak 100.

Named by Lawrence Martin, U.S. Department of State, in 1923 "because glimpses of Atlin Lake in Canada can be seen from this point."

Atmo Mountain: mountain, 2,661 ft., on E coast of Alaska Peninsula. In Kamtsia National Monument, 19 mi. SW of Mount Kamtsia, Aleutian Ra.; 57°59'30" N, 155°03'50" W; (map 35). Named in 1919 by Griggs (1922, map, NGS.

Atmodigak Creek: stream, flows SW 6 mi. to Kukat Bay, 75 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°52' N, 160°05' W; (map 53).

Ekimo name reported in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Atna Peaks: peaks, two, 13,860 and 13,600 ft., 6 mi. of Mount Blackburn and 24 mi. NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°45'00" N, 143°13'40" W; BGN 1966; (map 67).

So named in 1965 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska, because the "peaks are at the edge of the Copper River drainage and the old Indian name for that river was Atna."

Atna River: stream, see Copper River.

Atuncich Creek: stream, in De Long Mts., flows 7 mi. to Kelly River, 23 mi. NW of Misheguk Mt., Brooks Ra., 60°22' N, 162°00' W; (map 131).

Ekimo name reported about 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Attnick: locality, see Attnuk.

Attnick-miut: locality, see Attnuk.

Attnik: locality, see Attnik.

Attinok: locality, see Attinok.

Attinok-miut: locality, see Attinok.

Attalik Ile: island, see Attalik Island.

Attalik Island: island, one of smaller Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55° N, 160° W; (map 27). Var. Aniylak, Animik, Attalik Ile.

Aleut name, published as "Attalik Ile" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 267), IRN. Described by Father Veniaminov (1836, p. 255) as ob-long and low, with a long cape and a lake. The exact location of this island is unknown.

Attnuk: locality, on NW shore of Norton Bay, 10 mi. NE of Cape Darby, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°42' N, 162°35' W; (map 96).


Site of an Eskimo village reported as "At-niick-miut" in 1842-46 by Lt. L. A. Zagorskin, IRN. Personnel of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition of 1865-67 quartered at Teller reported the name as "At-nagha-mute." Ivan Petroff reported "Attnuk" with a population of 20 in the 1880 Census.

The 11th Census in 1890 listed "Aniluk" as having a population of 34. About 1900, USC&GS and USGS showed the village of "Attnuk" here as well as a village named "Annuk," located between here and Cape Darby. See Portage Roadhouse.

Attnuk River: stream, "on the northern shore of Norton bay, Norton sound."


Attnok-miut: locality, see Attnik.

Attnok-miut: locality, see Attnik.

Attnock Mountain: mountain, 3,220 ft., 4.5 mi. SW of Stone Mtn., 50 mi. NE of Medfra, Kibuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°39' N, 153°35' W; (map 89).

Named by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers about 1951, "for an area or district in India."

Attu Island: island, see Attu Island.

Attni-miut: locality, see Attu.

Attni-miut: locality, see Attu.

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Attu Island: island, see Attu Island.


Atue island listed in the 1880 Census with 107 people; 101 in 1890; 29 in 1930; and 44 in 1940. The 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot relates that this village was mostly destroyed in 1943 in connection with U.S. military operations against the Japanese. The U.S. military forces referred to the village as "Chichagof" at that time.

Attu Island: island, 37 mi. long, the westernmost of Near Islands, the farthest W of Aleutian Islands; 52°55' N, 173°15' E; (map 13). Var. Ahtoo, Chichagof, Chichagov.

Atue island, although possibly seen by one or both of the 1741 expedition ships from a great distance, was officially discovered and called "Saint Theodore" by Capt. A. I. Chirikov in
the spring of 1742 (Bancroft, 1886, p. 93). The first landing on the island appears to have been in 1745 by a party of promyihlenniki led by Mikhail Nevodchikov. The Aleut name of the island was early transcribed by the Russians as "Ostrov Attu"; spelled "Adakou" by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 502), RN.

**Atka Mountain**: mountain, 5,000 ft., on central Atiu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°54'45" N, 172°56'00" E; (map 13).

Name derived from Attu Island; published in 1948 by AMS.

**Atuk Lake**: lake, 0.5 mi. across, part of Steller Alutsak River; stream, flows N 18 mi. to Yukon River, 63°36' N, 170°26' W; BGN 1951; (map 93).

Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

**Atuk Mountain**: mountain, 2,010 ft., in Kookoowee; 63°36' N, 170°26' W; BGN 1951; (map 93).

Eskimo name. See Atuk Mountain.

**Auk Island**: island, sec Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°54'45" N, 172°55'00" E; (map 13).

**Augusta Volcano**: mountain, 4,025 ft., former volcano, which formed Augustine I., in Kamishak Bay, 70 mi. SW of Homer, Aleutian daughter of George III of England (Wagner, 1937, p. 374).


**Augustus**: point of land, between Augustine and Waterfall Bays, on W coast of Dall I., Aleut. Arch.; 54°57' N, 153°10' W; BGN 1923; (map 1). Var. Cape de San Augustin, Cape Saint Augustine.

Named "Cape de San Augustine" or "Cape of Saint Augustin" by Francisco Antonio Maurelle in 1773; published in its present form by USCGS in 1883.

**Augustus Bay**: estuary, extends E 1 mi., on W coast of Dall I., N of Cape Augustus, Aleut. Arch.; 54°57'40" N, 153°10' W; BGN 1923; (map 1). Var. Cabo de San Augustin, Cape Saint Augustine.

Named by W. H. Dall, USCGS, in 1883; derived from nearby Cape Augustus.

**Augustus**: point of land, between Augustine and Waterfall Bays, on W coast of Dall I., Aleut. Arch.; 54°57' N, 153°10' W; BGN 1923; (map 1). Var. Cabo de San Augustin, Cape Saint Augustine.

**Augustine**: point of land, between Augustine and Waterfall Bays, on W coast of Dall I., Aleut. Arch.; 54°57' N, 153°10' W; BGN 1923; (map 1). Var. Cabo de San Augustin, Cape Saint Augustine.

**Augustine**: point of land, between Augustine and Waterfall Bays, on W coast of Dall I., Aleut. Arch.; 54°57' N, 153°10' W; BGN 1923; (map 1). Var. Cabo de San Augustin, Cape Saint Augustine.

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Augustus Peak

Ra.; 59°22' N, 153°26' W; (map 51). Var. Mount Chinabora, Mount Saint Augustus, Mount Saint Augustine, Mount San Augustine, Pan de Azucar, Plon de Azucar.

The mountain was named "Mount San Augustine" in an 1867 US&GS report, and "Mount Chinabora" on a 1928 U.S. Post Route map. In the larger sense one may credit Capt. James Cook with the naming for "Sugar loaf" by Don Ignacio Arteaga in 1779.

Augustus Peak: peak, 8,600 ft., in Cathedral Ranges.

Augustus Creek: stream, see Ogotork Creek.


Name reported by Spencer and Wright (1906, pl. 37), USGS. The name is from the Auk Tlingit Indians, who occupied the north end of Admiralty Island, Douglas Island, and the mainland from Juneau, north to Berners Bay. It is said the Indians derived their name from the word "Arru" meaning "little lake." It was one of the few Indian names in this area reported by the miners (DeArmond, 1957, p. 6).


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Originally called Auk Lake, by early miners for Augustus W. L. Howard's Eskimo guides on his trip from the Kobuk River to Point Barrow in the spring of 1886. The name is spelled "Ow-puk" in the text (Stoney, 1900, p. 67)

Local name derived from the Auk subdivision of the Tlingit Indians who once occupied this area; published by USGS (Knopf, 1912a, p. 2).


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Auke River: stream, flows SE 2.3 mi. to Auk River, 1 mi. SW of Auk River.

Name derived from the name of the Auk subdivision of the Tlingit Indians who once occupied this area; published by USGS (Knopf, 1912a, p. 2).

Aukette Creek: stream, see Auke Creek.

Aukette Creek: stream, see Aukette Creek.

Auk Flower: stream, see Auk Flower.


Originally called Auk Lake, by early miners for Augustus W. L. Howard's Eskimo guides on his trip from the Kobuk River to Point Barrow in the spring of 1886. The name is spelled "Ow-puk" in the text (Stoney, 1900, p. 67)

Local name derived from the Auk subdivision of the Tlingit Indians who once occupied this area; published by USGS (Knopf, 1912a, pl. 2).


Name reported by Spencer and Wright (1906, pl. 37), USGS. The name is from the Auk Tlingit Indians, who occupied the north end of Admiralty Island, Douglas Island, and the mainland from Juneau, north to Berners Bay. It is said the Indians derived their name from the word "Arru" meaning "little lake." It was one of the few Indian names in this area reported by the miners (DeArmond, 1957, p. 6).


Name reported by Spencer and Wright (1906, pl. 37), USGS. The name is from the Auk Tlingit Indians, who occupied the north end of Admiralty Island, Douglas Island, and the mainland from Juneau, north to Berners Bay. It is said the Indians derived their name from the word "Arru" meaning "little lake." It was one of the few Indian names in this area reported by the miners (DeArmond, 1957, p. 6).

Auke River: stream, flows 0.3 mi. SW from Auke River, 0.2 mi. N of Auke Bay.

Name derived from the name of the Auk subdivision of the Tlingit Indians who once occupied this area; published by USGS (Knopf, 1912a, p. 2).

Auk Flower: stream, see Auk Flower.

Auk Flower: stream, see Auk Flower.

Auk Flower: stream, see Auk Flower.

Auk Flower: stream, see Auk Flower.
Aurora Lodge: settlement, pop. 5, along Aurora Lagoon: lagoon, 0.5 mi. across on E Aurora Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to Noxapaga River: stream, flows SE 1.5 mi. to Eldorado Creek: stream, flows NW 2.7 mi. to Aurora: locality, at junc. of Eldorado Creek and Tanana Low.; 64°29' N, 151°06' W; (map 101). Var. Munsons, Satchaket, Salrhakakrt, Sakha, and Tanana Rivers, 40 mi. NW of Big Delta. Shore of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Penin., 42°N, 151°06'30" W; (map 50). 

Richardson Highway at junction of Salcha, St. Elias Mts.; 58°41' N, 136°44' W; (map 10). Named in 1965 by W. H. Patton, Jr., USGS, "because our field party camped along the stream during autumn season."

Avaanak Creek: stream, see Ava Creek. 

Avukon River: stream, heads in Ikravak Lake, flows E 25 mi. to Iko Bay, 15 mi. SE of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°10' 14" N, 156°05'15" W; (map 153). Var. Ahvak Creek, Ahvak River, Kuaruaipa. 

Ekimo name meaning "divide" or "cut in half"; recorded at Barrow in 1951 by USGS. 

Avak Creek: stream, heads in Ikrovak Lake, flows E 25 mi. to Iko Bay, 15 mi. SE of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°10' 14" N, 156°05'15" W; (map 153). Var. Ahvak Creek, Ahvak River, Kuaruaipa. 

Ekimo name recorded at Barrow in 1951 by USGS. See Avak Bay. 

Avak Inlet: estuary, extends SW 11 mi. from Kasealugak Lagoon at mouth of Avak River, 8 mi. SE of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain; 70°15' N, 156°38' W; (map 146). 

Ekimo name reported in 1923 by Sidney Paige, USGS. It is said to mean "the back part" or "the farther one."

Avak River: stream, heads at 69°50' N, 160°56' W, flows NW 50 mi. to Avak Inlet, 12 mi. S of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain; 70°10' N, 162°02' W; (map 146). 

Ekimo name reported in 1923 by Sidney Paige, USGS. 

Avalanche Canyon: valley, heads at 58°46' N, 134°16' W, trends W 6.3 mi. to Gilkey Glacier, 9 mi. SW of Mount Ogilvie and 34 mi. N of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°46'45" N, 134°26'45" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). 

Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project. 

Avalik River: stream, heads on Shiningarok Ridge, at 69°42' N, 157°53' W, flows NW 85 mi., joins Kaalak River to form Kuk River, 37 mi. SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70°07'

Avatanak: island, see Avitanak Island.

Avatanak Island: island, 10 mi. long, in Krenitzin Is., Aleutian Is.; 54°05’45” N, 165°20’00” W; (map 24).

Avatanak Strait: water passage, between Avatanak and Akun Is., in Krenitzin Is., Aleutian Is.; 54°06’30” N, 165°30’00” W; (map 24).

Avatanak: islet, see Avatanak Island.

Avatarat Lake: lake, see Avanmulik Lake.

Avarart Lake: lake, see Avaraart Lake.

Avarart: creek, flows W 30 mi. to Avallik River, 44 mi. SE of Seward, South Bay; 165°03’15” N, 156°15’00” W; (map 146).

Avar Seaport: stream, flows NE 6 mi. to Kugrua River, 18 mi. NE of Wrangell, Alaska; 165°16’45” N, 126°30’00” W; (map 63).

Ava Island: island, in SE coast of Avatara I., Aleutian Is.; 53°59’45” N, 164°55’35” W; (map 77).

Ava River: stream, heads between Crescent Glacier and Cap Glacier, flows NW 5.5 mi. to Port Wells, 28 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°59’45” N, 147°57’45” W; BGN 1910; (map 63).

Ava River: stream, 2.9 mi. across, on SE coast of Avatara I.; 54°05’15” N, 165°07’00” W; (map 146).}

Ava River: stream, 2.2 mi. long, among islands W of Yukon Delta; at mouth of Kawkwa Pass, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°37’ N, 164°55’ W; (map 77).

Ava River: stream, flows NE 6 mi. to Kugrua River, 18 mi. NE of Wrangell, Alaska; 165°16’45” N, 126°30’00” W; (map 63).

Avanmun: stream, see Avgunum Creek.

Avalik Valley: valley, see Avalik River Valley.

Avalik River Valley: valley, 10 mi. SE of Neseolok Pass, Brooks Ra.; 67°33’ N, 154°08’ W; (map 125).

Avalik River: stream, flows NW 5.5 mi. to Port Wells, 28 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°59’45” N, 147°57’45” W; BGN 1910; (map 63).

Avalik River: stream, 9 mi. across, on Beaufort Sea coast E of Smith Bay, between Point McNeil and Point Quidoo; 54°05’45” N, 165°16’00” W; (map 24). Var. Aiaialgutak, Avatanak, Avatanouskoe, Avatanok.

Avalik River: stream, heads between Crescent Glacier and Cap Glacier, flows NW 5.5 mi. to Port Wells, 28 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°59’45” N, 147°57’45” W; BGN 1910; (map 63).

Avalik River: stream, 9 mi. across, on Beaufort Sea coast E of Smith Bay, between Point McNeil and Point Quidoo; 54°05’45” N, 165°16’00” W; (map 24). Var. Aiaialgutak, Avatanak, Avatanouskoe, Avatanok.

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Avalik River: stream, 9 mi. across, on Beaufort Sea coast E of Smith Bay, between Point McNeil and Point Quidoo; 54°05’45” N, 165°16’00” W; (map 24). Var. Aiaialgutak, Avatanak, Avatanouskoe, Avatanok.
Akwauk: hills, see Awak Hill.

Awwaum Kuunga: stream, see Auvom Creek.

Ayache ruk: locality, see Aiacheruk.

Ayak, Mys: point of land, see Aiak, Cape.

Ayakalak Creek: stream, flows SE 13 mi. to Kilik River 7.5 mi. SW of its junct. with Easter

Ayakulik: locality, at mouth of Ayakulik River,

Ayakulik Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, 2.3 mi. NW of mouth of Ayakulik River and 25 mi. W of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68°48'50" W; (map 129). Var. Aiaugatak River. Iyagatak River. Iyaggatak River.

Ayakulih River: stream, see Ayakulik River.

Ayak. Bay: bay, see Aialik Bay.

Ayaliw, Ostrova: islands, see Chiswell Islands.

Ayakakayaa, Bukhutia: bay, see Aialik Bay.

Ayaskh Island: island, see Adak Island.

Ayiyak Mesa: mountain, 1,545 ft., 4 mi. long, 4 mi. NW of junc. of Ayiyak and Chandler Rivers, 54 mi. NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°54' N, 152°03' W; BGN 1949; (map 134).

Eskimo name used by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Ayiyak River: stream, heads 2 mi. W of Little Chandler Lake, flows NE 58 mi. to Chandler

Ayugadak Island: island, see Rat Island.

Ayugak: bay, see Auk Lake.

Ayugadak Island: island, see Rat Island.

Ayugak Islands: islands, see Rat Island.


Aklut [?] name; published as "O[strov] Ayugak," or "Ayugak Island," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN.

Aklut Island: island, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Mys: point of land, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Ostrov: island, see Aitk Island.

Aklut, Yugo: stream, see Auk River.

Aklut Island: island, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Mys: point of land, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Ostrov: island, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Yugo: stream, see Auk River.

Aklut Island: island, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Mys: point of land, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Ostrov: island, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Yugo: stream, see Auk River.

Aklut Island: island, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Mys: point of land, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Ostrov: island, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Yugo: stream, see Auk River.

Aklut Island: island, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Mys: point of land, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Ostrov: island, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Yugo: stream, see Auk River.

Aklut Island: island, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Mys: point of land, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Ostrov: island, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Yugo: stream, see Auk River.

Aklut Island: island, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Mys: point of land, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Ostrov: island, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Yugo: stream, see Auk River.

Aklut Island: island, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Mys: point of land, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Ostrov: island, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Yugo: stream, see Auk River.

Aklut Island: island, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Mys: point of land, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Ostrov: island, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Yugo: stream, see Auk River.

Aklut Island: island, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Mys: point of land, see Auk Island.

Aklut, Ostrov: island, see Auk Island.
Aziak Island

Babatantlil Creek: stream, heads in Babatantlil Hills, flows NW 10 mi. to Hogatza River, 38 mi. NW of Hughes, Hogatza High.; 66°20' N, 155°24' W; (map 116).

Baby Creek: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to Kal Creek, 46 mi. S of Eagle, Yakutat-Tanana High.; 64°08'45" N, 141°10'20" W; (map 102).

Babtantlil Hills: hills, 1,760 ft., extends NW from Baksakigk Mtn. 17 mi. to Hogatza River, 25 mi. WNW of Hughes, Hogatza High.; 66°10' N, 155°15' W; (map 116).

Indian name recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Babber Point: point of land, on E. shore of Eastern Passage, 4 mi. E of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°29'10" N, 132°17'10" W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1904 by H. C. Fasett, USBF; so named for “a Mr. Babbler (cnna),” superintendent of the cannery at Wrangel.

Babbling Brook: stream, "northern shore Olga bay, Kodiak, tributary to North Olga stream, from the left. Local name, reported by Moser, 1900" (Baker, 1906, p. 111).

Babcock Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows S 2 mi. to Princeado Lagoon, 38 mi. ESE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°31'45" N, 150°28'30" W; (map 50).

Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

Babe Creek: stream, flows N 1 mi. to Vault Creek, 12 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°00'35" N, 147°59'55" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Babe Island: islands, see Babe Islands.

Babe Islands: islands, group, extend 1.3 mi. in Cholmondeley Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Isl., Alexander Arch.; 55°12'30" N, 132°07'50" W; (map 105).

Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fasett, USBF.

Babel River: stream, flows SW 25 mi. to North Fork Swift River 13 mi. NE of that stream’s junction with Swift River and 100 mi. SE of McGrath, Lime Hills; 61°37'15" N, 145°42'00" W; (map 71).

So named in 1956 by Orth, “because of the confusion of tongues with authorities with respect to the name of this stream.”

Baba Bay: bay, see Women’s Bay.

Bab Creek: stream, flows NE 2.8 mi. to Iron Creek which flows to Pilgrim River, 26 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°55' N, 164°41' W; (map 95). Var. Bobs Creek.

Prospectors’ name published on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Babaya Bay: bay, see Women’s Bay.

Babynasket Hill: ridge, 1,455 ft., extends NE SW 8 mi., 27 mi. E of Medina, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°06' N, 153°49' W; (map 89).

Local name recorded in 1958 by USGS.

Baby Bear Bay: bay, 0.8 mi. across, on NW coast of Baranof I., 28 mi. N of Sitka, Alexander Arch.; 57°35'00" N, 153°33'00" W; (map 9).

Name published in 1962 by USC&GS on Chart 8248.

Bachtatna Creek: stream, distributary of North Fork Big River, flows SE 15 mi. to Johnson Slough, 29 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°44'15" N, 151°59'00" W; (map 62).

Tanaina Indian name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Bachtatna Flats: flats, 8 mi. across, between Kustatan and Big Rivers, 30 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°45' N, 152°00' W; (map 62).

Tanaina Indian name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Bache Island: island, see Evans Island.

Bachelor Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to Preacher Creek, 64 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°31'30" N, 146°03'45" W; (map 104).
Bainbridge Glacier: glacier, heads on Pinnacle Mtn., Kenai Penin., trends E 12 mi. to Port Bainbridge, 16 mi. SW of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°06'00" N, 148°10'00" W; (map 63).

Baird Glacier: glacier, heads near Alaska-Canada boundary, at 57°15' N, 132°15' W. trends SW 22 mi. to its 1961 terminus, 1.5 mi. N of Thomas Bay and 100 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°07'00" N, 132°48'00" W; (map 8).


Baird Glacier: glacier, see Allen Glacier.

Baird Inlet: lake, 5 mi. S of Chichagof I., 8 mi. SE of Chichagof, 37 mi. NW of Sitka, Alaska, Arch.; 57°33'00" N, 136°02'30" W; (map 9). Var. Bairs Lake, Bear Lake.

Baird Mountains: mountain range, extends E-W 120 mi. SW of Brooks Ra., separated from Schwatka Mts. on E by Amakomanak Valley, 2.8 mi. SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°34'30" N, 145°11'00" W; BGN 1957; (map 69). Var. Bairs Lake, Bear Lake.

Baird Mountains: mountain, "near Mount Augusta, St. Elias Range, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, 1892, after Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution" (Baker, 1906, p. 113).

Bald Head: locality, off the northern shore of Alaska peninsula. Named by TANNER, 1890, after Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution" (Baker, 1906, p. 112).

Baker River: stream, 5 mi. to Chenega River, 28 mi. S of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°28' N, 148°49' W; (map 87).

Baker, Point: point of land, northwestern tip of Prince of Wales I., extending into Sumner Strait, Alaska, Arch.; 56°50'30" N, 150°27'30" W; BGN 1924; (map 42).


Baker Creek: stream, 2,250 ft., on W coast of Chichagof I., 11.5 mi. NW of Chichagof, Alaska Arch.; 57°49'00" N, 136°14'10" W; (map 9).

Baker Creek: stream, 5 mi. to Chenega River, 28 mi. S of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°28' N, 148°49' W; (map 87).

Baker Creek: stream, 2,250 ft., on W coast of Chichagof I., 11.5 mi. NW of Chichagof, Alaska Arch.; 57°49'00" N, 136°14'10" W; (map 9).

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Baker Creek: stream, 2,250 ft., on W coast of Chichagof I., 11.5 mi. NW of Chichagof, Alaska Arch.; 57°49'00" N, 136°14'10" W; (map 9).

Baker Creek: stream, 5 mi. to Chenega River, 28 mi. S of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°28' N, 148°49' W; (map 87).
Baker Creek: *stream*, heads on S slope of Mount Hurst, flows SW 5 mi. to Tolstoi Creek, 17 mi. W of Opah and 47 mi. NW of McGrath, Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°38' N, 153°42' W; (map 90).

*Local name published in 1921 by USGS.*

**Baker Creek:** *stream*, flows SW 7 mi. to Eden Creek, 49 mi. NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°30' N, 154°46' W; (map 96).

*Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.*

**Baker Creek:** *stream*, flows E 4.4 mi. to Sethkona River, 34 mi. SW of Bitushini Mts., Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°15' N, 152°59' W; (map 99).

*Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.*

**Baker Creek:** *stream*, flows SE 1 mi. to Fox River, 26 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°48' N, 163°45' W; (map 93). *Var. Bakered Creek.*

Reported as "Baked" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. Shown as "Baker" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

**Baker Creek:** *stream*, flows E, then SW, 28 mi. to Tanana River, 57 mi. NE of Bitushini Mts., Tanana Low.; 64°58' N, 150°28' W; (map 99). *Var. Sakelegaketa.*

*Name reported in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA.*

**Baker Creek:** *stream*, flows NW 1 mi. to Duncan Creek 0.2 mi. S of its junc. with Bullion Creek in Pargon River basin, 12 mi. NE of Council and 22 mi. SE of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Penin. High.; 65°01' N, 163°25' W; (map 110).

*Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.*

**Baker Creek:** *stream*, heads in Bendeleben Mts., flows SE 13 mi. to Boston Creek which flows to Fish River, 50 mi. S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°08' N, 163°16' W; (map 110).

*Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by Smith and Eakin (1911, pl. 1), USGS.*

**Baker Creek:** *stream*, flows S to Fish River, between Pargon River and Bourne Creek, about 46 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; (map 95).

*Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.*

**Baker Creek:** *stream*, "tributary to Middle fork Koyukuk river. See Hammond." (Baker, 1906, p. 113).

**Baker Glacier:** *glacier*, trends S 2 mi. to its terminus at head of stream which drains into Surprise Inlet, 6.5 mi. W of Point Doran and 52 mi. SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°04' N, 148°21' W; *BGN 1910*; (map 69).

Named in 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS, for Marcus Baker, 1849-1903, cartographer with USCGS and USGS and author of the "Dictionary of Alaska."

**Baker Gulch:** *ravine*, trends NE 1 mi. to Mastodon Creek, 2 mi. NNE of Mastodon Dome and 42 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°28'40" N, 145°17'56" W; (map 104). *Var. Bakers Gulch.*

Named by prospectors and reported in 1936 as "Bakers Gulch" by Mertie (1938a, p. 207), USGS.

Bakers Gulch: *ravine*, see Baker Gulch.

**Baker Hot Springs:** *village*, see Manley Hot Springs.

**Baker Inlet:** *bay*, "in Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. This name was given by Dall, in 1880, to a supposed inlet identifying the southern shore of Kasaan bay. When Glover surveyed Kasaan bay, in 1885, and found the inlet did not exist he applied the name to a point near by" (Baker, 1906, p. 113).

**Baker Island:** *island*, 15 mi. long, between Barclay Bay and Pacific Ocean, Alex. Arch.; 55°22' N, 153°23' W; (map 106). *Var. Bakers Island.*

Named in 1897 by W. H. Dall, USCGS, "after Marcus Baker, 1894-1903."

**Baker Lake:** *lake*, 1.2 mi. long, at head of Hot Springs Slough, 7 mi. ENE of village of Manley Hot Springs, Alex. Arch.; 54°02' N, 150°23' W; (map 106).

*Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 5).*

**Baker Mountain:** *mountain*, "on west bank of White river, near latitude 63°. So named, 1898, by Peters and Brooks, after H. B. Baker, Prospectors. Some part of it was also called Point Ennis by the Western Union Telegraph expedition of 1867."

**Bald Head Island:** *island*, 1 mi. long, in Prince William Sound, at NE end of Wells Passage, 28 mi. E of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°47'30" N, 147°50'45" W; *BGN 1918*; (map 63).

*Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant, USGS. Named for Chris Christensen who operated a fox farm on the island at the end of the 19th century.*

**Bald Head Cove:** *cove*, 0.4 mi. across, on E coast of Penstock I., 2 mi. SE of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 53°19'00" N, 131°36'30" W; (map 3).

*Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.*

**Bald Mountain:** *peak*, 1,676 ft., in Illivit Mts. on N bank of Yukon River, 15 mi. NE of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 61°56' N, 161°59' W; (map 73).

*Descriptive name, used by early riverboat pilots; published by AMS in 1952.*

**Bald Hill:** *mountain*, 2,130 ft., 1 mi. E of Oil Bay and 21 mi. NE of Augustine Island, Aleutian Ra.; 59°39'15" N, 133°14'15" W; *BGN 1916*; (map 51).

*Descriptive name published in 1913 on USGCS Chart 3420.*

**Baldhead Mountain:** *peak*, 3,600 ft., 2.5 mi. long, 4.5 mi. S of junc. of Sheep and Talkeeta Rivers and 11 mi. E of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°18'30" N, 149°44'00" W; (map 82).

*Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.*

**Bald Mountain:** *mountain*, 2,700 ft., near SW end of Heeceta I., Alex. Arch.; 55°43'20" N, 133°33'30" W; (map 4).

*Local descriptive name given in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USCGS.*

**Bald Mountain:** *mountain*, 2,630 ft., on Cleveland Peninsula. E of Lake McDonald, Alex. Arch.; 55°59' N, 131°49' W; (map 3).
Bald Mountain: mountain, 3,851 ft, in Glacier Bay National Monument, between Crillon Lake and Linuya Bay, 21 mi. SE of Cape Fairweather, St. Elias Mts.; 58°37'10" N, 137°28'10" W; (map 10).

Descriptive name published in 1910 by USGS.

Bald Mountain: mountain, 1,961 ft, on Kenai Peninsula, 11 mi. NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°46' N, 151°20' W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Bald Mountain: peak, 5,285 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, SE of junction of Sunrise Creek and Therofare River, 4.2 mi. SE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Ra.; 63°23' N, 150°14' W; BGN 1937; (map 86).

Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. C. Reed, Sr., and S. N. Stoner, USGS.

Bald Mountain: mountain; extends W 7 mi. from Little Susitna River, 114 mi. NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°44' N, 149°21' W; (map 69).

Local descriptive name reported in 1911 by USGS (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 2).

Bald Mountains: mountain, "near Taku river.

Baldy Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, 3.6 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°52'15" N, 147°47'30" W; (map 100).

Local name published on a 1955 USGS map.

Baldy Landing: anchorage, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, on Ramsey Bay, at head of Stepovich Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°51'30" N, 159°49'00" W; (map 27).

Local name published by USGS in 1916 Alaska Coast Pilot.

Baltika Basin: lagoon, 0.5 mi. across, on N coast of Spruce I., NE of Kodiak 1.; 57°56'20" N, 152°26'30" W; (map 34).

Name published in 1943 by USGS; possibly derived from the Russian word "balka," meaning "valley" or "ravine."

Balika Cove: cove, extends NW 0.4 mi., off Kook Bay, on NE coast of Spruce I., NE of Kodiak 1.; 57°56'10" N, 152°25'40" W; (map 34).

Name published in 1943 by USGS. See Baltika Basin.

Balinae Lake: lake, 0.1 mi. across, 3.6 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°52'15" N, 147°47'30" W; (map 100).

Local name published on a 1955 USGS map.

Ballarat Creek: stream, "Seward peninsula tributary from the south to Humboldt creek which is a tributary to Goodhope river. Latitude 65°50', longitude 164°10'. Local name from Gerdine, 1901" (Baker, 1906, p. 114).

Ballarat Creek: stream, flows NW 11 mi. to Humboldt Creek; 13 mi. NE of Midway Mtn and 37 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula. High.; 65°55' N, 164°18' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Ballast Island: rock, in Albatross Anchorage of Ballina Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula. Aleutian Ra.; 55°33'15" N, 160°35'35" W; (map 28).

Named by USBR in 1893.

Ballarat Creek: stream, flows W 0.7 mi. to Shool Creek, 0.3 mi. S of Harzem Creek and 11 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°43'10" N, 164°26'00" W; (map 95).

Local name reported on a 1902 prospectors manuscript map.

Ballena Islands: islands, see Fish Egg Island.

Ballena Islands: islands, two, extend 0.8 mi., between Bucareli and San Alberto Bays, 1.4 mi. NW of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°28'10" N, 135°37'30" W; (map 4). Vari. Balena Rocks, Balena Islands, Los Mondragones. Spanish word meaning "whale." Applied in 1887 as "Balena" by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser USN. Named "Los Mondragones" in 1799 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle. "Mondragon is a [Spanish] family name • • •" (Wagner, 1937, p. 473). They were called "Balena Rocks" and included in the "Fish Egg Islands of Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 121). USN. See Fish Egg Island.

Ballena Island Shoal: shoal, extends 1,500 ft., in San Alberto Bay, 2.4 mi. W of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°28'15" N, 135°13'05" W; (map 4).
Name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 143); derived from Ballena Islands.

**Ballentine Creek**: stream, on N coast of Attu I., heads at Brannon Ridge, flows N 4 mi. to Austin Cove, Aleutian Is.; 52°59'10" N, 173°04'00" E; (map 13).

Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1946 by AMS.

**Ball Islets**: island, forming eastern part of the Aleuian group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, 1879, after Col. Mottrom Dunlay Ball, at that time collector of customs at Sitka (Baker, 1906, p. 114).

**Ball Island**: island, see Aleutski Island.

**Balls Pass**: pass, "between the headwaters of Fortymile creek and the Tanana river on the road" or "journey."

**Balm of Gulch**: ravine, see Balm of Gilead Gulch.

**Balm of Gilead Gulch**: ravine, see Balm of Gilead Gulch.

**Balds Pass**: pass, "between the headwaters of Fortymile creek and the Tanana river on the road" or "journey."

**Banjo Creek**: stream, flows SE 3.7 mi. to Snake River, 12 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°40' N, 165°26' W; (map 94). Prospector's name reported in 1906 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

**Bangukthilet Dunes**: sand dunes, see Bangookthilet Dunes.

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**Bancas Point**: point of land, on W shore of Disenchantment Bay, 1.8 mi. E of 1961 terminus of Black Glacier, 28 mi. NNE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°56'45" N, 139°36'55" W; (map 46). Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN. The Russian American Company in 1849 called this island "Bok" meaning 'side' or 'flank.'

**Banookthilet Dunes**: sand dunes, see Bangookthilet Dunes.

**Bank**: islet, on Seward Penin RR, on NW side of Anvil Mt., 4.8 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°34' N, 165°24' W; (map 94). Var. Banner Station.

**Banner**: locality, on Seward Penin. RR., on NW side of Anvil Mt., 4.8 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°34' N, 165°24' W; (map 94). Var. Banner Station.

**Banner Bay**: bay, see Banner Bay.

**Banner Bay**: bay, see Banner Bay.

**Banner Bay**: bay, see Banner Bay.

**Bender Station**: see Banner Station.

**Bender Station**: see Banner Station.

**Bender Station**: see Banner Station.

**Bender Station**: see Banner Station.


Banner Bay

Bay extending E. 4.3 mi. to Nome.

Banner Creek:

- Starts on the NE side of Atka Island.
- Extends NE 4.3 mi. to Nome.
- Flows 3 mi. to Moore.
- Flows SW 3.5 mi. to Tanana.

Banner Point:

- Point of land.
- NE point of entrance to Banner Bay.

Banner Lake:

- Lake.
- 4 mi. long.
- Flows NW 3.5 mi. to Nome.

Banner Station:

- Location.

Banner Bay:

- Bay.
- Extends E of Flat.
- Extends SW to Barkley Harbor.

Banner Creek:

- Stream.
- Flows NE 3 mi. to Moore.
- Flows SW 2.5 mi. to Tanana.
- Flows NW 2 mi. to Kasdepapa River.

Banner Creek:

- Stream.
- Flows SE 5 mi. to Maybe Creek.
- Flows NW 2 mi. to Casadepaga River.

Banner Creek:

- Stream.
- Flows SE 5 mi. to maybe Creek.
- Flows NW 2 mi. to Casadepaga River.

Banner Creek:

- Stream.
- Flows SW 6 mi. to Tanana River.
- Flows SW 7 mi. to Tanana River.
- Flows SW 5 mi. to Nome.

Banner Creek:

- Stream.
- Flows SE 5 mi. to Maybe Creek.
- Flows NW 2 mi. to Casadepaga River.

Banner Creek:

- Stream.
- Flows SW 6 mi. to Tanana River.
- Flows SW 7 mi. to Tanana River.
- Flows NW 2 mi. to Casadepaga River.

Banner Creek:

- Stream.
- Flows SE 5 mi. to Maybe Creek.
- Flows NW 2 mi. to Casadepaga River.

Banner Creek:

- Stream.
- Flows SW 6 mi. to Tanana River.
- Flows SW 7 mi. to Tanana River.
- Flows NW 2 mi. to Casadepaga River.

Banner Creek:

- Stream.
- Flows SE 5 mi. to Maybe Creek.
- Flows NW 2 mi. to Casadepaga River.

Banner Creek:

- Stream.
- Flows SW 6 mi. to Tanana River.
- Flows SW 7 mi. to Tanana River.
- Flows NW 2 mi. to Casadepaga River.

Banner Creek:

- Stream.
- Flows SE 5 mi. to Maybe Creek.
- Flows NW 2 mi. to Casadepaga River.

Banner Creek:

- Stream.
- Flows SW 6 mi. to Tanana River.
- Flows SW 7 mi. to Tanana River.
- Flows NW 2 mi. to Casadepaga River.

Banner Creek:

- Stream.
- Flows NE 3 mi. to Moore.
- Flows SE 2.5 mi. to Tanana River.
- Flows NE 9 mi. to Nome.
- Flows SE 2.5 mi. to Tanana River.
- Flows NW 2 mi. to Casadepaga River.

Banner Creek:

- Stream.
- Flows NE 3 mi. to Moore.
- Flows SE 2.5 mi. to Tanana River.
- Flows NE 9 mi. to Nome.
- Flows SE 2.5 mi. to Tanana River.
- Flows NW 2 mi. to Casadepaga River.

Banner Creek:

- Stream.
- Flows NE 3 mi. to Moore.
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- Flows NW 2 mi. to Casadepaga River.

Banner Creek:

- Stream.
- Flows NE 3 mi. to Moore.
- Flows SE 2.5 mi. to Tanana River.
- Flows NE 9 mi. to Nome.
- Flows SE 2.5 mi. to Tanana River.
- Flows NW 2 mi. to Casadepaga River.
Barloff Harbor: bay, see Baralof Bay.
Barlow, Guba: bay, see Barlow Cove.


This cove was explored and named about July 18, 1794, by Joseph Whidbey (Vancouver, 1798, p. 277).

Barlow Islands: islands, group of 3 small islands, off N end of Mansfield Penin. 0.5 mi. NW of Barlow Point and 18 mi. NW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°23'30" N, 134°54'00" W; (map 11). Var. Barlows Islands.

Described in the 1883 US&GS Coast Pilot as "small rock islets • • • " and also given its present name in the 1883 Coast Pilot. The name is derived from Barlow Cove.

Barlow Point: point of land, see Lone Mountain.

Barlow Mountain: mountain, see Lone Mountain.

Barlow Point: point of land, on end of Mansfield Penin., in Saginaw Channel, 3 mi. SE of Point Retreat and 18 mi. NW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°22'45" N, 134°53'30" W; (map 11).

Named by W. H. Dall, USCS, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot. The name is derived from nearby Barlow Cove.

Barlow Point, Cape: point of land, see Barlow Cove.

Barnabas Point: point of land, see Barnabas, Cape.


Named on June 12, 1778, by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 406), RN, who reported "an elevated point, which obtained the name of Cape Barnabas," lying in the latitude of 57°13' • • • " The Russian American Company published (a transliteration of the name in 1840) as "[I] Barnabas." Named in honor of Saint Barnabas whose day is June 11.

Barnabas Rock: rock, 3 mi. N of Cape Barnabas, off E coast of Sitkalidak I., on SE coast of Kodiak I.; 57°11'35" N, 152°53'30" W; BGN 1930; (map 34).

Name given in 1929 by USCS&GS; derived from Cape Barnabas.

Barnacle Rock: point of land, on E coast of Kiska I., on SW shore of Kiska Harbor, Aleutian I.; 51°57'40" N, 177°32'50" E; (map 14).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Barnacle Rock: rock, in Lake Bay, on NE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°02'45" N, 132°52'40" W; (map 6).

Descriptive name published in 1907 by USCS&GS.

Barnard, Mount: mountain, 8,214 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, on Alaska-Canada boundary, 3.5 mi. NE of head of Tarr Inlet and 64 mi. WSW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; BGN 1923; 59°06'05" N, 136°58'00" W; (map 45).

Named by the IBC in 1923 for Edward Chester Barnard, 1863-1921, U.S. Boundary Commissioner from 1915 to 1921. He was born in New York and graduated from Columbia Univ. in 1884. He was a topographer with USGS from 1884 to 1907 and was in charge of a party which mapped the Forty-Mile District and Nome District in Alaska in 1898 and 1900. He was chief topographer of the United States and Canada boundary survey from 1903 to 1915.

Barnard Glacier: glacier, trends SW 33 mi. to Chitina River E of Hawkins Glacier, 40 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°06' N, 141°55' W; (map 67).

Named for Edward Chester Barnard, 1863-1921; see Barnard, Mount.

Barnard Point: point of land, on the S coast of Adak I., 11 mi. NE of Turret Point and 3 mi. SE of Boot Point, Aleutian Is.; 51°41'41" N, 176°37' W; (map 17).

This feature appears to have been named by USAAF during World War II. A note in BGN files states it was named for George Barnard, 1883-1938, American sculptor.

Barnard Glacier: glacier, trends E 2.2 mi. on W shore of College Fiord, S of Wellesley Glacier, 66 mi. E of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°10' N, 147°55' W; BGN 1910; (map 59).

Name reported in 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS; presumably named for Barnard College, part of Columbia University, New York, N.Y.

Barnes, Point: point of land, NW point of entrance to Lake Bay, on Stevenson I., NE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°03'35" N, 132°55'50" W; (map 6).

Local name published in 1904 by USCS&GS. See Barnes Lake.

Barnes Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Two-entymile River, 26 mi. NW of Eaele, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°58'40" N, 141°58'20" W; (map 102).

Prospector's name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Dept. Surveyor.

Barnhard Creek: stream, flows S 10 mi. to Michigan Creek, 24 mi. SE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°15'40" N, 157°23'00" W; (map 79).

Local name obtained in 1945 by USGS topographers.

Barn, The: locality, on Valdez trail which is now Richardson Highway, near present location of Tiekel Cache, 1.7 mi. NE of mouth of Squaw Creek and 40 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°22' N, 145°15' W; (map 68).

This was "Telegraph Station No. 4" locally called "The Barns—the loveliest spot on the line." Name published in the 1903 "Alaska Prospectors' Name Book".

Barnum, Mt.: locality, on right bank of Goodnews River, at mouth of Barnum Creek, 12 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°15' N, 161°23' W; (map 53). Var. Avirotmute, Avirotmutte.

Site of abandoned Eakimo village called "Avirotmut." The name Barnum was reported in 1920 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7, USGS). In 1921 there were two cabins here and in 1946 the population was 27.

Barnum Creek: stream, flows SE 13 mi. to Goodnews River, 13 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-

Named in report of 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Its Eskimo name is "Avgun," meaning 'dividing,' and is similar to "Avan" found in the north.

Barometer Mountain: mountain, 2,488 ft., 6 mi. SW of Kodiak, on NE coast of Kodiak I.; 57°45'20" N, 152°32'45" W; (map 34). Var. Gora Ostraya, Ostria Mountain, Skotnik.

Descriptive name given in 1867 by US&GS as "the behavior of fog and clouds on the mountain is said to foretell the weather." This feature was called in Russian "Gora Ostraya," meaning 'pointed mountain,' by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN, and "Skotnik" meaning "cow-keeper" by Capt. Tebenkov (1832, map 23), IRN.

Barometer Mountain: mountain, 2,434 ft., in

Baronovich Fishery: locality, see Baranovichi.

Baronoff Island: island, see Baranof Island.

Baronovitch Fishery: locality, see Baranovich.

Baronovitch Fishery: locality, see Baranovich.

Baron Stroganoff Cap due: point of land, see Stroganoff Point.

Bar Point: point of land, SW coast of Revillagigedo I., 0.5 mi. NW of Ketchikan Harbor, Alex. Arch.; 55°21'00" N, 131°40'30" W; (map 3). Named about 1800 by W. E. George, a local pilot.

Bar Point: /half, 'mostly bare at low water, extending 1/2 mile along the northwest shore of Tongass narrows at Bar point above. So described in the Coast Pilot of 1901' (Baker 1906, p. 117).

Barker Island: island, see Kaktovik.

Barara: locality, on left bank of Nonnaluk River, 11 mi. SW of St. Michael, Yukon.

Kusikokwim Delta; 63°23' N, 162°20' W; (map 92). Var. Bararras.

Eskimo village, now abandoned, mentioned in 1902 by USGS. It may be an altered form of "bararara," meaning "house." A 1950 US&GS field report stated that the place is a landmark in the flat country and consists of "several bulks of abandoned riverboat ruins."

Barbara: locality, see Bararraba.

Baracks: village, see Latouche.

Barancas, Eusenanda de: cove, "on the east side of Yakutat Bay, 59°45' N."

This is a doubtful name mentioned by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina. See Wagner (1937, p. 431).

Bar Creek: stream, flows E 0.8 mi. to Nome River, 0.2 mi. upstream from Bask Creek and 12 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°41' N, 165°19' W; (map 94). Var. Bar Creek, Burr Creek.

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakelock.

Barrel Island: island, 750 ft. long, at mouth of Susitna River, 22 mi. NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°17'10" N, 150°38'00" W; (map 70).

Local name reported by USGS (Martin and others, 1915, pl. 1).


Local name recorded in 1933 by USFS.

Barren Rock: rock, "20 feet high, in Dixon entrance, 7 miles south of Cape Northumberland. Called Barren rock by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883. Also called Barrel Island" (Baker, 1906, p. 117).

Barren Rock: rock, see Barren Island.

Barrett Creek: stream, flows S 1 mi. to Burt Creek, 8 mi. E of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal

Plain; 60°12' N, 144°18' W; BGN 1946; (map 64).

Local name, reported in 1915 on GLO (BLM) survey map.

Barrie, Point: point of land, SW tip of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°26'10" N, 133°39'00" W; (map 6).

Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, on "September 11, 1793, after Robert Barrie, one of the master's mates on the Discovery • • •" (Wagner, 1937, p. 735).

Barrie Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, 1 mi. SE of Point Barrie, in Sumner Strait on S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°25'35" N, 133°36'00" W; (map 6). Var. Barrie Islet. Named by US&GCS for charting purposes; name published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 256) as "Barrie Islet."

Barrie Island: island, see Strait Island.

Barrie Islet: island, see Barrie Island.

Barrie Lake; lake, 0.5 mi. long, 3 mi. NE of Point Barrie, on S coast of Kupreanof I., Alexander Arch.; 56°28'00" N, 133°35'30" W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1960 by US&GCS.

Barrientos, Punto: point of land. This may be Point Manby but its exact identity is in doubt. Named by Capt. Alejandro Malaspina about July 7, 1791.

Barrie Point: point of land, "the southwestern point of Kupreanof Island, Sumner Strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Mr. Barrie, a member of his party" (Baker, 1906, p. 117).

Barrier Creek: stream, flows NW 10 mi. to South Fork Chichikamin River, 7 mi. N of Walker Lake, Coast Mts.; 55°51'15" N, 130°37'30" W; BGN 1962; (map 3).

Local name recorded in 1961 by USFS.

Barrier Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Spurr, trends S 9 mi. to its terminus at E end of Chakachamna Lake, 41 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°13' N, 152°11' W; BGN 1930; (map 70).

So named in 1927 by S. R. Capps and R. H. Sargent (in Smith and others, 1930, pl. 1, 2), USGS, because "the moraine lay across their route."

Barrier Islands: islands, group extends W 5 mi., off SW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°48' N, 132°25' W; (map 1).

Descriptive name given in 1899 by US&GCS.

Barrier Island: islands, 2 mi. long, at N point of entrance to Shakam Bay, on NW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°13' N, 133°40' W; (map 6).

Descriptive name given by W. H. Dall, US&GCS, who reported, "a number of rocks and two large islands connected by a reef, covered at high water, giving the appearance of two islands" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 102).

Barrier Mountain: mountain range, see Barrier Range.

Barrier Range: mountain range, 3,500 ft., extends NE 15 mi., between Katmai River and Soluka Creek, near S coast of Alaska Penin,
Barngon, El


Named in 1915 by R. F. Griggs of the National Geographic Society "because the range blocked the view of Mount Katmai from Soluka creek valley."

Barrow, El: point of land, "in Port Etches on Hinchinbrook Island."

Name found on an anonymous 1779 Spanish map. See Wagner (1937, p. 431). The name means "big belly" in Spanish.

Barrigton, Point: point of land, on NW coast of Suezmen I., in Port Dolores, Alex. Arch.; 55°19'45"N, 133°25'00" W; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "potbelly" published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 209).

Barville, Mount: peak, 7,650 ft., S of Ruth Barrow: loin, pop. 1,314, on Chukchi Sea or "Uglaamie," a name that was later often rendered "Utkiakvik," refers in meaning to a meteorology and magnetic observations in what appears to be present-day Manning Island.

Named 1906 by F. A. Cook for Edward Barrill, his companion in their "reported" ascent of Mount McKinley.

Basket Creek

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Basin Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Tolstoi Creek S of Ledge Creek, 20 mi. NW of Ophir and 50 mi. NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°17' N, 157°05' W; (map 90).

Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Basin Creek: stream, flows SW 10 mi. to Long Creek, 6 mi. SW of Long and 28 mi. SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°20'36" N, 155°39'30" W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Basin Creek: stream, flows W 1.2 mi. to Eldorado Creek which flows to Norton Sound, 21 mi. E of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°35' N, 163°45' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Basin Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Klokert Brown River, 21 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°41' N, 165°19' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Basin Creek: stream, flows SW 3.2 mi. to Nome River, 13 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°41' N, 165°19' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name published by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Basin Creek: stream, flows SW 4.2 mi. to Mellsing Creek, 34 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°54' N, 163°38' W; (map 93).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Basin Creek: stream, see Secret Creek.

Basin Gulch: ravine, "at the headwaters of Chititu creek. Prospectors' name, first appears on map by George M. Esterly, of Valdez, 1902" (Baker, 1906, p. 119).

Basin Lake: lake, 1.4 mi. long, on Revillagigedo I., near head of Thorne Arm, E of Big Lake, Alex. Arch.; 55°25'00" N, 131°09'45" W; (map 3).

Local name recorded in 1915 by G. H. Canfield (in Brooks and others, 1922, p. 83), USGS.

Basket Bay, bay, 0.5 mi. across, 8 mi. S of mouth of Taneeke Inlet, on Chichagof I., 45 mi. NE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°39'30" N, 154°54'00" W; (map 9). Var. Kajagin Inlet, Kook Bay.

Named by the employees of the Alaska Oil and Guano Company at Killianoo about 1900. The Tlingit Indian name "Kook Bay" was published in 1899 by USGS and Charters 8050. It was called Kajagin Inlet in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 178).

Basket Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SW and NW 45 mi. to Holitna River, 7 mi. SE of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 8 mi. SE of Sleetmute, Stoyny River Low.; 61°37' N, 157°00' W; (map 72).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.
Basket Lake

Baskett Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. across, 10 mi. S of mouth of Tenakee Inlet, on SE coast of Chichagof I., 59 mi. NE of Sitka, Arch. Ath.: 57°37’30” N, 134°55’00” W; BGN 1935; (map 9).

Named in 1935 by USGS for Little Basket Bay into which it drains. It was important in the fish-stocking program in southeastern Alaska at that time.

Basket: stream, tributary of Alatna River near its head, Brooks Ra.

Koyukon Indian name obtained in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 98), USA, who wrote “an old man * * * had, as he said, been more than once over the mountains [Brooks Range], in which this tributary [Alatna River] heads, to a rather small river, ‘Basket’, then down it to a large river, the ‘Holidtan’ta’.

Basketquinn, Mount: mountain, see Basargin, Mount.

Bassett Creek: stream, on E end of Atiu I., heads on Robinson Ridge, flows E, through Siddens Valley, 2.3 mi. to Lake Nicholas, Aleutian Is.; 52°53’00” N, 173°13’15” W; (map 13).

Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Bassett Island: island, 300 ft. across, in Albatross Anchorage on S coast of Alaska Penin., 9 mi. NNW of Swedania Point, Aleutian Ra.; 55°35’20” N, 163°36’20” W; (map 18).

Named “Fassett Island” in 1893 by USFB. For H. C. Fassett of that agency; published as “Bassett Island” in 1912 by USCS & GS.

Basin Harbor: bay, on S side of Naked I., extends S 2 mi. to Prince William Sound, 34 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mt.; 59°6’30” N, 135°6’20” W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Basin, Mount: mountain, 4,423 ft., on Baranof I., 11 mi. E of Sitka and 4 mi. W of Baranof Lake, Alex. Arch.; 57°03’00” N, 135°02’30” W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Bas Point: point of land, on N shore of Alava Bay, on SE coast of Revillagigedo I., near head of George Inlet, Alex. Arch.; 55°30’10” N, 131°29’45” W; (map 18).

Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USCS & GS.

Battery Creek: stream, flows NE 2.3 mi. to Thursday Creek, 5 mi. NW of Hiline Lake and 51 mi. NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°47’45” N, 151°28’45” W; (map 70).

Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Bates Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Ptarmigan Creek, 50 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°27’18” N, 145°30’10” W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13).


Bates Rapid: rapid, see Bates Rapids.


Named in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen (1887, p. 84), USA, for a “Mr. Bates • • • an Englishman who is reported to have descended the Tanana River.”

Bath Harbor: big, see Baht Harbor.

Baton Point: point of land, on Revillagigedo I., near head of General Inlet, Alex. Arch.; 55°30’10” N, 131°29’45” W; (map 3).

Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USCS & GS.

Battery: point of land, on Revillagigedo I., near head of George Inlet, Alex. Arch.; 55°30’10” N, 131°29’45” W; (map 3).

Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USCS & GS.

Battery Point: point of land, on SE coast of Chilkat Penin., 0.2 mi. S of Kelgaya Bay and 17 mi. SSW of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°12’30” N, 135°21’40” W; (map 45). Var. Ketlrrachta.

So named by USCS & GS in 1891 because of its resemblance to an earthwork fortification (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 203). Arthur and Aurel Krause (1883, map) reported its native name as “Ke-tlrrachta.” In 1901 the point was reserved for use as a lighthouse.

Battle Creek: stream, flows SE 1.6 mi. to Pine Creek: 4 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin., High.; 64°35’ N, 164°19’ W; (map 93).

Prospectors’ name shown on Arthur Gibson’s “Map of Nome Precinct” dated 1904.

Battle Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows NW 6.5 mi. to Kachemak Bay, 22 mi. NE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°46’ N, 150°59’ W; (map 50).

Local name reported by USGS in 1961.

Battle Glacier: glacier, heads in West Branch of Taku Glacier, 0.8 mi. W of Camp 15 Peak, trends 5 mi. N to Gilkey Glacier, 23 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mt.; 58°45’40” N, 134°34’00” W; BGN 1962; (map 11).

Named in 1962 by M. M. Miller, Michigan State University, for W. R. B. Battle, glaciologist, who was killed on an expedition to Baffin Island, Canada.


Named in 1922 by IBC for Arthur Battle who was head of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France during World War I.

Battle Lake: lake, 9 mi. long, at head of Alaska Penin. SE of Kukaklee Lake, 25 mi. SSW of Kukhsamut, Aleutian Ra.; 59°04’ N, 154°55’ W; (map 51).

Local translation of an Eskimo name reported by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS.

Battle Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in Auke Bay, 1.6 mi. S of village of Auke Bay and 9.3 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°21’30” N, 134°39’45” W; (map 11).

A local, possibly descriptive, name reported by DeArmond (1957, p. 7).
Battleship Reef: reef, at N end of Fritz Cove, 0.2 mi. W of S end of Mendenhall Penin. and 9 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°20'30" N, 134°38'50" W; (map 11).

Battina Slough: stream, anabranch of Koyukuk River.

Batzulnatos: locality, see Batzulnetas.

Batzulnetas: locality, see Battina Slough.

Batzel Lake: lake, 1 mi. across, 13 mi. SW of Marshall, 17 mi. SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low; 60°20'00" N, 151°01'30" W; (map 62).

Batzel Point, Puerto del: bay, see Bazel, Port.

Bazakakat River: stream, flows SW 1.3 mi. to Wilson Creek Slough, 3.5 mi. S of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°49'45" N, 162°50'00" W; (map 74).

Local miners' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

Batto Creek: stream, see Balto Creek.

Baturin Lake: lake, 1 mi. across, 13 mi. SW of Marshall, 17 mi. SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low; 60°20'00" N, 151°01'30" W; (map 62).

Bazela Slough: stream, anabranch of Koyukuk River, formed by Batzul Slough joining the Koyukuk at its N end; 131°38'30" W, 60°20'00" N; (map 15).

Local name recorded in 1932 on a sketch map of the area; author unknown.

Bayou Point: point of land, on SE point of Heceta I., Alex. Arch.; 55°42'20" N, 133°29'30" W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Bay Point: port of land, 17 mi. E of village of Point Baker, on N coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°46'90" N, 133°10'30" W; (map 6).

Local navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Bay Point: point of land, on N shore of Frederick Sound at W point of Furragut Bay, 79 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°06'30" N, 133°19'00" W; (map 8).

Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USGS; published in the 1893 Coast Pilot (p. 126).
Bazan, Port

Bazan, Port: bay, extends NE 3.5 mi. on SW coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 54°49' N, 132°59' W; (map 1); Var. Bazan Bay, Distress Cove, Port Mares, Puerto del Bayllo Bazan. Named "Puerto del Bayllo [Bayle] Bazan," meaning "port of Judge [?] Bazan" by Lt. Don Jacinto Caamalio on July 18, 1792, for Antonio Valdez y Bazan, Spanish naval commander and Minister of Marine and Admiral (Wagner, 1937, p. 375); published as "Port Bazan" in 1853 on Russian Hydrog. Dept Chart 1493.

Bazan Bay: bay, see Bazan, Port.

Bazhigagat, Seleniye: totality, see Bazhi.

Bazhigagat, Point: point of land, on E coast of Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 54°49' N, 133°02' W; (map 9). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mastsfield, USN, and published by USCGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 171). Beachy Point: point of land, see Beachey Point.

Bear, Point: point of land, at mouth of Mole Harbor, on W coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 57°40' N, 134°02' W; (map 9). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mastsfield, USN, and published by USCGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 171). Beachy Point: point of land, see Beachey Point.

Bear, Mount: peak, 14,831 ft., at head of Anderson Glacier, 9 mi. N of Mount Anderson and 60 mi. E of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°17' N, 141°09' W; BGN 1917; (map 67). Named by Alaska-Canada border surveyors in 1912-13 and published on IBC Sheet 54 (1918 atlas).

Bear, Mount: peak, on S coast of Alaska Penin., extends W 3 mi. to SE. of village of Cold Bay, Alex. Arch.; 55°10'30" N, 162°00'00" W; (map 29, 28). Var. Medvednikova, Zaliv Medvednikovka.

Bear Bay: bay, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°25'15" N, 135°34'45" W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan USN, and published by USCGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 182). Bear Cove: cove, see Bear Cove.

Bear Bay Island: island, 0.5 mi. across, in Peril Strait; 3 mi. N of Fish Bay, on Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°25'30" N, 135°34'30" W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan USN.

Bear Blanket Slough: stream, flows NE 10 mi. to Eightmile Slough, 8 mi. NE of Port Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°36'20" N, 144°59'00" W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Bear Bluff: bluff, on right bank of Yukon River, 44 mi. E of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°40' N, 156°37' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Bear Canyon: canyon, 1 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 3 mi. NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°40'30" N, 151°28'00" W; (map 50). Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

Bear Capes: point of land, N point of entrance to Bear Bay, S side of Alaska Penin., NE of Belkofski, Aleutian Ra.; 55°11' N, 162°02' W; (map 28). Var. Middle Point, Mys Medvednik.

Bear Cape: point of land, N point of entrance to Fort Etches, on SW end of Hinchinbrook I., 55 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°12' N, 146°43' W; (map 64). Var. Mys Medvedzhy.

Bear Cove: cove, on E shore of Silver Bay, 7 mi. SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°00'50" N, 135°09'30" W; (map 9). Var. Bear Bay.

Bear Cove: cove, on Kenai Peninsula, extend E 18 mi. off Kachemak Bay, 18 mi. NE of Homer.
Bear Creek: stream, flows W 3 mi. to Newhalen River, 5 mi. NNW of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°49'N, 154°54' W; (map 51).

Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

**Bear Creek:** stream, heads on slope SW of Watson Peak, flows SW 1.7 mi. to Cape Yakataga, 100 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°03'04" N, 142°26'00" W; (map 65).

Named by pioneers in 1897; the name was obtained by G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1904.

**Bear Creek:** stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Tuzedni Creek, 50 mi. SW of Kenai, Aleutian Ra.; 60°08'N, 152°41' W; (map 62).

Local name reported about 1921 by Moffit (1927, pl. 1), USGS.

**Bear Creek:** stream, heads at Bear Lake, on Kenai Penin., flows S 0.5 mi. to Salmon Creek, 5.5 mi. NE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°11'N, 149°22' W; (map 63).

Local name published by D. H. Sleet on his map of Central Alaska dated 1910; derived from Bear Lake, the source of the stream.

**Bear Creek:** stream, heads in Kenai Mts., on Kenai Penin., flows W 15 mi. to Tustumena Lake, 29 mi. NE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°13'N, 150°48' W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

**Bear Creek:** stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Trout Creek, 23 mi. NE of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°23'N, 144°04' W; (map 64).

Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by G. Martin, USGS.

**Bear Creek:** stream, on Hinchinbrook I., flows NE 1.7 mi. to Double Bay, 25 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 146°29' W; (map 64).

Published in 1930 by USGS.

**Bear Creek:** stream, on Kenai Penin., flows NW 6.5 mi. to Turnagain Arm, at Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°55'30" N, 149°38'10" W; (map 63).

Local prospectors' name published in 1895 by USGS.

**Bear Creek:** stream, flows SW 20 mi. to Tulukasaki River, 0.7 mi. NW of Nysar and 40 mi. SW of Aniak, Kukluk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°00'45" N, 159°55'20" W; (map 73).

Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren, USGS. William Fisher and party discovered gold on this stream in 1907-08.

**Bear Creek:** stream, heads at terminus of Keystone Glacier, flows SE 1.5 mi. to Lowe River, 1.6 mi. SW of Wortmanns and 13 mi. E of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°05'50" N, 145°51'30" W; (map 68).

Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

**Bear Creek:** stream, heads in Fourth of July Pass, flows SW 2.3 mi. to Fohnik Creek, 12 mi. NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°29' N, 143°15' W; (map 67).

Local name recorded in 1907 by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1908, pl. 31), USGS.

**Bear Creek:** stream, heads in lake N of Iliamna Lake, flows W 3 mi. to Newhalen River, 5 mi. NNW of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°49'N, 154°54' W; (map 51).

Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

**Bear Creek:** stream, heads on slope SW of Watson Peak, flows SW 1.7 mi. to Cape Yakataga, 100 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°03'04" N, 142°26'00" W; (map 65).

Named by pioneers in 1897; the name was obtained by G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1904.

**Bear Creek:** stream, heads at terminus of Key- son Peak, flows SW 1.7 mi. to Cape Yakataga, 100 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°03'04" N, 142°26'00" W; (map 65).

Named by pioneers in 1897; the name was obtained by G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1904.

**Bear Creek:** stream, heads on Beluga Mts., flows SW 1 mi. to Beluga River, 0.7 mi. NW of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63°36'30" N, 145°53'20" W; (map 86).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

**Bear Creek:** stream, flows NW 4.5 mi. to Quartz Creek, 4 mi. E of Tommins Lake and 39 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°29'45" N, 145°24'15" W; (map 68).

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Oscar Rohn.

**Bear Creek:** stream, flows SE 4 mi. to Sue Creek 3.4 mi. NW of its junc. with Kukluk-Kuskokwim River, 33 mi. E of Aniak, Kukluk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°37'20" N, 158°31'00" W; (map 72).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

**Bear Creek:** stream, heads on Beluga Mtn., flows NE 14 mi. to Alexander Lake, 46 mi. NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°43'45" N, 150°53'00" W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

**Bear Creek:** stream, heads N of Little Peter Hills, flows SW 18 mi. to Kahlutna River, 26 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°12'00" N, 150°53'15" W; (map 81).

Local name obtained in 1911 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks, 1912, pl. 9), USGS.

**Bear Creek:** stream, flows SE 2.4 mi. to Gulkana River, 11 mi. N of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°15'N, 145°24' W; (map 83).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

**Bear Creek:** stream, flows NW 6.5 mi. to South Fork Kukluk-Kuskokwim River, 2 mi. S of junc. of Talina River and 87 mi. SE of McGrath, Alaska Ra.; 62°16'N, 153°22' W; (map 80).

Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

**Bear Creek:** stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows NE 7 mi. to Tekosina River, 32 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°39'45" N, 150°49'03" W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

**Bear Creek:** stream, flows NW 40 mi. to Ptikia Fork Kukluk-Kuskokwim River, 3 mi. S of junc. of Salmon River and 35 mi. SE of McGrath, Kukluk-Kuskokwim Low.; 62°51' N, 154°33' W; (map 80).

Local name published in 1912 by USGS.

**Bear Creek:** stream, flows N 15 mi. to Tellin Lake, in Mentasta Mts., 20 mi. S of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 63°03'N, 142°44' W; (map 85).

Named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, because he saw four large bears at the stream's head.

**Bear Creek:** stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows NW 6.6 mi. to a ditch between Delta River and Richardson Highway, 30 mi. S of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63°36'30" N, 145°53'20" W; (map 86).

Locally named "from whistler that a hunter named J. Stock was mauled by a bear there about 1903" (Davies, 1965, p. 22).

**Bear Creek:** stream, flows NW 6 mi. to a ditch parallel to Delta River, 5 mi. S of Donnelly and 42 mi. N of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°36'45" N, 145°53'20" W; (map 86).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

**Bear Creek:** stream, flows NE 4.5 mi. to Graham Creek, 33 mi. NE of Ophir and 45 mi. NW of McGrath, Kukluk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°34'30" N, 156°09'00" W; (map 90).

Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by USGS.
Bear Creek: stream, flows SE 30 mi. to Yukon River, 1 mi. N of Eagle I., and 45 mi. SE of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63°58′30″ N, 159°24′05″ W; (map 91). Var. Auto River, Autokakat, Autokokkak, Konikakat River.

Local name reported in 1939 by USGS.

Published as “Autokakat” and “Autokakatat” by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1905.

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, see Eagle Creek.
Bear Creek: stream, see Teltin River.

Bear Draw: ravine, in Mount McKinley National Park, extends ENE 0.9 mi. to Sheldon Creek, 1 mi. WSW of that stream's junc. with Toltak River, Alaska Ra.; 63°34'25" N, 150°04'20" W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Beardale Entrance: water passage, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.5 mi. across, near S entrance to Glacier Bay, between Young and Strawberry Is.; 58 mi. NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 50°30' N, 136°00' W; BGN 1942; (map 11). Var. Strawberry Passage.

Name proposed by USCGS in 1938 for Rear Adm. Lester Anthony Beardsdale, 1886–1903, USN, who explored and named Glacier Bay in 1880. The name Strawberry Passage was used by USC&GS prior to BGN approval of the name Beardale Entrance.

Beardsley Island: island, see Kayak Island.

Beardsley Islands: islands, group 9.5 mi. long, in Alaska waters; be discovered, surveyed, and named Glacier Bay.

Beardsley Islands: islands, 0.2 mi. across, 1 mi. S of Sitka, in Galankin Is., Sitka Sound, Alaska Ra.; 56°06'00" N, 134°13'14" W; (map 9). Var. Sand Islands.

Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy for Capt. (later Rear Adm.) Lester Anthony Beardsdale, 1836–1903, USN. Beardsdale commanded the U.S.S. Jamestown, 1879–90 in Alaska waters; he discovered, surveyed, and named Glacier Bay.

Beardmore Glacier: stream, 5.5 mi. to Sundown Lake, 22 mi. W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°21' N, 148°11' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.


Prospectors' name reported in 1911 as "Bear Pup" by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Bear Gulch: gulch, "at the headwaters of Chitituk Creek. "Prospectors' name; first appears on map of Niniza mining district by George M. Estes, of Valdez, 1902" (Baker, 1906, p. 122).

Bear Harbor: estuary, 0.5 mi. across, 15 mi. NE of Cape Decision, Affleck Canal, on S coast of Kuiu Is., Alex. Arch.; 56°06'00" N, 134°15'00" W; (map 5).

Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes and published in 1887 by USC&GS on Chart 706.

Bear Head: promontory, see Ursus Head.

Bear Hill: ridge, 428 ft., 0.5 mi. E of Little Kiska Beach, on west-central Little Kiska Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'50" N, 177°37'50" E; (map 14). Var. Ridge Hill.

This is an arbitrary name shown on a 1943 USAF map. Variant derived from triangulation station Ridge on hill.

Bearhole Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to Kiagira River, 33 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°02' N, 142°23' W; (map 67). Named in 1915 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Bear Point: point of land, see Ananuth Point.

Bear Island: island, 0.4 mi. across, on NW coast of Kodiak I., 17 mi. NE of Karluk; 57°39'40" N, 154°02'00" W; (map 35).

Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Bear Island: island, 0.8 mi. across, on N coast of Alognak I. in Bluefox Bay, Kodiak I.; 58°26'40" N, 152°41'50" W; (map 43).

Local name published in 1928 on USCS & G Cruises 1957.

Bear Lake: lake, 215 ft., 0.5 mi. across, in Dry Bay, 53 mi. SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 50°00'00" N, 141°45'55" W; (map 65).

Reported by A. G. Maddren, USGS, in 1913 and published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 6), USGS.

Bear Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, N of Slide Mtn., 38 mi. W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°06' N, 146°51' W; (map 83).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Bear Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 2 mi. W of Hodzana Slough and 17 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°16'45" N, 147°58'00" W; (map 118).

Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Bear Lake: lake, see Baird Lake.
Beaver Bay: bay, on S side of Arctic Ocean on N coast of Alaska and NW coast of Canada; it is defined by Prince Patrick I., Canada, at NE end, and Point Barrow, Alaska, at W end; 70° N, 135° W; BGN 1954; Var. Beaufort Bay, Mer de Beaufort.

Named in 1826 by Sir John Franklin, RN, for his friend Capt. (later Adm.) Sir Francis Beaufort, hydrographer to the British Admiralty.

Beaufort, Cape: point of land, see Fairweather, Cape.

Beaufort, Mount: mountain, see Fairweather, Cape.

Beaufort, Point of land, see Fairweather, Cape.

Beautiful Isle: island, 0.2 mi. long, in entrance to Quartz Bay, on SE coast of Kenai Penin., 36 mi. ESE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°30'45" N, 150°33'30" W; BGN 1929; (map 50).

Descriptive name given by USCS.

Beauty Bay: bay, on SE coast of Kenai Penin., extends NW 2.5 mi. off West Arm Nuka Bay, 32 mi. ESE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°32' N, 150°37' W; (map 50).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Beauty Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, 15 mi. W of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°42'45" N, 150°54'30" W; (map 88).

Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Beaver: village, pop. 101, on N bank of Yukon River, 17 mi. NE of mouth of Beaver Creek and 60 mi. SW of Fort Yukon; Yukon Flats; 66°21'30" N, 147°23'30" W; BGN 1954; (map 118). Var. Beaver City.

Eskimo and Indian village originally established about 1906 as a river landing. About 1911 ARC built a trail from the "Chandalar diggings" to the Yukon River here. With the exception of much travel and town growth a town site was staked and many cabins built.

The "Chandalar quart/ did not prove productive and the place reverted to a "native village" with a post office, established in 1913, and trading post to serve the Yukon in that area. Its population was 103 in 1930; 88 in 1939; and 101 in 1950.

Beaver: locality, site of Eskimo village on NE coast of Unalaska I., near N entrance of Beaver Bay; Aleutian Is.; (map 23). Var. Selo Bobrova, Sok Obrobo, Ugului; Ugyug.

Published as "Sel'o Bobrovsk;" or "sea otter village," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN.

Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 185) called it "Ugyug." Baker (1906, p. 124) wrote, "In about 1830 it [Beaver] consisted of 4 huts (yours) and 41 people. Its native name is Ugyugu.


Published as "Bobrovaia baie," or "Sea Otter Bay," by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 317).
Beaver Bay


Translated from the Russian “Zaliv[v] Bobrovoi,” shown by Capt. Tchenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, and published as “Bobrovaia Baie” by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 269), IRN.

Named by prospectors in 1835 by J. L. McPherson of Hecimaxc Creek, 66 mi. NNE of Hughes, Brooks Ra.; 66°56' N, 153°26' W; (map 116) uses.

Prospectors’ name reported in 1835 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Beaver Creek: stream, flows E 1 mi. to Yukon River, 12 mi. SW of Kukak Bay, 37 mi. SE of Nome, 59°49' N, 145°39' W; (map 101). Var. Ah-kho-so-age-wick, Akurevik Creek, Ark-osh-er-wick, Beaver River.

Recorded on a 1901 fieldsheet by D. L. Reburn, USGS; may represent a modified transcription of the Eskimo name published by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN, as “Ah-ko-se-a-wick,” and recorded in 1956 as “Akurekvik, or Beaver River.”


Prospectors’ name reported on the 1900 map of Nome Peninsula by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Beaver Creek: stream, see Ilyouktug Creek.

Beaver Creek Flats: flats, 2 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 2 mi. N of Lookout Mtn and 8 mi. NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°44’30” N, 151°26’00” W; (map 50).
Local name published by USGS in 1961; derived from Beaver Creek which flows through the flats.

Beaver Creek Range: mountains, "indefinite, south of the Yukon flats, near Beaver Creek. So named on Edwards' Track Chart of the Yukon, 1899. See also Beaver mountains" (Baker, 1906, p. 124).

Beaver Dam Creek: stream, see Beaver Creek.

Beaver Dam Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 6 mi. E of Minto and 38 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°54'15" N, 148°58'45" W; (map 100).

Local name published on a 1952 USGS map.

Beaverdam Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, in course of Nolitna Creek, 16 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°10' N, 147°43' W; (map 118).

Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the south of the Yukon flats, near Beaver Creek.

Beaver Falls: settlement, pop. 5, on Revillagigedo I., on W side of George Inlet, at mouth of Beaver Falls Creek, Alex. Arch.; 55°22'40" N, 131°28'10" W; (map 3).

This site is a cannery.

Beaver Falls: waterfall, on Revillagigedo I., 3.3 mi. NE of Ketchikan, on W side of George Inlet, Alex. Arch.; 55°22'55" N, 131°28'00" W; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1915 by G. H. Canfield (in Brooks and others, 1916, p. 107), USGS.

Beaver Falls Creek: stream, on Revillagigedo I., heads in a lake, flows through Upper and Lower Silvis Lakes, in course of Beaver Falls Creek, Alex. Arch.; 55°22'55" N, 131°28'10" W; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1915 by G. H. Canfield (in Brooks and others, 1922, p. 80), USGS.

Beaverhouse Hill: hill, 288 ft., on N bank of Holitna River 1.4 mi. W of its junct. with Hohotinna River, 13 mi. SE of Sleetmute, Stony River Low.; 61°30'45" N, 157°01'20" W; (map 72).

Local descriptive name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Beaverhouse Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. across, one of Beaver Lakes, 25 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°33'10" N, 149°51'45" W; (map 169); BGN 1963; (map 69).

So named in 1963 by Viola F. McMillen of Wasilla, Alaska, so the name will "go along with the general naming of the group."

Beaver Inlet: bay, 18 mi. long and 5 mi. wide, on NE coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°50' N, 166°15' W; (map 23).

Var. Bay of Otters, Bobrovoy Guba, Bobrovoy Guba, Sea-Otters Bay, Sea Otters Bay.

Published by USFB in 1888. Sauer (1802, p. 154) referred to the inlet as "Bobrovoy Guba," or the "bay of otters"; von Langsdorff (1813-14, v. 2, p. 28) translated the Russian name as "Sea Otters Bay."
Beaver Mountains: mountain range, see Alaska Range.

Beaver Peak: mountain, 8,800 ft., in Nutzotin Mts., E of Lime Glacier, Alaska Ra.; 61°50' N, 141°58' W; (map 67).

Local name reported by Capps (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Beaver Point: point of land, on right bank of Beaver Peak: mountain, 8,800 ft., in Nutzotin Mts., E of Lime Glacier, Alaska Ra.; 61°50' N, 141°58' W; (map 67).

Local name reported by Baker (1906, p. 124).

Beaver Pond Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 51.5 mi. NW of junction of West Fork with Moose River, 20 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°36'25" N, 150°41'00" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Beaver Reef: reef, see Douglas Reef.

Beaver River: stream, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, flows S 10 mi. to Beaver Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°31'30" N, 160°55'00" W; (map 28).

Reported in 1929 by USGS.

Beaver River: stream, see Beaver Creek.

Beaver Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, flows SW 9 mi., 10 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°14'40" N, 147°35'30" W; (map 118).

Var. Avana, She Beaver.

This appears to be a partial translation of the Indian name which in complete form would be "female beaver creek." The name was first published on Edwards Track Chart of the Yukon, 1899, as "She Beaver (Avana)." The simple form "Beaver" was published by Mendenhall (1902, pl. 4), USGS.

Beavertail Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, at E point of entrance to Redfish Bay, 8.8 mi. NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°18'25" N, 134°51'00" W; (map 5).


Beaver Tail Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, one of Beaver Lakes, 26 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°35'40" N, 149°51'15" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Bechardof: locality, on NW coast of Alaska Peninsula, on NE shore of Egesik Bay, 7 mi. NW of Egesik: Bristol Bay Low.; 58°17' N, 157°28' W; (map 41).

Reported in 1923 on an ARC map.

Becharof: Mount: peak, 3,100 ft., S of Kanatak, between Kanatak Lagoon and Portage Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.; 57°32'10" N, 156°04'40" W; (map 36).

Var. Mount Becharof, Mount Botcharoff, Mount Betcharef.

Name published in the 1880's by USCGS as "Mount Becharof" and "Mount Botcharoff," derived from Becharof Lake.

Becharof Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows NW 15 mi. to Becharof Lake, S of Severson Peninsula, 49 mi. SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 57°55'25" N, 155°57'45" W; (map 35).

Named in 1903 by J. L. McPherson of Ilamma and reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Becharof, Mount: peak, see Becharof, Mount.

Becharof Lake: lake, see Becharof Lake.

Becharof Lake: lake, 37 mi. long, on Alaska Peninsula, 25 mi. SE of Egegik, Aleutian Ra.; 57°55' N, 156°23' W; (map 36).


Named in 1868 by W. H. Dalh, USCGS, for the navigator "Becharow," IRN, who was at Kodiak in 1788. The Russian Hydrog. Dept. published the name "Ozero Ugashek" on Chart 1455 in 1892.

Becher Creek: stream, heads on King Mtn., flows E 1 mi. to Nome River, 7 mi. NNE of Nome, Bering Sea High.; 64°36' N, 165°17' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidsson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Becher Point: point of land, see Beechey Point.

Bechevin Cape: point of land, on S coast of Atka I., Aleutian Is.; 52°42'00" N, 175°01'00" W; (map 18).

Var. Bechevin Cape, Bechervinskoi cap.

Published as "Becheviniskoi cap" by Capt. Rutke (1856, p. 315), probably obtained from the Russian American Company pilot, Ingen-strom (cana), who surveyed Atka and Amalia about 1829. Named "Bechevin Cape" by Baker (1906, p. 125); "Bechevin Point" was published by the USCGS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 97).

Beckett Ridge: ridge, trends NW-SE, 6 mi., 23 mi. S of Cape Sabine, 56 mi. E of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68°36'30" N, 164°47'00" W; (NW end), 68°32'15" N, 164°40'00" W; (SE end); BGN 1965; (map 130).

So named for Thomas A. Beckett, 11178-70, English Royal Chancellor, Archbishop of Canterbury, and martyr, because the date of his death corresponds with the elevation of the highest point on the ridge. Named in 1965 by a geologist of the B. F. Exploration Co., Inc.

Beck Hills: hills, see Becks Hills.

Beck Island: island, 200 ft. long, at SE end of Kashevarof Passage, on NE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°05'00" N, 132°51'43" W; (map 6).

Local name used by fishermen and published in 1907 by USCGS.

Beck Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Rocky Pass, Keku Strait, 21 mi. N of Point Baker, Alex. Arch.; 56°39'30" N, 133°43'00" W; (map 6).

Local name published by USCGS in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 258).

Beckman Creek: stream, see Backman Creek.

Beck Mountains: hills, see Becks Hills.


Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USCGS.


Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 100), USA, "in honor of Senator James B. Beck of Kentucky.

Bedard Cove: bright, 1.2 mi. across, on SE coast of Attu I. NE of Aleai Point, Aleutian Is.; 52°49'15" N, 175°19'00" E; (map 13).

Var. Lastova Bay.

Recorded as "Lastova Bay" by Jochbri (1925, p. 24); published in 1948 as "Bedard Cove" by AMS.

Bede, Cape: point of land, see Adam, Point.

Bede, Mount: mountain, 3,255 ft., on SW end of Kenai Peninsula in Kenai Mts., 12 mi. SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°18'30" N, 151°55'20" W; BGN 1911; (map 50).

Local name derived from Bede Point, reported in 1911 by U. S. Grant, USGS.
Behring, Bahia de


Behring, Riviere de: stream, "a name given by La Pérouse to a river where there was no bay, in the last assigned by Capt. [James] Cook to a bay which he called Behring's Bay [Bahia de Behring]" (Wagner, 1937, p. 432).

Behring, Riviere de: stream, see Alese River.

Behring Bay: bay, see Yakutat Bay.

Behring Glacier: glacier, see Bering Glacier.

Behring Sea: sea, see Bering Sea.

Behring, Riviere de: stream, see Alese River.

Belkofski Peak: hill, see Beluga Hill.

Belkofski Bay, on S. coast of the Alaska Penin., 9.5 mi. N of Kukak, Aleutian Ra., 55°43' N, 156°02' W; BGN 1899; (map 29).

Belkofski: village, see Belkofski Bay.

Belkoftski: bay, see Belkofski Bay.

Belkofski, Selso: village, see Belkofski.

Belkofsky: village, see Belkofski.

Belkofsky: bay, see Belkofski Bay.

Belkofsky Lakes: lakes, 3 lakes, extend NW-SE 2 mi., 51°54'30" N, 153°26' W; (map 17).

Belle Isle: village, see Eagle.

Belle Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, 18 mi. N of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66°54' N, 143°47' W; (map 120).

Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. G. Foley, USGS.

Bellen Lakes: lakes, 3 lakes, extend NW-SE 2 mi., 51°54'30" N, 153°26' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Belle Vue River: stream, see Mayaoke River.

Bell Flats: meadow, 0.5 mi. across, at head of Womena Bay, 8 mi. SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Is., 57°45' N, 152°54' W; (map 34). Var. Bell's Flats.

Local name published in 1965 by USGS.

This feature is reported to be named for "Mr. Bell, who owned and operated a dairy farm here. Mr. and Mrs. Bell now live in the state of Washington."

Bellicose Peak: mountain, 7,640 ft., W of Eklutna Glacier, 29 mi. E of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°14'30" N, 149°02'00" W; BGN 1964; (map 69).

John Bouman and his brother, William, made the first ascent of this peak on August 21, 1963. They named it "Bellicose Peak" since "the mountain peak is in a personified sense, appears belligerent because of difficulty encountered while climbing it."

Bellim Bay: bight, 2.5 mi. across, on E shore of Becharof Lake, S of Seal Point, on Alaska Penin., 9.5 mi. N of Kukak, Aleutian Ra., 57°45' N, 158°02' W; (map 36).

Named at reported in 1902 by J. L. McPherson, Deputy Mineral Surveyor. local name.

Bell Island: village, see Bell Island Hot Springs.

Bell Island: island, 8.7 mi. long, in Behm Canal, N of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°57' N, 131°30' W; (map 3). Var. Bells Island.

Named in 1793 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Midshipman Bell (canna), a member of his crew; discovered by Joseph Whidbey in August 1793 (Wagner, 1937, p. 375).

Bell Island: island, 1 mi. long, at mouth of Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°19'10" N, 133°18'00" W; (map 6).

Var. Bells Island.

Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for Ens. John Arthur Bell, USN, a member of his party.

Bell Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, near the head of Fort Frederick, 15 mi. SW of Hoonah, on N central Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°59'40" N, 135°46'10" W; (map 9).

Name published by US&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 345).

Bell Island: island, 5.6 mi. long, in Susitna River delta, 23 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°25'45" N, 150°30'40" W; (map 70).
Bell Island Hot Springs: village, summer pop. 15, on N bank of Behm Canal at SW end of Bell I., Alex. Arch.; 55°56' N, 131°34' W; (map 5). Var. Bell Island.

Hot springs resort probably named by George Roe who took this property as a homestead in 1902 and "erected a bathhouse and a number of cabins along a boardwalk extending to a landing place opposite the boat anchorage and developed the springs as a resort for the medicinal use of the water. On his death in 1914 the management of the place was continued by his two brothers" (Waring, 1917, p. 19). The Bell Island post office was established here in 1932; discontinued in 1954 (Ricks, 1965, p. 6).

Bell Island Lakes: lakes, extend 2 mi., in course of a stream on Bell I., Alex. Arch; 55°56'43" N, 150°31'30" W; (map 3).

Local name recorded in 1952 by USGS.

Belkast: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 2 mi. downstream from Dogfish Village and 10 mi. NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°54' N, 161°07' W; (map 75). Var. Poogoshapka.

This probably is an old village site, possibly the "Pogoshapka" (Russian for "burned out"), listed by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census as having 121 inhabitants. It is difficult to correlate these village and camp names from one small-scale map to the next.

Bell Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 6 mi. N of Lake Louise and 38 mi. NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°27' N, 146°29' W; (map 83). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Belows Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Bear Creek, 18 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High; 65°42'43" N, 147°20'45" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Bell River: stream, "tributary to Gwydyr Bay, Arctic coast of Alaska, named Bell's by Dease and Simpson, 1837" (Baker, 1906, p. 126).

Bells Butte: peak, 2,675 ft., at head of Boulder Bay, 2.7 mi. ENE of Tatitlek and 38 mi. NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°27' N, 146°29' W; (map 83). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Belvedere Island: barrier island, 1 mi. long, in Stokton Is., on Beaufort Sea coast, 17 mi. NW of Flaxman I., Arctic Plain; 70°17'30" N, 146°54'45" W; (map 151).

Named by Jefferings (1919, p. 94) after the whale ship Belvedere, upon which he returned from Point Barrow to San Francisco in the fall of 1912.

Bence Mountain: mountain, 5,500 ft., 3 mi. ESE of head of Kluina Lake, 35 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°35'15" N, 145°52'30" W; (map 68).

Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, for "Private Bence" (canna) of his party.

Ben Creek: stream, "eastern Alaska, at the head of Slate creek, tributary from the west to North fork Fortymile creek, near latitude 64°40', longitude 142°45'".


Bench Creek: stream, heads at Bench Lake, flows N 8.5 mi. to Center Creek, 13 mi. SSE of Sunrise and 22 mi. SW of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°43'00" N, 149°17'00" W; (map 63). Local name used by local prospectors; published in 1890 by Mendenhall (1900, map 16), USGS.

Bench Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Bench Glacier, flows NW 3.5 mi. to Lowe River, 2.2 mi. E of Wortmanns and 17 mi. E of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°06'25" N, 145°45'15" W; (map 68). Local name used by local prospectors; published in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, map 16), USGS.

Bench Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Bench Glacier, flows NW 3.5 mi. to Lowe River, 2.2 mi. E of Wortmanns and 17 mi. E of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°06'25" N, 145°45'15" W; (map 68). Local name used by local prospectors; published in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, map 16), USGS.

Bench Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Bench Glacier, flows NW 3.5 mi. to Lowe River, 2.2 mi. E of Wortmanns and 17 mi. E of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°06'25" N, 145°45'15" W; (map 68). Local name used by local prospectors; published in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, map 16), USGS.

Bench Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Bench Glacier, flows NW 3.5 mi. to Lowe River, 2.2 mi. E of Wortmanns and 17 mi. E of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°06'25" N, 145°45'15" W; (map 68). Local name used by local prospectors; published in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, map 16), USGS.

Bench Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Bench Glacier, flows NW 3.5 mi. to Lowe River, 2.2 mi. E of Wortmanns and 17 mi. E of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°06'25" N, 145°45'15" W; (map 68). Local name used by local prospectors; published in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, map 16), USGS.

Bench Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Bench Glacier, flows NW 3.5 mi. to Lowe River, 2.2 mi. E of Wortmanns and 17 mi. E of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°06'25" N, 145°45'15" W; (map 68). Local name used by local prospectors; published in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, map 16), USGS.

Bench Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Bench Glacier, flows NW 3.5 mi. to Lowe River, 2.2 mi. E of Wortmanns and 17 mi. E of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°06'25" N, 145°45'15" W; (map 68). Local name used by local prospectors; published in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, map 16), USGS.

Local name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, p. 17). USGS. Named for Mount Bendeleben, the highest peak in the range. Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS, applied the name "Green Horn Mt. Range."

Bendel Island: island, 3 mi. across, in Shumagin Is. between Big Komini and Nalgi Is., Alaskan Ra.; 55°05' N, 159°48' W; BGN 1901; (map 27). Var. Morse Island, Turner Island

Named in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USCG&S, for Bernhard Bendel, a trader in Alaska in 1871-72; published in 1888 on a USCG&S chart and in a USBSF report. "Morse Island" was shown on an 1891 USCG&S chart.

Benchel Dome: mountain, see Bencheleben, Mount.

Bender Creek: stream, flows NW 1.6 mi. to Boulder Creek, 10 mi. SW of Central and 38 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°28'45" N, 145°03'20" W; (map 104). Prospector's name reported in 1934 or 1935 by USGS topographers.

Bend Mountain: mountain, 1,555 ft., on N bank of Yukon River 11 mi. SW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°39'30" N, 161°33'30" W; (map 73). Descriptive name reported on an 1899 field-sheet by T. G. Gradine, USGS. So named "because of a bend in the river near the mountains."

Benedum Landing: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 7 mi. SW of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64°39' N, 158°16' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots name, so called "because it indicated the approach, when going downstream, to the sharp bend at Devils Elbow."

Bend Mountain: mountain, 4,420 ft., between Your Creek and North Fork Chandalar River, 23 mi. N of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°49'15" N, 148°24'30" W; (map 123). Descriptive name reported on an 1859 field-sheet by T. G. Grudine, USGS. So named "because of a bend in the river near the mountains."

Benjamin islet: island, see Benjamin Island.

Benito Creek: stream, flows SW and NW 2.4 mi. to Loraine Creek, 1.9 mi. NE of its mouth on Kosina River and 77 mi. NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mts.; 61°57'00" N, 144°08'15" W; (map 68). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Benjamin Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows SW 12 mi. to Killey River, 38 mi. SE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°15'20" N, 150°21'20" W; (map 62).

Local name reported about 1911 by USGS (Martin, G. C., and others, 1915, pl. 2).

Benjamin Creek: stream, flows W 1 mi. to Norton Sound, 1.4 mi. E of Toihe Point and 18 mi. SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63°37'10" N, 160°58'00" W; (map 91).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS &C&S; "named by sled runners."

Benjamin Island: island, 1.5 mi. long, off E shore of Favorite Channel, 25 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°33'45" N, 134°54'15" W; (map 11). Var. Benjamin Islet.

Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, who visited the area that year.

Benjamin Islet: island, see Benjamin Island.

Benka Lake: lake, 3,500 ft. across, 9.5 mi. SE of Talcottena, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°11'15" N, 150°00'05" W; BGN 1965; (map 81). Var. Big Lake, Question Lake.

Tanaia Indian expression reported to mean "big lake," given to this feature by R. E. Bell in 1964 in order to eliminate duplication of the common English name "Big Lake."

Benke Pe-: point of land, see Banks Point.

Ben Lake: lake, see Cooper Lake.

Benner Creek: stream, see Isabell Creek.

Benner Gulch: stream, see Isabell Creek.

Benett Creek: stream, flows NE 1.3 mi. to Niuklik River, 6.5 mi. NW of Council and 30 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°55' N, 163°59' W; (map 95). Var. Bonnet Creek, Lane Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17). USGS.

Bennett Island: island, "in the Arctic ocean, north of the New Siberian islands."

"Discovered by De Long, 1881, and named by him, after Mr. James Gordon Bennett" (Baker, 1906, p. 127).

Bennett Rock Cabin: locality, on left bank of Martin River Slough, 2 mi. NW of Katalla, Malapina Coastal Plain; 60°17' N, 144°35' W; (map 84). Name of a shelter cabin; published in 1950 by USGS.

Bennettts: locality, see Toklik.

Benson Creek: stream, see Kingsley Creek.

Bent Cape: point of land, on SW coast of Deer I., 24 mi. SSE of village of Gold Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 54°53'30" N, 162°25'00" W; BGN 1942; (map 25). Descriptive name given in 1941 by USGS &C&S.

Benson Creek: stream, flows W 1.2 mi. to Iron Creek, 26 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°34'30" N, 164°41'30" W; (map 95). Var. Lulu Creek, Sulu Creek.
Prospectors' name reported as "Benson or Lulu" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. Bent Cove: cove, 1.5 mi. long, on SW coast of Deer Island, between Bent and Paw Capes, Aleutian R.; 54°52'30" N, 162°24'05" W; BGN 1942; (map 25). Named in 1941 by USCGS.

Bentura Island: island, see Ventura, La.

Bentura Island: island, see Ventura, La.

Bentvice Point: point of land, see Steele Point.

Bentley's Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, in Chena River, part of residential area of Fairbanks, Bentley Creek: team, flows NW 1 mi. to Discovery Creek which flows to Dome Creek, 23 mi. NE of Nenana, Tanana Low.; 64°50'15" N, 147°41'45" W; (map 100). Local name published on a 1955 USGS map. Named for Henry T. Bentley who established a farm on the island in 1912; published locally in 1947.

Benvenian Lake: lake, 5 mi. long, at head of Necker Bay, on central Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°48' N, 135°58' W; BGN 1953; (map 5). Named in 1933 by USGS "for Christopher M Benzenma, master of various trading ships of the Russian American Company between 1808 and 1828."

Berdelaben, Mount: mountain, see Berdelaben Mount.

Berens, Point: point of land, see Olittok Point. Berens Point: point of land, see Beechey Point. Berenhnoi Island: island, see Caution Island. Berentheo, Ostrov: island, see Caution Island. Berrwania Cove: cove, see Birch Cove.

Berg: locality, former site of railroad station, 12 mi. NE of Nenana, Tanana Low.; 64°42' N, 148°52' W; (map 100). Var. Little Goldstream.

This name, shown on a 1922 timetable, was applied to a railroad station on The Alaska RR. The name has been reapplied to a station 6 miles southwest.

Berg: RR. station, mile 420.4 on The Alaska RR., 6 mi. NE of Nenana, Tanana Low.; 64°38'25" N, 149°02'10" W; (map 106). Var. Little Goldstream.

Originally named Little Goldstream where another station just north of Little Goldstream Creek was called Berg. Subsequently, the other station was discontinued, and the present station received the name Berg. The name was published on a 1952 USGS map at its present location.

Berg Basin: valley, 1 mi. long, near head of Berg Creek, 14 mi. E of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°26'30" N, 132°02'00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1935 by USGS. Berg Basin: bay, 0.3 mi. across, on NE shore of Blake Channel, E of Wrangell I., Coast Mts.; 56°21'30" N, 132°00'20" W; (map 6). Var. Berg Inlet.

Local name used by fishermen and published in 1917 by USCGS. Named for Berg Mine and camp.

Berg Bay: bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, extends W 4 mi. off Sitkaday Narrows near mouth of Glacier Bay, 38 mi. NW of Hoornah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°52' N, 135°06' W; Var. Berg Inlet.

Published as "Berg Inlet" by USCGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 188). Berg Cove: bay, see Berg Bay.

Berg Creek: stream, heads in Berg Basin, flows SE 5 mi. to Aaron Creek, 17.5 mi. SE of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 58°54'10" N, 135°50'05" W; (map 7). Local name published in 1955 by USGS.

Berg Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads in glacier, flows 8 mi. SW to head of Adams Inlet, 64 mi. NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 58°54'10" N, 135°50'05" W; (map 7). Name published in 1962 by the USGS, probably from the mountain of the same name located just to the north.

Berg Creek: stream, flows NW 2.8 mi. to MacDougal Creek, 1 mi. NE of that stream's junc. with Kukulkan River and 32 mi. NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°34' N, 143°48' W; (map 67). Local name published in 1912 by USGS.

Berg Creek: stream, see Berg Creek.

Berg Bay: bay, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends E 1.6 mi. off Nuka Passage on W coast of Nuka I., 35 mi. ESE of Soldotna, Chugach Mts.; 59°20'30" N, 150°44'30" W; BGN 1931; (map 50). Var. Berg Cove.

Name derived in 1931 from nearby Berger Island by USCGS.

Berg Cove: bay, see Berger Bay.

Berger Island: island, 600 ft. long, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, between Berger Bay and Nuka Passage, 34 mi. SE of Soldotna, Chugach Mts.; 59°20'30" N, 150°44'30" W; (map 50). Local name recorded by USCGS in 1938.


The local name First Berg Lake was reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (1908, pl. 2), USGS. It applied originally to the largest and most western of the Berg Lakes. The recent retreat of the Steller and Bering Glaciers caused First Berg Lake to join with Second Berg and Third Berg Lakes to form one lake now called Berg Lake. See also Fifth Lake.

Berg Lakes: two lakes, each about 3 mi. across, at 1961 terminus of Steller Glacier, 1 mi. SE of Doughton Peak and 66 mi. E of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°25' N, 145°51' W; (map 65). Descriptive collective name used by prospectors and reported by G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1905. Originally there were five lakes locally called First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Lakes, as shown on a 1908 USGS map by E. C. Hamilton. A 1961 USGS map shows only two lakes, Berg Lake and Fifth Lake, as a result of the recent retreat of the Steller and Bering Glaciers and the enlargement and joining of the original five.

Bergman: locality, site of village on N bank of Koyukuk River NE of its junc. with Kanuti River, 7.5 mi. SE of Allakaket, Hogatza High.; 66°30' N, 152°53' W; (map 117). Var. Burgeman.

Named by prospectors for the operator of the trading post; reported in 1899 by T. G. Gerdine (in Schrader, 1900, pl. 60), USGS. The locality maintained some prominence during the height of the Koyukuk gold rush because it was a transfer point for supplies and was situated near the head of navigation for the larger riverboats on the Koyukuk. Bergman is shown as abandoned on a 1913 map.

Bergman Creek: stream, flows SE 10 mi. to Koyukuk River 5 mi. NE of its junc. with Kanuti River, 7.4 mi. SW of Allakaket, Hogatza High.; 66°30' N, 152°53' W; BGN 1944; (map 117). Var. Pickartz Creek.

Local name obtained at Hughes and Allakaket by Orth in 1956; named for the settlement of Bergman that formerly existed at the stream's mouth. It was earlier known as "Pickartz Creek," as shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. Pickartz (Frank?) was one member of the firm of...
Berg Mountain: mountain, 5,633 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.2 mi. NW of head of Girdled Glacier and 66 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°37'10" N, 134°59'40" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Berg Mountain: mountain, 3,930 ft., 16 mi. E of Bergstrom Gulch: ravine, trends SW 1 mi. to Bene Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in Porcupine Bering: locality, at mouth of Bering Creek, on St. Elias Mts.; 57°48'10" N, 136°23'30" W; (map 9). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerding, USGS.

Berg Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in Porcupine Bering Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Glacier Creek, 6 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.: 64°35'44" N, 165°25'35" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerding, USGS.

Bering Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in Porcupine Bering Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Glacier Creek, 6 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.: 65°12' N, 166°28' W; (map 111). Var. Bering City.

Bering harbor: harbor, on Beaufort Sea coast, extends 2.6 mi., off Jago Lagoon S of Bernard Spit, Arctic Plain; 70°08'40" N, 143°30'01" W; BGN 1961; (map 152). Var. Teddy Bear Harbor.

Bering Lake: lake, see Controller Bay. Bering Lake: lake, 3.5 mi. long, drains E to Bering Haven: bay, see Controller Bay. Bering Lake: lake, 3.5 mi. long, drains E to Bering Haven: bay, see Controller Bay.

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Bering Lake: lake, 3.5 mi. long, drains E to Bering Haven: bay, see Controller Bay. Bering Lake: lake, 3.5 mi. long, drains E to Bering Haven: bay, see Controller Bay.
Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Bermik: locality, in area between Chukchi Sea, North Salt Lagoon, and Elson Lagoon, 4 mi. SW of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°20'30" N, 156°36'00" W; (map 155). Var. Birzhk. Hunting Beach, Parking, Parking, Parking, Parking, Parking. Archaeological excavation indicates that this strategic location has been the site of human occupancy since prehistoric time. The locality's name was also given to an ancient whaling culture. "Bermik" is derived from an Eskimo name more closely rendered "Pirgikh," which was shown as "Perigvik" on Brit. Admiralty Chart 2164, compiled by Master Thomas Hull in 1853. Lt. P. H. Ray published "Bermirk" in 1859 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 144).

Bert Millar Cutoff: water passage, see Bert Millar Cutoff.

Bertomcini Island: barrier island, 0.5 mi. long, in Jones Is., on Beaufort Sea Coast, 4.5 mi. NW of Býchii Point, Arctic Plain; 70°32'10" N, 149°17'45" W; (map 150).

Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 14, 94) after Capt. John Bertomcini, "known as 'Johnny the Painter.'" Capt. Bertomcini commanded the whaling ship Jeannette, on which Leffingwell returned to San Francisco in the fall of 1914.

Bert Point: point of land, in Portage Bay, near head of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak I.; 56°58' N, 153°51' W; BGN 1934; (map 33).

Named in 1934 by USGS "for the triangulation station, 'Bert,' on the point."

Beshborugh Island: island, 1,042 ft. long, in Norton Sound, 11 mi. W of the mainland and 36 mi. SW of Christmas Mt., Nunato Hills; 64°07'45" N, 161°18'30" W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 106). Var. Beshborough Island.

Named on September 12, 1778, by Capt. James Cook (1765, v. 2, p. 479), RN, who published it as "Beshborough Island."

Beshora Bay: bright, 6.4 mi. across, on NW shore of Cook Inlet, between Granite Point and North Foreland, 6 mi. SW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°01'45" N, 151°11'00" W; BGN 1916; (map 70).

Tanana Indian name meaning "coal" published in 1916 by USGS.

Bessie Peak: stream, flows W 3 mi. to Yankee Cove, on E shore of Favorite Channel, 26 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°35'30" N, 134°54'00" W; (map 11).

Name published in 1912 by USGS (Knopf, 1912a, pi. 5), and probably derived from the Bessie Mine located near this stream.

Bessie Creek: stream, flows NW 24 mi. to North Mouth Arolik River, 43 mi. N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°38' N, 161°45' W; (map 53).

Name published in 1921 by USGS.

Bessie No. 5 Dredge Camp: village, pop. 54 (1950), at junct. of Osborn Creek and St. Michaels Creek, 8 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°33' N, 165°09' W; (map 94).

Site of a mining camp; name published in 1956 by USGS.

Bessie Peak: mountain, 3,915 ft. on Etoio I., Alex. Arch.; 56°16'00" N, 132°29'45" W; (map 6).

Bessy Slough: stream, anabranch, heads at Lowden Slough, flows NW 1.6 mi. to Yukon River, 40 ft. E. of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°40' N, 136°45' W; (map 97).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Besziviit Lake: lake, 1.1 mi. across, S of Nayukok River, 19 mi. NW of Hochandochta Mtn., Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°39'10" N, 135°28'20" W; (map 107).

Koyukan Indian name obtained at Hualia in 1956 by Orth.

Betrov Rock: rock, 400 ft. long, between Culf of Beth, Lake; 55°35'50" N, 133°37'15" W; (map 4).

Named in 1925 by US&CGS; derived from the second letter of the Greek alphabet.

Betchareff, Mount: peak; see Becharof, Mount.

Betchareff Lake: lake, see Becharof Lake.

Betchevinkoi Cap: point of land, see Bechevin Point.

Betchevinkoi, Portt: bay, see Bechevin Bay.

Beth, Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. across, 15 mi. N of Anchorage, between Fish and Goose Creeks, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°26' N, 149°49' W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Bethel: town, pop. 1,258, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 90 mi. SW of Aniak and 83 mi. S of Nigu and Esquibel Rivers, 53°56'50" N, 155°35'15" W; (map 4).

Named in 1901 for Capt. James Bettes of Valdez by Grant and Higgins (1913, pls. 1, 2).

USGS. This seems to be the same lake reported in 1899 by miners in the area for Gordon C. Bettles of the firm Pickarts. Bettles, River extends NW-SE 20 mi. between Lake Nerka and Lake Kolik, 43 mi. N of Dillingham, Kilkuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°40' N, 158°45' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Var. Beverley Lake, Cho-kwok-stchu-luk, Lake Nushagak.


Beverley Cove: cove, 0.4 mi. across, on W coast of Adak I., E end of Expedition Harbor in Bay of Islands, Aleutian Is.; 51°47'50" N, 176°43'20" W; (map 17). Var. Blattman Cove.

Named in 1936 by the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office, for Lt. Beverley Kinnon, USN. See Beverley Point.

Beverley Point: point of land, on W coast of Adak I., E point of entrance to Expedition Harbor in Bay of Islands, Aleutian Is.; 51°47'50" N, 176°43'20" W; (map 17). Var. Blattman Point.

Named in 1936 by the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office, for Lt. Beverley Kinnon, USN, one of the officers of the schooner Fenimore Cooper during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1835.

Beverley Creek: stream, heads at 65°04' N, 145°54' W, flows SE 16 mi. to Charley River.
Big Branch Bay: bay, 0.5 mi. across, empties into Branch Bay, 9 mi. NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°16'48" N, 134°50'30" W; (map 5).

Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF strainer Alba-iron, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 positively identified.

Big Branch Rock: rock, 0.1 mi. across, in Branch Bay, 4 mi. SW of Deshka Point, 64°48' N, 158°59' W; (map 107).

Local descriptive name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Big Canoe Creek: stream, flows SW 28 mi. to North Fork Chukchi River, 7 mi. NW of that stream's junc. with Middle Fork Chukchi River and 19 mi. S of Chukchi, Brooks Ra. 64°28'30" N, 143°50'30" W; (map 101).

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader (1900b, pl. 60), USGS.

Big Delta: village, pop. 50, at junc. of Delta and Tanana Rivers, 73 mi. SW of Fairbanks; 64°09'30" N, 145°50'30" W; (map 120).

Local descriptive name reported in 1934 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Big Duck Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, 8 mi. NE of Bear Mt. and 40 mi. W of Midnight Hill Porcupine Plt.; 66°07' N, 142°21' W; (map 120).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. It may be a form of transliteration of an Indian name.

Big Eightmile Island: island, in Yukon River, 44 mi. SW of Natalu, Koyukuk Low.; 64°08' N 158°40' W; (map 97).

Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Big Eldorado Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mts., flows NW 2.2 mi. to Chavola Creek 6 mi. SE of that stream's junc. with Chisana River. Alaska Ra.; 62°20' N, 141°57' W; (map 84).

Prospectors' name reported by Brooks (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 204), USGS.
Big Joe Creek: stream, flows S 3 mi. to Big Creek, 7 mi. SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°25' N, 148°20' W; (map 123).

Big John: bay, extends E 4 mi. to Keku Strait, 14 mi. SE of Kake, on W coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°48' N, 133°43' W; (map 6).

Big John Hill: hill, between Big John Lake and Kalutna River, 14 mi. WNW of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°04' N, 142°11' W; (map 85).

Big John Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, E of Big John Hill, 13 mi. WNW of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°04' N, 142°10' W; (map 85).

Big Joe Creek: stream, flows W 5 mi. to Big John Bay, 15 mi. SE of Kake, on W coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°48'50" N, 133°41'00" W; (map 6).

Big Joe Creek: stream, flows 5 mi. to Big John Bay, 15 mi. SE of Kake, on W coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°48'50" N, 133°41'00" W; (map 6).

Big Joe Creek: stream, flows S 3 mi. to Big Creek, 7 mi. SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°25' N, 148°20' W; (map 123).

Big Joe Creek: stream, flows S 3 mi. to Big Creek, 7 mi. SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°25' N, 148°20' W; (map 123).

Big John: bay, extends E 4 mi. to Keku Strait, 14 mi. SE of Kake, on W coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°48' N, 133°43' W; (map 6).

Big John Hill: hill, between Big John Lake and Kalutna River, 14 mi. WNW of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°04' N, 142°11' W; (map 85).

Big John Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, E of Big John Hill, 13 mi. WNW of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°04' N, 142°10' W; (map 85).

Big Joe Creek: stream, flows W 5 mi. to Big John Bay, 15 mi. SE of Kake, on W coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°48'50" N, 133°41'00" W; (map 6).

Big Joe Creek: stream, flows S 3 mi. to Big Creek, 7 mi. SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°25' N, 148°20' W; (map 123).

Big John: bay, extends E 4 mi. to Keku Strait, 14 mi. SE of Kake, on W coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°48' N, 133°43' W; (map 6).

Big John Hill: hill, between Big John Lake and Kalutna River, 14 mi. WNW of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°04' N, 142°11' W; (map 85).

Big John Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, E of Big John Hill, 13 mi. WNW of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°04' N, 142°10' W; (map 85).

Big Joe Creek: stream, flows W 5 mi. to Big John Bay, 15 mi. SE of Kake, on W coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°48'50" N, 133°41'00" W; (map 6).

Big John: bay, extends E 4 mi. to Keku Strait, 14 mi. SE of Kake, on W coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°48' N, 133°43' W; (map 6).

Big John Hill: hill, between Big John Lake and Kalutna River, 14 mi. WNW of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°04' N, 142°11' W; (map 85).

Big John Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, E of Big John Hill, 13 mi. WNW of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°04' N, 142°10' W; (map 85).

Big Joe Creek: stream, flows W 5 mi. to Big John Bay, 15 mi. SE of Kake, on W coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°48'50" N, 133°41'00" W; (map 6).

Big Joe Creek: stream, flows S 3 mi. to Big Creek, 7 mi. SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°25' N, 148°20' W; (map 123).

Big John: bay, extends E 4 mi. to Keku Strait, 14 mi. SE of Kake, on W coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°48' N, 133°43' W; (map 6).

Big John Hill: hill, between Big John Lake and Kalutna River, 14 mi. WNW of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°04' N, 142°11' W; (map 85).

Big John Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, E of Big John Hill, 13 mi. WNW of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°04' N, 142°10' W; (map 85).

Big Joe Creek: stream, flows W 5 mi. to Big John Bay, 15 mi. SE of Kake, on W coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°48'50" N, 133°41'00" W; (map 6).
Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.:  60°30'15" N, 150°43'15" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Big Moose Creek:  stream, see Moose Creek.

Big Mosquito Creek:  stream, flows SE 5 mi. to Crooked Creek, 5 mi. N of Medicine Lake and 21 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°35' N, 144°30' W; (map 104).  Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographer.

Big Mountain:  mountain, "(6,750 feet high), on the mainland, east of Stikine river and near the international boundary. So called on recent Coast Survey charts" (Baker, 1906, p. 131).

Big Mountain:  mountain, 2,161 ft., on S shore of Iliamna Lake, 28 mi. SW of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°23'30" N, 155°13'30" W; (map 51).

Reported in 1909 on a USGS manuscript map.

Big Mountain:  mountain, 2,333 ft., 28 mi. NW of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plat.; 66°24' N, 141°36' W; (map 120).

Local descriptive name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Big Mud River:  stream, flows SW 43 mi. to 24 mi. NW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Penin. High.; 65°11' N, 143°56' W; (map 110).  Vari. Ptarmigan Creek.


Prospectors' name reported as "Ptarmigan Creek" in 1901 by T. G. Gerdlie (in Collier, 1902, pi. 12), USGS.

Big Ptarmigan Creek:  stream, see Ptarmigan Creek.

Big Rat Lake:  lake, 1,500 ft. long, between Devils and Lower Horsehoe Lakes, 23 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°15'20" N, 148°11'00" W; (map 118).  Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Big Rat Lake:  lake, 1.5 mi. long, 3.5 mi. NW of Graphite Lake and 22 mi. W of Coleen Mtn., Yukon Flats; 67°08' N, 143°36' W; (map 121).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Big Rivers:  stream, flows SW 4.7 mi. to Unimak Pass, 2 mi. NW of Scotch Cap, on SW coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°25'14" N, 164°50'43" W; (map 24).

Descriptive name published in 1943 by AMS.

Big River:  river, flows S 7 mi. to Stepovak Bay, on S coast of Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 55°51' N, 158°45' W; (map 27).

Name published by USGS in 1916 Alaska Coast Pilot.

Big River:  stream, heads 7.4 mi. W of Kuguyak Volcano, in Katmai National Monument, on NE coast of Alaska Peninsula, flows E 20 mi. to Shelikof Strait, 46 mi. NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°36'30" N, 153°53'30" W; (map 43).

Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Big River:  stream, heads at Beare Glacier terminus and flows SW 7.5 mi. to Gulf of Alaska, 2 mi. NW of Icy Cape and 76 mi. NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°58' N, 141°46' W; (map 47).

Local descriptive name published in 1913 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Big River:  stream, flows NE and SE through Big River Lakes 23 mi. to Redoubt Bay, Cook Inlet, 28 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°39'30" N, 152°02'30" W; (map 62).  Vari. Katnu River.

Local descriptive name reported in USGS in 1958.

Big River:  stream, flows NW and S 20 mi. to Kashunuk River, 44 mi. W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°48'30" N, 163°25'15" W; (map 74).

Local name obtained in 1951 from G. A. Sheppard at Mountain Village by USGS.


Local descriptive name reported in 1909 by Maddren (1910, pl. 1), USGS.  The name is a translation of the Eskimo name "Kwikpak."

Big Rock:  rock, in Marmot Bay, 3.7 mi. E of Alfanguk, Kodiak I.; 58°01'08" N, 152°40'00" W; (map 43).  Vari. Bouldie River, Kamen Bobolyu.


Big Rock:  rock, in Cook Inlet, 1 mi. SE of Pom- eroy I. and 18 mi. N of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°36'45" N, 153°20'40" W; (map 51).  Descriptive name published in 1913 by USGS.

Big Rock Mountain:  mountain, 3,073 ft., 5 mi. N of Little Rock Mtn. and 34 mi. NW of Christian, Brooks Ra.; 67°42' N, 146°09' W; (map 122).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Big Rose Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, in Peril Strait, 0.4 mi. NE of Rapid Point, 29 mi. N of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°27'20" N, 153°32'-30" W; (map 9).

Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, probably for the U.S.S. Rose.

Big Rusty Creek:  stream, flows NW 2 mi. to White Creek, 70 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°11' N, 147°18' W; (map 87).

Named relative to neighboring Rusty Creek; published in 1960 by USGS.

Big Saint Michael Canal:  water course, see Saint Michael Canal.


Local name reported in 1961 by USGS.

Big Salmon Fork Tonina River: stream, see Big Salmon Fork.

Big Salmon River:  stream, see Tairku River.

Big Salt Creek:  stream, see Big Salt River.

Big Salt Lake: expanse, extends NE 8 mi., off Klaskan and Shinaku Inlets, W coast of Prince of Wales I., 2 mi. NE of Klaskan, Alex. Arch.; 55°37'45" N, 133°00'15" W; (map 4).  Vari. Klawan Inlet.
Big Salt River

Name published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 213) considered part of Klawak Inlet in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 141). See Klawak Inlet.

Big Salt River: stream, heads at 65°42' N, 150°51' W, flows NE 40 mi. to Yukon River, 30 mi. NE of Rampart, Kokrines-Hodzana High; 65°51' N, 145°54' W; (map 105). Var. Big Salt Creek.

Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Big Sands: shoal, 3 mi. long, in Nushagak Bay between its Middle and West Channels, 22 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low; 58°42'-30' N, 158°33'-45' W; (map 40). Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS. Nushagak Bay shoals are subject to constant change in location and depth.

Big Sandy Creek: stream, heads in Robinson Mt.s and flows SW 2 mi. to Gulf of Alaska, 4 mi. NW of Icy Cape, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°59'-15' N, 141°47'-15' W; (map 47).

Local descriptive name published in 1948 by USGS.

Big Sandy Island: island, see Let Island.

Big Scotty Creek: stream, see Scottie Creek.

Big Sitdown Creek: stream, heads in Canada.

Big Sitdown Creek: stream, see Dry Tok Creek.

Big Timbers: locality, see Big Timber.

Big Timbers: stream, see Dry Tok Creek.

Big Whitefish Island: island, "in Yukon river, at the Palisades. Called Big White Fish island by the Coast Survey in 1898" (Baker, 1906, p. 133).

Big Whitefish Island: island, see Wrangell Island.

Big Windy Creek: stream, flows NE 18 mi. to join Little Yetna River, 32 mi. E of Holikachuk and 32 mi. NW of Flat, Innoko High; 62°53'-00' N, 145°29'-00' W; (map 79).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS. This feature was named "West Arm Perenosa Bay" by USGS in 1925.

Big Whitefish Island: island, see Wrangell Island.

Big Yetna River: stream, flows NE 70 mi. to join Little Yetna River to form Yetna River, 32 mi. E of Holikachuk and 32 mi. NW of Flat, Innoko High; 62°51'-30' N, 158°30'-00' W; (map 79).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Big Yetna River: stream, flows NE 70 mi. to join Little Yetna River to form Yetna River, 32 mi. E of Holikachuk and 32 mi. NW of Flat, Innoko High; 62°51'-30' N, 158°30'-00' W; (map 79).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Big Yetna River: stream, flows NW 7 mi. to Goodhope River, 15 mi. NW of Immuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; 61°47'-00' N, 163°36'-00' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Var. Bilge Water Creek.

So named in 1951 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS, because "throughout the upper course of the creek the current is sluggish and the water is foul-tasting and coffee-brown in color, suggestive of bilge water in a ship's hold."

Bilge Water Creek: stream, see Big Hilce.

Bill Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Dahl Creek in Kogukor River basin, 9 mi. NW of junction of Kogukor and Kuzitini Rivers, Seward Peninsula; 65°20'-00' N, 164°49'-00' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox Jr., dated 1901.

Big Mountain: mountain, 3,194 ft., 1.8 mi. SE of Gould I. near center of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°15'-20' N, 152°34'-20' W; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Local name reported in 1908 by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 3), USGS.

Billings Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Billings Glacier, flows SW 2.5 mi. to Passage Canal, 3.5 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°48'-35' N, 148°37'-10' W; BGN 1970; (map 63).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS. See Billings Glacier.

Billings Glacier: glacier, trends SE 5 mi. to head of Billings Creek, 5.5 mi. NE of Whittier. Chugach Mts.; 60°40'-30' N, 148°35'-45' W; BGN 1970; (map 63).

Named in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 1, 2), USGS, for Commodore Joseph Billings, IRN, an Englishman, who commanded a Russian exploring and surveying expedition in the Bering Sea and North Pacific Ocean in 1791-92.

Billings Head: promontory, on NE coast of Akun I., Krenitzer Is., Aleutian Is.; 54°17'-30' N, 165°28'-40' W; BGN 1939; (map 24).

This named in 1938 by USGS for Commodore Joseph Billings, IRN.

Billings Point: point of land, eastermost point of Perry I., on W side of Lone Passage in Prince William Sound, 30 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°41'-30' N, 147°50'-35' W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Billion Slough: stream, distributary of Talkeenta River, flows SW 0.6 mi. to Susitna River, 1 mi. NW of Talkeenta, Cook Inlet Low; 62°20'-00' N, 150°08'-00' W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Bill Island: island, see Junction Island.

Bill Moore Slough: settlement, see Bill Moore.

Bill Moore: settlement, on left bank of Apollo Pass, 26 mi. NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°57'-00' N, 163°46'-00' W; (map 77). Var. Bill Moore Slough, Bill Moors, Konogokokian."  this was a landing and riverboat wooden yard reported in 1899 by R. J. Forte, USCS & GS. He also gave the Eskimo name, "Konogokokiam," for this locality, implying the existence of an Eskimo camp or village here. Reported as "Bill Moore Slough" with a population of 33 in 1961; 4 in 1963 (Klein, 1966, p. 320).

Bill Moore: settlement, see Bill Moore.

Bill Point: point of land, N tip of Whitney I., 0.6 mi. SW of McNairy Point and 70 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mt.s.; 57°15'-10' N, 133°32'-30' W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1891 by USCS & GS.

Billy Creek: stream, flows E and SW 11 mi. to Caribou Creek, 51 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°57'-35' N, 147°46'-00' W; (map 69).

Named in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA, for his Indian guide "Billy."

Billy Creek: stream, flows E and SW 11 mi. to Caribou Creek, 51 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°57'-35' N, 147°46'-00' W; (map 69).

Named in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA, for his Indian guide "Billy."

Billy Creek: stream, flows SW 23 mi. to Tanana River, 42 mi. NW of Tok, Yukon-Tanana High; 63°43'-25' N, 144°02'-30' W; BGN 1961; (map 86). Var. George Creek.

Local name reported in 1958 by R. E. Isto, USGS. See George Creek.
Bimahyook Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Sweepsakes Creek, 7 mi. of Haycock, Seward Peninsula. High., 63°18' N, 161°10' W; (map 109).

Prospectors' name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Billy Creek: stream, flows S 1.7 mi. to Big Lake, 23 mi. W of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°30' N, 149°23' W; (map 123).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Billy Goat Creek: stream, heads on Purcell Mts.; 55°01'12" N, 130°32'30" W; BGN 1967; (map 3).

So named in 1956 by USGS "because of numerous goats found in headwaters."


Local name reported in 1912 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Billy Hawk Creek: stream, heads on Purcell Mts., flows SW 18 mi. to join Moose Creek to form California Creek, 35 mi. NE of Flat, Kilbuck, Fidalgo, 33 mi NW of Cordova, Chugach Mt.; 55°00'12" N, 130°32'12" W; BGN 1967; (map 3).

Described by Marshall (1956, p. 72) as "the gorge surrounded by the fabulous series of needled pinnacles, we called 'Binnyanatkuk,' the Eskimo word synonymous with 'absolute perfection of beauty.'" Eroneously published by USGS as "Binnyanatkuk Creek."

Binnyanaktuk Creek: stream, flows S 3.5 mi. from Midnight Mtn. to Clear River, 30 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°49'30" N, 150°31'30" W; (map 124). Var. Pinny-anaktuk.

Bingo Mountain: mountain, 2,015 ft., on Annette I., S of Nunnis Mtn., 7 mi. N of Metlakatla, Alex. Arch.; 55°13'48" N, 131°33'00" W; (map 3).

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Bingakwakamute River: stream, see Binajoaksmiut River.

Bingtatatuk Creek: stream, flows 2 mi. from Patricia Point, on N coast of Agatustu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°28’40" N, 173°35’30" E; (map 13).

Listed in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot. A binnacle is a case, box, or stand containing a ship's compass and a lamp.

Binningarat: sand dunes, 11 mi. SE of Unalaska village, on NE coast of Nunivak I.; 60°20’15" N, 165°53’45" W; (map 57). Ex. name obtained in 1949 by USGS.


Binkleys Slough: stream, flows SW 1.3 mi. to mouth of Sitkine River on S coast of Farm 1., 9 mi. N of Wrangell, Coast Mt.; 56°36’25" N, 132°26’35" W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Binnacite Bays: bay, extends S 2 mi. from Patricia Point, on N coast of Agatustu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°28’40” N, 173°35’30” E; (map 13).

Listed in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot. A binnacle is a case, box, or stand containing a ship's compass and a lamp.

Binninganuk Creek: stream, flows S 3.5 mi. from Midnight Mtn. to Clear River, 30 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°49’30" N, 150°31’30" W; (map 124). Var. Pinny-anaktuk.

Described by Marshall (1956, p. 72) as "the gorge surrounded by the fabulous series of needled pinnacles, we called 'Binnyanatkuk,' the Eskimo word synonymous with 'absolute perfection of beauty.'" Eroneously published by USGS as "Binnyanatkuk Creek."

Binowarat: sand dunes, 11 mi. SE of Unalaska village, on NE coast of Nunivak I.; 60°20’15” N, 165°53’45” W; (map 57).

Ex. name obtained in 1949 by USGS.


In 1790 Martin Sauer recorded the Aleut name "Sidanek"; in 1826 Lt. Sarichev (map 14 dated 1792), IRN, published "Sexlo" Sedanka" or "Sedanka Village"; Father Veniamin (1840, v. 1, p. 185) wrote the Aleut name "Ugyug." In 1888 USBF recorded...
Biorka Cape

"Burka," which Baker (1906, p. 133) published "Biorka," from the Norwegian Bjerk Ø or Swedish Björk Ø, meaning "Birk Island.

Biorka Cape: point of land, see Cape Sedanka.

Biorka Channel: water passage, main pass through Necker Is., just SE of Biorka Is., off W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°50' N, 135°30' W; BGN 1926; (map 5). Var. Dangerous Channel.

Named in 1926 by USCGS after this island. Is probably the feature named "Dangerous Channel" by United States naval officers in 1879-80.

Biorka Island: island, 2.5 mi. across, 15 mi. SW of Sitka, in Necker Is., off W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°51' N, 135°32' W; BGN 1921; (map 5). Var. South Island, Wadris.

Named in 1805 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN: published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Ostrov Biorka" or "Biorka Island." In 1805 it was called "South Island" by Capt. U. T. Lisianskiy, IRN.

Biorka Island: islna, see Sedanka Island.

Biorka Reef: reef, extends NW 2 mi. off NW coast of Biorka I., on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°52' N, 135°36' W; BGN 1897; (map 5). Var. Biorka Rock.

Named by W. H. Dall, USCGS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 148) as "Biorka Rock.

Biorka Rock: reef, see Biorka Reef.

Birch Lake: lake, see Dalthalmand Lake.

Birch Beach: beach, 0.5 mi. long, on N coast of Attu I., at mouth of Diehlm Creek in Blonde Cove, Aleetian Is.; 52°58'40" N, 172°58'15" E; (map 13).

Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1946 by AMS.

Birch Waste siltite, pop. 52, on right bank of Lower Mouth Birch Creek, 26.5 mi. SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats: 66°15'40" N, 145°48'45" W; (map 119).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Birch Creek: stream, see Bensendeleben Mts., flows NW 17 mi. to Kuzitrin River, 39 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Sheward Penin. High.; 65°20' N, 164°21' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Birch Creek: stream, heads in Bensendeleben Mts., flows NW 15 mi. to Kuzitrin River, 39 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Sheward Penin. High.; 65°20' N, 164°21' W; (map 110).

Named by prospectors; published by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 4).

Birch Creek: stream, heads at junction of Parnigan and Bates Creeks and flows N 150 mi. to divide into Lower and Upper Mouths Birch Creek, its distributaries, before entering the Yukon River SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats: 66°16'30" N, 145°50'20" W; (map 119).

Var. Nokotcargut, Tohwun-nukakat.

Named by traders of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Yukon in the mid-1800's. Its Indian name, applied to its Upper Mouth, was reported to be "Tohwun-nukakat," and the "Nokotcargut" reported by the Western Union Telegraph expedition in 1867 probably applies to its Lower Mouth. Gold was discovered on this stream in 1891.

Birch Creek: stream, heads in lake, in Hogatza Flats, flows W 6 mi. to Hogatza River, 24 mi. NW of Hugnus. Hogatza High.; 65°18' N, 154°49' W; (map 116).

Partial translation of an Indian name, "K'iychik-Tteth-ze-pan-im," reported to mean "stream among the birch"; recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Ort. This name is also used for the next stream south and seems to function more as a descriptive term.

Birch Creek: stream, flows W 4 mi. to Flat Creek, 6 mi. SE of Wild Lake, and 34 mi. W of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°27' N, 151°23' W; BGN 1922; (map 124).

Local name in general use since 1904; reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Birch Creek: stream, see Bullion Creek.

Birch Creek: stream, see Parnigan Creek.

Birch Creek Slough: stream, anabranch of Susitna River, flows S 5 mi., 3 mi. S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°13'30" N, 150°06'30" W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Birches locality, on N shore of Yukon River, W of mouth of Montana Creek. 7 mi. SE of Gold Mtn. and 15 mi. WSW of Kallands, Koomines-Hodzana High.; 65°48'10" N, 153°33'30" W; (map 107).

Telegraph station, now abandoned, established in 1903 by the U.S. Army Signal Corps. Named for nearby Birches Creek.

Birches Creek: stream, flows SSW 5 mi. to Yukon River, 1 mi. W of locality of Birches and 16 mi. WSW of Kallands, Koomines-Hodzana High.; 65°07'30" N, 153°50'00" W; (map 107).

Local name published as "Birch Creek" in 1898 by USCGS.

Birch Gulch: ravine, extends N 0.5 mi. from Hidden Creek, 1.2 mi. NW of Greens Head and 7,5 mi. N of Medofra, Kilbuck-Kukwokim Mts.; 63°13' N, 154°46' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 5), USGS.

Birch Hill: hill, 100 ft., on NW coast of Kenai Penin., 39 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°55' N, 150°45' W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Birch Hill: hill, 1,050 ft., 2.7 mi. NE of Fairybanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; BGN 1939; 64°51'50" N, 147°38'25" W; (map 100).

Local name reported in 1939 by P. S. Smith, USGS. The crest of the hill is the location of the initial point of the Fairbanks meridian.


Local name published in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Birch Hill: hill, 1,010 ft., on E bank of Koyukuk River, 7 mi. SE of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66°57' N, 151°27' W; (map 117).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Birch Hill: mountain, 1,202 ft., 2 mi. W of Yukon River and 30 mi. SW of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64°53' N, 158°14' W; (map 97).

Rivers pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Birch Hill Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 1.5 mi. SE of Birch Hill and 7.5 mi. E of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66°55'30" N, 151°24'00" W; (map 117).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Birch Hills: hills, 1400-1665 ft., 5 mi. apart, each hill about 3 mi. long, S and W of Taylor River, 45 mi. SE of Medofra and 73 mi. E of McGrath, Kukwokim Low.; 62°58'41" N, 153°02'30" W; (map 80).

Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Birch Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 2.5 mi. N of Swan Lake and 28 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°43'30" N, 150°31'30" W; (map 62).

Named about 1953 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Birch Lake: lake, 600 ft. across, 5.2 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°08'45" N, 149°56'05" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Birch Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, 1.2 mi. SW of Dog Lake and 7.3 mi. SE of Northway, Alaska Ra.; 62°52' N, 141°47' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Birch Lake: lake, 1.7 mi. across, 28 mi. NW of Big Delta, E of Tanana River, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°20' N, 147°10' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Birch Lake: lake, 2 mi. S. of Coffee Can Lake and 22 mi. SW of Roundabout Mtn., Koyukuk Low.; 65°16' N, 155°56' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Hulsia in 1954-55 by USGS.

Birch Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, between Bear and Lily Lakes, 16 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°17'20" N, 147°56'15" W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Birch Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, S of Salmon Village and 37 mi. SE of Chaltikytis, Porcupine Plat.; 66°22' N, 142°37' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Birch Lakes: lake, two, in Nulitna River flat, extend NE-SW mi., 26 mi. NW of Roundabout Mtn., Koyukuk Low.; 65°47' N, 157°09' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Hulsia in 1954-55 by USGS.

Birch Lakes: lake, see Tontehaimund Lake.

Birch Slough: stream, flows NW 14 mi. to Tuluk- Birch, Alaska Ra.; 62°34'25" N, 150°53'10" W; (map 81). Prospector's name published by Capps (1913, pl. 2), USGS.

Birch Creek: stream, heads in SE end of Chugach Mts., flows SW 16 mi. to Turnagain Arm, 5.5 mi. NW of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°58'25" N, 149°28'10" W; (map 63). Name used by local miners; reported by Mendenhall (1900a, p. 320), USGS.

Birch Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows SE 3.5 mi. to Peters Creek, 30 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°34'25" N, 150°53'10" W; (map 81). Prospector's name published by Capps (1913, pl. 2), USGS.

Birch Creek: stream, flows SE 0.7 mi. to Little Derby Creek, on shore of Norton Sound, 6 mi. SE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°28'12" N, 165°12'15" W; (map 94). Prospector's name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Birch Creek: stream, flows W 2 mi. to Niikhlik Creek, N of its junction with Ogotoruk, 85.5 mi. E of Clam Gulch; 65°16'55" N, 156°39'35" W; BGN 1967; (map 129). Named in 1962 by Project Chariot personnel.

Birch Creek Pass: pass, 2,100 ft., on N tributary of Birch Creek, 5 mi. W of Moraine Pass and 20 mi. SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°05'40" N, 149°20'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 69). Local name reported in 1939 by USGS.

Birch Glacier: glacier, trends NW 0.7 mi., on N slope of Birch Peak, 24 mi. SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°00'45" N, 149°17'30" W; (map 69). Local name obtained in 1960 by USGS.

Birch Island: island, 0.7 mi. long, on SE coast of Unimak I. S of Ikatan Penin., Aleutian Is.; 54°40'00" N, 163°17'20" W; (map 25). Var. Pitchie Island, Ostrov Pitchiy.

Birch Island: island, 0.7 mi. long, on SE coast of Unimak I. S of Ikatan Penin., Aleutian Is.; 54°49' N, 159°46' W; (map 26). Var. Petitski, Ptichnie, Ptchnoi, Pitchin.

Birch Island: island, 250 ft., long, between Felice Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, 0.5 mi. E of Cat I., Alex. Arch.; 55°10'35" N, 131°13'30" W; (map 3).

Stop on The Alaska RR. reported in 1940 by USGS. Name derived from nearby Bird Point.


This name appears to be an English translation of a Russian translation of an Aleut name meaning "bird" or "of the birds." The Russian name was "M[ys] Pitchir" [from Pittia]; published on the 1848 Russian Hydro. Dept. Chart 1400, and the Aleut name, reported by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 324), IRN, was "Satanna," meaning "des oiseaux."

Bird Cape: point of land, see Bird Point.

Bird Creek: stream, heads in SE end of Chugach Mts., flows SW 16 mi. to Turnagain Arm, 5.5 mi. NW of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°58'25" N, 149°28'10" W; (map 63). Local name obtained at Hulsia in 1954-55 by USGS.

Bird Rocks: rock, 0.4 mi. across, 1.2 mi. NE of Kodiak, on NE coast of Kodiak I.; 57°47'05" N, 132°22'03" W; (map 34). Var. Ostrov Ptichir, Ptichiy Island.

Translation of the name "Ostrov Ptichiy," published by Sarichov (1826, map 16), IRN.

Bird Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in Favorite Channel, 2.4 mi. NW of Pearl Harbor and 20 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°29' N, 134°51' W; (map 11). Var. Bird Islet.

Named by Capt. L. A. Beardale, USN, in 1880 and published in 1883 on USCGS Chart 728.

Bird Islet: island, see Bird Island.

Bird Lake: lake, 1.1 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 4 mi. S of Point Possession and 43 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°48'40" N, 150°24'30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Bird Peak: mountain, 5,505 ft., 5 mi. NW of Birdwood and 23 mi. SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°00'00" N, 149°17'00" W; BGN 1964; (map 69). Named in 1963 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska. Name derived from Bird Creek which makes a half-circle around this mountain.


Bird Point: point of land, on N side of Turnagain Arm, 0.5 mi. SW of Bird, 3 mi. NE of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°55'45" N, 149°21'45" W; (map 63). Var. Hunters Point.

Local name reported in 1898 by Capt. Glenn (in Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, map), USA.

Bird Reef: reef, in N entrance to Fort Graham, on SW coast of Kenai Penin., 8 mi. SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°23'15" N, 151°55'00" W; (map 50). Named in 1910 by USCGS.

Bird Rock: island, 0.4 mi. across, 1.2 mi. W of Bird Cape, in Bering Sea, off NW Amchitka I., Rat Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°39'55" N, 178°38'00" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Var. Bird Rocks.

Name shown on recent maps and charts of Amchitka Island. The name "Bird Rocks" was reported in 1935 U.S. Navy Survey Expedition.

Bird Rock: island, 0.3 mi. across, 2.5 mi. NE of tip of Cape Newenham, in Kuskokwim Bay, 7 mi. W of Castle Rock, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58°40' N, 162°06' W; (map 39). Var. Seal Rock.

Local name reported in 1948 by USGS. The name "Seal Rock" was published in the 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 95).
Bird Rock: rock, in Bechevin Bay, at SW end of Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 54°52'30" N, 163°20'50" W; (map 29).

Name published in 1912 by USC&GS.

Bird Rock: rock, at SW end of Storm Is., in Stephens Passage, 1.5 mi. NW of Cape Fanshaw and 68 mi. NE of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°12'30" N, 133°35'30" W; (map 8).

Named by USC&GS and published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 146).

Bird Rock: rock, between Spiridon and Uyak Bays, 4 mi. NE of Harvester I., on NW coast on Kodiak I.; 57°41'40" N, 153°54'30" W; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Bird Rocks: rocks, extend 1,000 ft. in Cordova Bay near entrance to Klakas Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°53' N, 132°27' W; (map 1).

Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Bird Rocks: rocks, see Porpoe Rocks.

Birdnest Bay: bay, 0.2 mi. across, on W coast of Baranof I., between No Thorough and Camp Coogan Bays, 4.5 mi. SE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°00'45" N, 135°14'15" W; (map 9).

Var. Kadiatkania Bay.

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS. It was called "Kadiatkan Bay" by Samuel Milletich in 1879; according to R. N. De Armond this is "said to be a Russian family name."

Birnirk: locality, see Bernirk.

Birthday Pass: pass, 1,200 ft., on ridge between Awuna and Kiqialik Rivers, 125 mi. SE of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69°08' N, 156°39' W; BGN 1925; (map 143).

So named by members of the 1924 USGS Expedition, "because two men of our field party had birthdays on the day of our portage over pass at head."

Birthday Gulch: ravine, trends SE 0.8 mi. to St. Michaels Creek, 7 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°31'20" N, 165°08'30" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Birthday Pass: pass, 1,200 ft., on ridge between Awuna and Kiqialik Rivers, 125 mi. SE of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69°15' N, 156°36' W; BGN 1925; (map 143).

Named by members of the 1924 USGS Expedition; recorded on a 1924 fieldsheet by R. K. Lynt. See Birthday Creek.

Biscuit Knob: hill, 848 ft., near Biscuit Lagoon, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex Arch.; 54°53'45" N, 132°19'45" W; BGN 1922; (map 1).

Recorded on a 1911 manuscript map by USFS; published in 1922 by USC&GS.

Biscuit Lagoon: estuary, extends NE 2.5 mi. off Hunter Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°55' N, 132°19' W; (map 1).

Name derived from "Biscuit Knob"; published by USGS in 1948.

Bishop Creek: stream, on S coast of Alaska Penin., flows SE 2 mi. to Albatross Anchorage in Balboa Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°36'00" N, 160°36'30" W; (map 28).

Named in 1914 by E. L. Jones, USBF.

Bishop Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 3.2 mi. to Egegik Bay, 4.5 mi. NW of Egegik, on N coast of Alaska Penin., 36 mi. SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°14'30" N, 157°29'40" W; (map 9).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Bishop Creek: stream, flows NW 35 mi. to Pilot Mtn. Slough, 24 mi. E. of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°45' N, 157°18' W; (map 97).

Local name reported in 1948 by USGS; named after Bishop Rock.

Bishop Lake: lake, 2,800 ft. long, S of Bishop Creek, 19 mi. NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°18'50" N, 151°25'15" W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Bishop Point: point of land, on NW coast of Unalaska I., 19 mi. NW of Unalaska, Aleutian Is.; 53°58'25" N, 166°57'00" W; BGN 1938; (map 23).

Named by USGS in 1938 for Father Ioann Veniaminov who served as a priest on Unalaska Island and made weather observations there from 1825-34. He published a geography of the district in 1840 and was made Bishop of Russian America that same year.

Bishop Point: point of land, at S end of Taku Inlet, on Stephens Passage, 4.8 mi. SE of Dupont and 12 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°12'10" N, 134°08'45" W; (map 11). Var. Point Salisbury.

This point of land was named "Point Salisbury" in 1794 by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 278), RN, for the Bishop of Salisbury. W. H. Dall, changed the name to Bishop in 1883 because the name "Point Salisbury" was accidently transferred on Vancouver's chart to another point 3 miles to the west. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8), IRN, located the point in the right place, but all other charts took the location from the Vancouver chart.

Bishop Rock: hill, 300 ft., on right bank of Yukon River, 23 mi. NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°49' N, 157°22' W; (map 97). Var. Bishops Mountain, Seagull Bluff.

Local name reported in 1902 by A. J. Collier, USGS. So called because Roman Catholic Archbishop Seaghar of Oregon was murdered near here in 1864; "by a half-breed attendant, when engaged upon a missionary prospecting journey in the winter. A memorial cross was erected by the Jesuit Fathers of Nulato * * * on this hill (Stuck, 1917, p. 164).

Bishop Rock: rock, in Latouche Pass, off NE coast of Evans I., 14 mi. NE of Chenega Chugach Mts.; 60°06'15" N, 147°53'15" W; (map 65).

Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4) USGS.

Bishop Rock Island: island, in Yukon River, 1.2 mi. SW of Bishop Rock, 21 mi. NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°50' N, 157°27' W; (map 97).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1949 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Bishops Mountain: hill, see Bishop Rock.

Bismarck Creek: stream, flows S 6 mi. to Willow Creek, 3.3 mi. E. of its junct. with George River, 31 mi. SE of Flat, Kulkib-Bukukwok Mtns.; 62°20'45" N, 157°03'30" W; (map 79).


Bismarck Mountain: mountain, 2,610 ft., 15 mi. N of Shungnak, Brooks Ra.; 67°04' N, 157°16' W; (map 126).

Prospectors' name reported in 1919 by USGS.

Bismarck: locality, see Bismut.

Bison Gulch: ravine, heads in Mount McKinley National Park, trends NE 1.5 mi. to Nenana River, 5.3 mi. NW of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Ra.; 63°48'28" N, 148°56'30" W; BGN 1965; (map 87).

Named in 1965 by Alaska Dept. of Highways because "bison are being domesticated at nearby Lignite." See Iceworm Gulch.

Bison Hill: mountain, see Faint Mountain.

Bitchevinskoi: bay, see Bechevin Bay.

Bitishitena: mountains, see Bittuhini Moutains.

Bitter Creek: stream, heads on Sheep Mtn., flows NW 3 mi. to Caribou Creek, 53 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°51'S5' N, 147°35'45" W; BGN 1960; (map 69).

So named in 1936 by USGS because its waters are bitter from mineralization.

Bitters Creek: stream, flows NW and SW 6.2 mi. to Tanana River, 14 mi. NW of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°09' N, 142°06' W; (map 85).

Local name reported in 1953 by USGS.
Black and Tan Glacier: glacier, in Tordrillo Mts., trends N 10 mi. to its terminus at Black and Black Bay: bay, extends N 3 mi., W of Black Blirk Bay: bay, see Bluefox Bay.


Biulaioilocta: stream, see Biula River.

Bitrii River: stream, flows SW 6.5 mi. to Koyukpinik Range, mountains, see Bitzla Moun- BinUtoil6eta: stream, see Bitzla River.

Biulaioilocta: stream, see Biula River.

Bitrii River: stream, flows SW 6.5 mi. to Koyukpinik Range, mountains, see Bitzla Mountains.

Black Bear Creek: stream, heads in Bear Lake, trends WNW 7 mi. to Black Bear Lake: lake.

Black Bluffs: cliff, 40 ft. high, on S coast of Saint Blackbird Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in Black Capitol Island: island, see Augustine Island.

Blackbird Point: point of land, see Wolf Point.

Blacks Bluffs: cliffs, 40 ft. high, on S coast of Saint Paul I., in Pribilof Is.; 57°07'20" N, 170°16'00" W; (map 5). Var. Drondof Island, Ostrov Drozdov.

This is a translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasilev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published it as "О[стров] Дрондров."

Blackbird Point: point of land, see Wolf Point.

Black Cap Mountain: mountain, 16,390 ft., at head of Kennicott Glacier, 26 mi. NW of McArthur, Wrangell Mts.; BGN 1913; 61°44'00" N, 143°26'00" W; (map 67). Var. Mount Blackburne.

Blackburn, Mount: peak, see Blackburn, Mount.

Blackburn Island: island, 5.5 mi. long, in Yukon River, 50 mi. SE of Unalakleet, Innoko Low.; 63°23'N, 159°26'W; (map 91). Var. Louise Island.

Named after nearby Blackburn; reported about 1916. The earlier name "Louise Island" was named after the steamboat Louise, built in Unalaska in 1895.

Blackburn Island: island, see Eagle Island.

Blackburn Landing: locality, see Blackburn.


Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; so named because "The hill lies on the crest of a ridge underlain by marble; the hill itself, however consists of granite. A heavy cover of lichen gives the granite a black color which contrasts sharply with the surrounding marble when seen from a distance."


Name published on relatively recent maps.

Black Cap Mountain: mountain, 3,321 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, on N shore of Glacier Bay N of Tidal Inlet, 62 mi. NW of Hoohnah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°31'03" N, 136°24'40" W; BGN 1960; (map 10).

Descriptive name given by USGS in 1956 because "the peak is composed of black limestone and the contrast with the color of the flanks of the mountain makes it visible for many miles."

Black Cape: point of land, on E shore of Traders Cove, S coast of Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 52°57'15" N, 168°41'00" W; (map 21). Var. Chornoi, Mys Chornoy.

Translation of the name "Мышь Chornoy"; published by Capt. Tepenkov (1852, map 25), IRN.

Black Cape: point of land, on NW coast of Afognak I., 28 mi. NW of Afognak, Kodiak I.; 58°24'30" N, 152°53'00" W; (map 43). Var. Cape Chernoi, Cape Chornoi, Cape Torno, Mys Chernoy.

Translation by USGS in 1868 of the name of "Мышь Chornoy" published in 1849 by the Russian American Company.

Black Channel: water passage, see Blake Channel.

Black Chief Gulch: ravine, trends W 0.7 mi. to Daniels Creek, 0.5 mi. NE of village of Bluff on Norton Sound and 21 mi. E of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°34' N, 163°45' W; (map 95).

Prospector's name shown on Arthur Gib- son's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Blackcliff Mountain: mountain, 10,270 ft., near head of Columbia Glacier, 32 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°23'15" N, 147°03'40" W; BGN 1695; (map 59). Var. Black Cliff Mountain.
Black Creek: stream, flows NE 2.4 mi. to Otter Creek. 9.5 mi. E of its junc. with Iditardor River, 2 mi. E of Flat and 58 mi. NW of Sleet- mute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mtns.; 62°27' N, 157°36' W. (map 79).

Name shown on a 1910 manuscript map of "Iditarod Placer Fields."

Black Creek: stream, flows SE 15 mi. to North Fork Kuskokwim River, 49 mi. NE of Medford, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mtns.; 63°33' N, 153°32' W. (map 89).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Black Creek: stream, flows SE 15 mi. to Aniokivik River, 14 mi. SE of Cape Prince of Wales and 41 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°30' N, 167°40' W. (map 111).

Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and R. D. Blakeslee.


Prospectors' name reported as "Black Gulch" in 1901 by T. G. Gerdyne (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Black Creek: stream, in Indian Mts., flows NE 1.7 mi. to Indian River, 12 mi. ENE of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 66°05' N, 154°53' W. (map 116).

Local name obtained in 1915 by Eakin (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Black Creek: stream, see Highrobe Creek.

Black Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 mi. to Igloolik Creek which flows to American River, 27 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°26' N, 165°32' W. (map 111). Var. Blackrock Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Messrs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 11).

Black Crook Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 mi. to Igloolik Creek which flows to American River, 27 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°26' N, 165°32' W. (map 111). Var. Blackrock Creek.

Black Crook Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 mi. to Igloolik Creek which flows to American River, 27 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°26' N, 165°32' W. (map 111). Var. Blackrock Creek.

Black Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 mi. to Igloolik Creek which flows to American River, 27 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°26' N, 165°32' W. (map 111). Var. Blackrock Creek.

Black Creek: stream, flows W 1.5 mi. to Valdez Arm. Prince William Sound, 42 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mtns.; 60°54'45" N, 146°43'30" W. (map 64).

Local name reported in 1914 by USGS.

Black Creek: stream, flows W 1.5 mi. to Valdez Arm. Prince William Sound, 42 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mtns.; 60°54'45" N, 146°43'30" W. (map 64).

Local name reported by USGS (in Brooks and others, 1913, pl. 4). Name probably derived from nearby Black Point.

Black Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 6 mi. to Stony River 5 mi. NW of its junc. with Stink River, 33 mi. SE of Sleetmute, Stony River Low.; 61°33'30" N, 156°13'00" W. (map 72).

Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Black Creek: stream, flows E 7 mi. to Martin Creek, 21 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°22'50" N, 150°46'00" W. (map 81). Prospectors' name published by Capps (1913, fig. 5), USGS.

Local name published in 1964 (de Laguna and others, map 4).


Named by USFS in 1960 for Alva W. Blackery, who served 16 years with USFS in the Juneau area. He was killed in an airplane accident in Idaho in 1960 while fighting a forest fire.

Blackface Mountain: mountain, 5,000 ft., SSW of junc. of Kenuna and Ernie Creeks, 23 mi. E of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°02'50" N, 150°52'00" W; BGN 1932; (map 134).

"So named by local trappers because of 3,000 feet sheer blackface of conglomerate rock." Reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Blackface Point: point of land, on W coast of Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°48'10" N, 178°05'00" W. (map 16).

Descriptive name reported as a "prominent headland with black rock cliffs" in the 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 454) and published the same year on a USGS map.


This may be a translation of the Tanana Indian name reported in 1954 as "Khozemrehin" by USGS.

Blackfish Lake: lake, 1.7 mi. long, W of Swan Mtns. and 7.5 mi. NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°11' N, 145°18' W. (map 136).

Translation of a Kutchin Indian name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Black Flats Creek: stream, flows W to Sunday Creek which flows to Aniokivik River, about 16 mi. SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Penin. High.; (map 116).

Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Black Glacier: glacier, heads 3 mi. NW of Bancs Point, trends S 2.2 mi. to its 1961 terminus, 1 mi. NE of terminus of Galiano Glacier and 28 mi. N of Yakatut, St. Elias Mts.; 59°56'45" N, 139°40'15" W. (map 46).

Descriptive name given by Russell (1891, p. 101) because of its dark appearance, a result of the earth and stone almost completely covering it.

Black Gulch: stream, see Black Creek.


Originally named "Black Rock Point" on Thomas Simpson's map. On August 2, 1837 he wrote, "an angular mass of dark-colored granite lay off the point . . . 2 . . . " "Black Head" was published on Capt. F. W. Beechey's "Point Rodney to Point Barrow" chart, dated 1826-54.

Black Point: point of land, on NW coast of Kaga- 
aska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°51'45" N, 176°24'40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).
Description given in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.
Black Point: point of land, on SE coast of Prince of 
Wales I., between Moira Sound and Niblack 
Anchorage, Alex. Arch.; 55°02'15" N, 132°05'00" W; (map 4).
Named by local fisherman and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fazetti, USBF.
Black Point: point of land, W. point of entrance to 
Pavlof Bay, on SW coast of Alaska Peninsula, 
Aleutian Ra.; 55°24'40" N, 161°41'30" W; (map 28).
So named in 1925 by USCS&GS, "because it is composed of black cinders and ashes."
Black Point: point of land, on Alaska Peninsula. 
SW of village of Port Moller, between Herenden 
and Mud Bays, Bristol Bay Low.; 55°53' N, 160°56' W; (map 28).
Published in 1963 on USCS&GS Chart 8833.
Black Point: point of land, on SW coast of Sit- 
kaldida I., on SE coast of Kodiak I.; 57°00' 
N, 146°18' W; (map 33). Var. Miesof, Miesofski. 
Mizofek Point, Mys Mysovskoy, Chugach Mu.;60°23'45" N, 149°23'00" W: 
BGS 1931; (map 28). Named by local navigators' descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.
Black Point: point of land, on N shore of White- 
water Bay, on SW coast of Admiralty I., 31 
mi. NE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°14'55" N, 134°35'30" W; BGN 1908; (map 9).
Named in 1881 by Comdr. Henry Glass, 
USN.
Black Point: point of land, on W coast of Spruce 
I., NE of Kodiak I.; 57°54'50" N, 152°29'00" 
W; (map 54). Var. Cherhnie, Mys Cherhniy.
Translation of the name "M[y]s Cherhniy," given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail 
Murashev, IRN, and published in 1849 by 
Tebenkov (1852, map 3). IRN, shows the 
meaning "Kipunayak Passage" which corres- 
dponds to the present-day Eskimo name for 
"Protoka Kipunayak" mentioned in the text.
Black Rock: rock, in mouth of Pavlof Bay, off S 
Pavlof Bay, 5.2 mi. SW of Tolstoi 
Hills; 63°53' N, 161°07' W; (map 91). Var. 
Niegiwielnik, Niegielnik.
Description name reported in 1902 by 
USGS. Its Ekimo name was reported in 1842-44 as "Niegiwielnik" by Lt. L. A. Zago- 
ski, IRN.
Black Rapids: rapid, in course of Delta River, 
36.3 mi. S of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63° 
31'40" N, 145°51'40" W; (map 86). Var. 
The Rapids.
Local name reported in 1938 by USGS; at 
that time the glacier was receiving consider-
able publicity from the press, because of the 
speed of its movement and was nicknamed 
"Galloping Glacier."
Black Reef: reef, in Cook Inlet, 1.2 mi. E of 
North Head and 18 mi. N of Augustine I., 
Aleutian Ra.; 59°37'30" N, 153°31'30" W; 
BGN 1916; (map 11).
Descriptive name published on 1915 USCS& 
GS Chart 8534.
Black River: stream, flows W 10 mi. to Black 
Bay, 2 mi. N of Chichagof, on W coast of 
Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°42'25" N, 136° 
07'00" W; BGS Sixth Report; (map 9).
Local name reported in 1953 by USFS.
Black River: stream, heads in lake at 61°58' 
N, 164°06' W, flows NW 90 mi. to Bering 
Sea, 1.5 
mi. N of Black, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta ; 62° 21' N, 165°20' W; BGS 1906; (map 76).
Local name derived from the Black River 
that flows into Porcupine River just east of 
Black River Slough. Reported in 1956 by 
T. E. Taylor, USGS.
Black River Slough: stream, anabranch of Porcu- 
pine River, flows SW 50 mi., 11 mi. NE of 
Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 63°58'40" N, 144° 
55'00" W; (map 119).
Local name derived from the Black River 
that flows into Porcupine River just east of 
Black River Slough. Reported in 1956 by 
T. E. Taylor, USGS.
Black River Slough: stream, 15 mi. long, ana- 
branch of Porcupine River 12 mi. NW of 
Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66°49' N, 143°56' W; (map 120).
Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Tay-
lor and R. C. Foley, USGS.
Black Rock: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Iphigenia 
Bay, 3 mi. E of Warren L., Alex. Arch.; 
55°52'25" N, 133°45'45" W; (map 4).
Descriptive name given in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USCS&GS, "on account of its color."
Black Rock: rock, in Unnnak Pass, off NE coast 
of Unnnak I. S of Fort Glenn, Aleutian Is.; 
53°23'30" N, 167°55'55" W; (map 23).
Published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot 
(p. 61).
Black Rock: rock, 1.5 mi. S of Middle I., in 
Barrier Is., Alex. Arch.; 54°45'30" N, 132° 
25'30" W; (map 1).
Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.
Black Rock: rock, 200 ft. long, near E shore of 
Revillagigedo Channel, 4 mi. SW of mouth of 
Boca de Quadra and 32 mi. SE of Ketuch- 
kan, Coast Mts.; 55°01'30" N, 135°03'45" 
W; (map 3).
Description given in 1883 by Lt. 
Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.
Black Rock: rock, in mouth of Pavlof Bay, off S 
coast of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.; 
55°21'00" N, 161°45'30" W; (map 26).
Reported in 1945 by USAGS.
Black Rock: rock, in Kasaan Bay, on E coast of 
Prince of Wales I., 1 mi. N of Kasaan Point. 
Alex. Arch.; 55°27'30" N, 132°17'00" W; 
(map 4).
Local navigators' descriptive name reported 
in 1904 by H. C. Fazetti, USBF.
Black Rock: rock, 3.3 mi. W of Sitka, in Sitka. 
Sound Arch. Alex.; 57°03'10" N, 135°25'30"
Mack Rock: rock, rises 128 ft., from Bristol Bay, Bb.k Rock Point: point of land, see Black Head.

Black Rock Island: rock, see Black Rock Island. Blacksand Spit: spit, 6.6 mi. long, trending NW to cove at mouth of Arhnklin River, 0.6 mi.

Buckland Island: island, 3.3 mi. long, in Gulf of Alaska, between Ahrnklin River and Middle Blacksand Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows SE 14 mi. to Boulder Creek, 3.4 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°51'25" N, 148°15'05" W; (map 69). Blackened, by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN. In 1886 by USGS for James Gillespie Blaine, 1830-93.

Blacksand Creek: stream, 4 mi. long, continuation of Little Mukluk River, flows W to Nushagak River, 3 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°42'30" N, 158°23'00" W; (map 52).


Blaine Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 mi. to Boulder Creek, 34 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°51'25" N, 148°15'05" W; (map 69). Var. Blackshale Creek.

Local name published in 1913 by USGS. Blackwater Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 60 mi. to Middle Fork Kuskokwim River 0.8 mi. SW of its junc. with Big River, 23 mi. E of McGrath, Kuskokwim Low.; 62°57'30" N, 154°53'45" W; (map 80).

Local name published in 1931 by USGS. Blake Channel: water passage, extends SE 12 mi. from The Narrows at S end of Eastern Passage to junc. of Bradfield Canal and Earnest Sound, separates Wrangel I. from mainland, Alex. Arch.; 56°20' N, 132°00' W; (map 6). Var. Black Channel.

Blakely Island: island, 3.6 mi. long, between Blake Channel and Bradfield Canal, 30 mi. SE of Wrangel, Alex. Arch.; 56°13' N, 131°55' W; BGN 1899; (map 7). Var. Ham Island.

Name derived from Blake Channel in 1891 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN. In 1886 this island was called "Ham Island" by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Blake Point: point of land, see Seward Point.

Blaker Point: point of land, see Blaquiere Point.

Blakeslee Creek: stream, flows W to Pargen.
River, about 15 mi. NE of Council, Seward Penin. High.; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. Presumably named for B. D. Blakeslee, as the next stream north is Davidson Creek. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Blanchard: area, in S Anchorage, 1 mi. SSW of Blanch Rock; (map 5).

Residential district in city of Anchorage reported in 1954 by office of city engineer of Anchorage.

Blanchard Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, empties into Patterson Bay, on SE coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; (map 5).

Named in 1933 by USFS for William Blanchard, master of the ship Ekaterina, who hunted sea otter for Governor Baranov along the coast from Sitka south to California, about 1811. See Baranof Island.

Blanche: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Port Delores on Suexes I., Alex. Arch.; (map 6).

Blanc Lake: lake, see Udrivik, Lake.

Blank Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Blank Inlet, on E coast of Gravina I., Alex. Arch.; (map 3).

Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Blank, Mys del: point of land, see Blanquizal Point.

Blank Islands: islands, group, extends 0.8 mi. NW, between Prospect and Siwash Creeks, 15 mi. N of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; (map 124).

Named on August 28, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, the master of the HMS Resoluto on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1494 as "Ostrovt Blank." Named for Edward Leontief Blashke, surgeon of the HMS Bounty in 1789. Originally called "Bligh Island Reef"; in 1930 the name was shortened to "Bligh Reef" by USC&GS.

Blahna: stream, flows 1.5 mi. long, at mouth of Delarof Harbor, on SE coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Ra.; (map 28).

Reported in 1943 by USC&GS.

Blank Creek: stream, flows SE 4 mi. to West Fork Chuitina River, 50 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; (map 87).

Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Blacks: stream, flows SE 1.7 mi. to Casade-paga River, 14 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Blacks Cove: cove, 0.5 mi. across, on SE coast of Attu I., on W shore of Heitz Bay, Aleutian Is.; (map 13).

Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Blind Cove: cove, 0.4 mi. across, on E coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; (map 17).

So named in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition, "because it is really mistaken for the entrance to Kagalaska Strait."

Blind Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.6 mi. to Dry Creek, 1.5 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Blind Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, at mouth of Blind Slough, off W coast of Mitkof I., 12 mi. S of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; (map 5).

Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Blind Lake: lake, 2,000 ft. long, one of Beaver Lakes, 26 mi. N of Anchororage, Cook Inlet Low.; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Blank Inlet: estuary, extends NW 3.3 mi., off Nichols Passage, on E coast of Gravina I., Alex. Arch.; (map 3).

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Blanksia: point of land, see Blanquizal Point.

Blank Island: islands, two, extend 1.2 mi. between Blank Inlet and Nichols Passage, off E coast of Gravina I., Alex. Arch.; (map 3).

Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 106).

Blank Lake: lake, see Udrivik, Lake.

Blank Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Blank Inlet, on E coast of Gravina I., Alex. Arch.; (map 3).

Var. Blane Creek.

Blankenship: stream, extends SE 1.7 mi. to Casade-paga River, 50 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; (map 87).

Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Blacks Creek: stream, flows NW 1.8 mi. to Candle Creek, 8 mi. SW of Candle and 35 mi. NE of Ukumik Lake, Seward Penin. High.; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Blanket Island: island, 2.8 mi. long, between Hettia Inlet and Sukkwana Strait, on NE coast of Sukkwan I., Alex. Arch.; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1916 by US&GS.

Blanket Lake: lake, 2,000 ft. long, one of Beaver Lakes, 26 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Blank Inlet: estuary, extends NW 3.3 mi., off Nichols Passage, on E coast of Gravina I., Alex. Arch.; (map 3).
Blind Slough: estuary, trends SE 4 mi. to Sumner Strait at S end of Mitkof L, 24 mi. SF. of Blind River: stream, NE 21 mi. to Yukon River, Mint! River: estuary, see Blind Slough. Blind River: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Blind Passage 3 mi. E. of Darwin [ . . . ], 21 mi. W of Tanana, Nowitna Low.; 65°11'15" N, 153°00'00" W; (map 106). Name published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 132). Blind Passage: estuary, see Blind Slough. Blind Strait: estuary, see Blind Slough. Blind Slough: water passage, E of Blind L, in offshore mud flats, extends NW 3 mi. to Nuru-komarot Channel, 14 mi. W of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°40' N, 165°55' W; (map 77). Local name obtained in 1948 by USCGAS. Blind Point: point of land, see Blind Point. Blind Mountain: mountain, 5,700 ft., in Schwatka Mt.s, Brooks Ra.; 67°30' N, 156°21' W; (map 126). Translation by Orth in 1958 of the Eskimo name Ulannek (Creek), a stream that heads on the mountain's northwest slope. Blind Point: point of land, NW point of entrance to Kagsalaska Strait on E coast of Adak L., Aleutian Is.; 51°50'45" N, 176°26'15" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition, "for its proximity to Blind Cove." Blind Point: point of land, on W coast of Mitkof L. 11 mi. S of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56°39'00" N, 132°54'50" W; (map 6). Var. Blind Passage Point. Feature was named "Blind Passage Point" in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; published as "Blind Point" in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 132). Blind River: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Blind Slough, 16 mi. SE of Petersburg, on Mitkof L., Alex. Arch.; 56°56'50" N, 132°15'15" W; (map 6). Var. Blind Passage, Dry Strait, Suhkoy Proliv Blid Slough. Name published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 132) by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; previously known as "Blind Passage" because it was supposed that there was a passage here connecting Wrangell Narrows and Summer Strait, described as being "dry at low water." Name published in 1850 on Russian Hydrog. Strait, described as being "dry strait."
Blossom Island: point, 4.110 ft., between Blossom and Hayden Glaciers, 35 mi. NNW of Blossom Shoals: shoals, in Chukchi Sea, extend
Blossom Glacier: glacier, trends S 3.5 mi. between
Blossom, Cape: point of land, on Baldwin Penin.
Bloomer Peak: mountain, 1,230 ft., on SE part
Blonde Cove
mark the beginning of Blossom Shoals.
Creek to form Baker Creek, 6 mi. SSE of
Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°44' N, 162°31' W; (map 113).
April, lying parallel with the coast line*. These shoals lie immediately off Icy Cape
were found at about three quarters of a mile
Roughtop Mtn and 40 mi ESE of Tatana,
at Wilson Arm, Coast Mts., 55°23'45" N, 130°36'25" W; (map 3).
* * *," and were named after Beechey's ship H.M.S. Bloomer. In September 1829, while exploring the Kotzebue Sound region.
Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°00'40" N, 140°03'
20 mi. to Wilson River 0.5 mi. N of its mouth,
of Tumagain Arm, between Twentymile River
of Alaska-Canada boundary, Coast Mts.: 65°23'45" N, 150°36'25" W; (map 3).
Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.
Bloomer Shoals: shoals, in Chukchi Sea, extend
Blossom Island: peak, 4,110 ft., between Blossom and Hayven Glaciers, 35 mi. NNW of Yukatuk, St. Elias Mts.: 60°00'40" N, 140°03' 20" W; (map 66).
Name derived from Blossom Island, a peak
cast of the glacier terminus.
Blossom Island: peak, 4,110 ft., between Blossom and Hayven Glaciers, 35 mi. NNW of Yukatuk, St. Elias Mts.: 60°00'40" N, 140°03' 20" W; (map 66).
So named by personnel of the joint National Geographic Society-U.S. Geological Survey Expedition to Mount St. Elias, in 1890, because the nunatak, surrounded by ice, was covered by a dense growth of flowers (Russell, 1891, p. 114).
Blossom River: stream, heads in a lake, flows SW 20 mi. to Wilson River 0.5 mi. of its mouth, at Wilson Arm, Coast Mts., 55°23'45" N, 150°36'25" W; (map 3).
Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.
Bluebells: point of land, on Baldwin Penin.
Wright, Arctic Plain; 70°23' N, 161°57' W; (map 146).
Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.
Bocldown Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, between Beecher Pass and Duncan Canal, 15 mi. SW of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56°36' N, 133°02' W; (map 6).
Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USGS & CGS.
Blubell Creek: stream, flows E 10 mi., N of Gold Hill, to Toitina River, 14 mi. NW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°16' N, 152°30' W; (map 106).
Named by prospectors about 1911.
Blueberry Bay: bay, 0.5 mi. across, on S coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°31' N, 166°39' W; (map 23).
Published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 52).
Blueberry Creek: stream, on Alaska Penin., heads at Outlet Glacier on Mount Veniaminof, flows NNE 32 mi. to Bristol Bay, 2 mi. E of Seal Is., Bristol Bay Low.; 56°42' N, 159°15' W; (map 30).
Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.
Bluebell Creek: stream, flows SW 3.8 mi. to Norton Sound, 4.7 mi. of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63°57' N, 160°51' W; (map 91).
Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.
Blue Bell Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Fish Lake, 22 mi. ESR of Tanana, Yakun-Tanana High.; 65°05' N, 151°20' W; (map 106).
Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.
Bluebell Mtn: hill, 1,645 ft., 5 mi. E of Sandy Lake and 7 mi. SE of Irmuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°29' N, 163°00' W; BGN 1952; (map 110).
Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; so named because blueberries "are abundant on the slopes and summit."
Bluebell Mountain: mountain, 4,490 ft., on NE side of Turnagain Arm, between Twentymile River and Peterson Creek, 16 mi. E of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°55'00" N, 148°58'30" W; (map 63).
Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.
Blue Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, 1 mi. NE of Thompson Pass and 19 mi. E of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°07'20" N, 145°41'45" W; (map 68).
Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.
Blue Point: point of land, on shore of Norton Sound, 7.8 mi. N of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63°59' N, 160°53' W; (map 91).
Local name reported in 1949 by USGS & CGS.
Blue Ridge: ridge, extends SE 4 mi. from Mason Creek to Illinois Creek, 13 mi. NE of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°13' N, 153°10' W; (map 107).
Prospectors' name reported by USGS in the 1940's, but probably was used much earlier.
Local name reported about 1930 as "Blue Cloud Mountain" by Robert Marshall.
Blue Creek: stream, heads W of Featherly Pass and flows SW 4 mi. to Ugashik Creek, on Alaska Penin., 14 mi. NW of Kanatak, Aleutian Ra.; 57°53'35" N, 156°20'30" W; (map 36). Var. Little Ugashik Creek.
Local name reported as "Little Ugashik Creek" in 1902 by J. L. McPherson, Deputy Mineral Surveyor; the name "Blue Creek" was published by Capps (1923, pl. 2), USGS.
Blue Fox: stream, see Little Ugashik Creek.
Blue Fiord: estuary, on E coast of Kenai Penin., trends N 4.5 mi. to Fort Nellie Juan, 26 mi. SE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°29'30" N, 148°15'10" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Named in 1910 by USGS "for the color of the glacier at the head of the fiord."
Bluenose Island: island, in Chukchi Sea, extend
Blossom Peak: mountain, 1,230 ft., on SE part
Blinde Cove
Blue Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, 2 mi. NNW of Old Man Lake and 42 mi. WNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°13' N, 146°49' W; (map 83).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Blue Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, in Nutzotin Mts., in course of Cooper Creek, 3 mi. NW of Cooper Pass, Alaska Ra.; 62°18' N, 142°31' W (map 84).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Blue Mountain: mountain, 6,930 ft., on N shore of Becharof Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 40 mi. SE of Eggigik and 34 mi. SE of Naknek; Aleutian Ra.; 58°02'45" N, 156°20'30" W; (map 61).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Blue Mouse Cove: water passage, 1 mi. across, in Glacier Bay National Monument, N of Hugh Miller Inlet, 60 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°47'30" N, 136°28'30" W; (map 10).

Local name published in 1980 by USGS.

Blue River: stream, flows SE 13 mi. through Blue Lake to Unuk River, 7 mi. SW of Alaska-Canada boundary, Coast Mts.; 56°15'05" N, 130°50'25" W; (map 7).

Descriptive name recorded in 1905 by F. Morse, USGS & GS.

Blue Rock Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Mount Iliamna, Lake Iliamna, 5 mi. NE of Great Central Mine, Seward Peninsula; 56°11'01" N, 166°01' W; (map 111).

Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Privand, 1913, pl. 11, USGS).

Blue Stream: stream, see Left Fork Windy Creek

Bluestone Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. to Gold Creek 9 mi. W of that stream's junction with North Fork Salcha River and 49 mi. N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Range; 64°43'30" N, 146°15'30" W; (map 95).

Descriptive name recorded in 1900 by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Blue-Stone Creek: stream, see Left Fork Windy Creek

Bluff: locality, pop. 14 (1940), at mouth of Daniels Creek, on N shore of Norton Sound, 21 mi. E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°34' N, 163°45' W; (map 95). Var. Agooakauk, Bluff City.

Site of a mining camp established in the summer of 1900 at the height of the Nome gold rush—"Bluff owes its existence to the rich beach placerists which have been developed at the mouth of Daniels Creek" (Brooks, 1901, p. 62). Bluff Post Office was established in 1901 and was discontinued in 1919 (Ricks, 1965, p. 8). Balcom (1965, p. 7) noted "The Eskimos called the place by the native name for bluff, 'Agookauk'".

Bluff: locality, on Richardson Highway, 19 mi. SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°43' N, 147°11' W; BGN 1949; (map 100). Var. Mile 20.

Local name derived from nearby Moose Creek Bluff.

Bluff, The: bluff, elev. 112 ft., on E bank of Pultes Slough, 4.5 mi. N of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°55'30" N, 162°08'45" W; (map 74).

Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Bluff Cabin Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,200 ft., trends N 1 mi., on S bank of Tanana River, 5.5 mi. E of Big Delta, Alaska Ra.; 64°09'30" N, 142°39'30" W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Bluff Cape: point of land, see Bluff Point.

Bluff Cape: point of land, see Bluff Point.

Bluff Cove: cove, 0.5 mi. across, 1.3 mi. S of Conquer Point, on W coast of Kiska Is.; 51°58'20" N, 177°28'30" E; (map 14).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Bluff Cove: cove, see Jeannie Cove.

Bluff Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows NW 6.5 mi. to Landlocked Creek near NW edge of Aleutian Ra., 22 mi. N of Chignik, Bristol Bay Low.; 56°37' N, 158°27' W; (map 39).

Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Bluff Creek: stream, heads in Tokosha Mts., flows SE 5.5 mi. to Ruth River near terminus of Ruth Glacier, 27 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°40' N, 150°29' W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1938 by USGS.

Bluff Creek: stream, flows NW 1.6 mi. to Arctic Creek, 13 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula; High.; 64°38' N, 165°46' W; (map 94). Var. Buff Creek.

Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS. Shown as "Buff" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Bluff Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to American Creek, 3 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°45'30" N, 141°14'45" W; (map 102).

Descriptive name applied by prospectors; reported in 1896 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Bluff Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Turner Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, 33 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula High.; 65°34' N, 164°26' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12, USGS).

Bluff Creek: stream, flows E 2.8 mi. to Arctic River, 9 mi. E of Ear Mtn. and 48 mi. NE of Turtle, Seward Peninsula High.; 65°56' N, 165°56' W; (map 111). Prospector's name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Bluff Gulch: ravine, extends N 2 mi. to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 3 mi. NNE of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°28'30" N, 150°00'00" W; (map 123).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Bluff Island: island, 0.6 mi. long, at mouth of Shipeley Bay, on NW coast of Kociuiko Is., Alex. Arch.; 56°06'15" N, 133°46'30" W; (map 6).

Descriptive name given in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USCG.

Bluff Island: island, see Buyan Islands.

Bluff: lake, 800 ft. long, on Revillagigedo Is., on Trustees Creek, 9 mi. E of Busby Point, on Beih Canal, Alex. Arch.; 55°43'25" N, 131°29'00" W; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Bluff Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. across, in near coast of Revillagigedo Is., 1.5 mi. E of Neets Bay, in course of Neets Creek, Alex. Arch.; 55°46'45" N, 131°26'30" W; BGN 1962; (map 3).

Local name recorded in 1921 by USFS.

Bluff Point: hill, on Kenai Peninsula, at N entrance to Kachemak Bay, 3 mi. NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°40' N, 151°41' W; (map 90).

Named in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USCG.


Descriptive name published as "Bluff Cape" on an 1890 USBF map, and as "Bluff Point" by USGS in the 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 184).

Bluff Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula. At Long Beach, near entrance to Pavlof Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°20'20" N, 161°46'30" W; (map 28).

Local name reported by USGS on a 1929 map of Pavlov Districr, Alaska Peninsula.

Bluff Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, on N shore of Canoe Bay, E of Pavlov Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°33' N, 161°12' W; (map 28).

Local name reported in 1929 by USGS.

Bluff Point: point of land, on Alaska Peninsula, N point of entrance to Mine Harbor in SE arm of Herendeen Bay, Bristol Bay Low.; 55°46'10" N, 160°43'00" W; (map 28).

Descriptive name given in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN; published in 1899 by USBF.

Bluff Point: point of land, on NE coast of Cleveland Peninsula, between Spacious and Yes Bays, Alex. Arch.; 55°53'05" N, 131°44'40" W; (map 3).

Descriptive name given in 1891 by USCG.

Bluff Point

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Boabs Creek: stream, flows NW 1.6 mi. to West Bob, Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 5 mi. S of Lake Bob, Creek: stream, see Bobos Creek.

Bobos Place: locality, on SE tip of St Philip L.

Bobos Bay: bay, on NW coast of Dall I., extends BVbrwiktije: sill, see Uyak.

Bobrow Islet: island, sec Bobrof Island.

Bobrovoy, Ostrov: island, see Sea Otter Island.

Bobrovoy Cuba: bay, see Beaver Inlet.

Bohemia Basin: valley, extends E 1.5 mi., along Bohemia Creek, on east of Yakobi I., 26 mi. NW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°59' N, 136°25' W; (map 9).

Located name published in 1929 by USGS on Chart 8260.

Bohemia Range: mountain range, elev. 2,000–2,511 ft., extends NW 12 mi. from Kupreanof Mtn., 17 mi. NW of Petersburg, on N coast of Kupreanof Island, Alex. Arch.; 56°56' N, 133°27' W; (map 142).

Named in 1987 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1888 on USGS Chart 705.

Bohoy Island: island, see Sea Otter Island.

Boisclair Island: island, see Bishop Island.

Boisclair Island Group: islands, see Kutchuma Islands.

Boisclair Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in Kutchuma Is., 3 mi. S of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°04'40" N, 135°18'40" W; (map 9). Var. Boisclair Island, Hawley Island, Ostrov Boydarkin.

Russian name meaning "skin boat," given in 1809 by navigator Ivan Vasilev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Boydarkin." This is derived from "baydarka (hidarka)," meaning "chiton," a name used by the Russians for the Aleut skin boats.

Boil, Mys: peninsula, see Mohican, Cape.

Boil Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. to Skookum River which flows to Klokkrblok River, 16 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°41' N, 163°59' W; (map 95). Var. Rock Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard, USGS. This appears to be the stream shown as "Rock Creek" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Boiler Point: point of land, on W shore of Morzhovoi Bay, 22 mi. SW of village of Gold...
Boise Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Coal Creek, 14 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.: 64°44' N, 164°12' W; (map 95). Prospector's name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17). USGS.

Bold Bluff Point: point of land, on Alaska Penin., between South Arm and Cape Fairweather, 41 mi. NW of Cape Perpetua, Oregon; 54°56'30" N, 130°21'25" W; (map 5). USGS.


Bolshoi Point: point of land, see Manby Point. Bolshoi Rock: rock, see Big Rock.

Bonanza Bar: locality, on S bank of Fortymile River, at Canyon Creek, 38 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°15' N, 141°11' W; (map 102). Mining camp, now abandoned, reported in 1905 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Bonanza Bar: bar, in Fortymile River, 1 mi. E of Nugget Gulch, 37 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°15'30" N, 141°12'00" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 46), USGS.

Bolshoi Island: island, see Bolshoi Island.

Bolshoi Krypost: ostrov, see Big Fort Island.

Bolshoi Malinoi: ostrov, see Raspberry Island.

Boiling Pinnacles

Bolshoi Malinoi: ostrov, see Raspberry Island.

Boiling Pinnacles: rocks, 1.5 mi. N of Unnak Island and 6 mi. W of Cape Tanak, Aleutian Penin.; 55°34' N, 168°10' W; BGN 1940; (map 22). Named in 1939 by USCGS because "tide rips and whirlpools occur over the shoal on changes of tide."

Boldin Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 mi. to Eldorado River, 24 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.: 64°50' N, 164°58' W; (map 95). Prospector's name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17). USGS.

Boldin Creek: stream, in Baird Mts., flows S 7.5 mi. to Kilty Creek 3.4 mi. NE of that stream's junct. with Squirrel River, 12 mi. N of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°08' N, 160°35' W; (map 127). Prospector's name; reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13). USGS.

Bolgun Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Birch Creek, 11 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°42'30" N, 144°20'00" W; (map 104). Prospector's name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Bolbo Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, between Delta River and Richardson Highway, 10 mi. SW of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63°53'45" N, 145°51'20" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Bolles Inlet: cove, extends N 1.3 mi., off Kargami Strait, on W coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 54°51'00" N, 132°44'45" W; (map 1). Local name published in 1924 by USCGS. Probably named for Lt. Timothy Dix Bolles, USN.

Bolles Ledge: rock, sec Big Rock.

Bolshoi Krieposti: ostrov, see Big Fort Island.

Bolshoi Kriepost, Ostrov: island, see Big Fort Island.

Bolshoi Rock: rock, see Big Rock.

Bolshoi Roukav: estuary, see Great Arm Whale Bay.

Bolshoi Roukav: estuary, see Great Arm Whale Bay.

Bolshoi Vrangel, Ostrov: island, see Wrangel Island.

Bombardment Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. from Midnight Mtn. to North Fork Koyukuk River, 2 mi. N of Hanging Glacier Mtn. and 38 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°55'40" N, 150°42'00" W; (map 124). Named in 1939 by Marshall (1956, p. 148) who wrote, "Marvelous waterfalls were plunging down on every side. I was continuously in their spray, so narrow was the chasm ••••. In this mile and a half I counted thirteen falls with an estimated drop of 200 feet or more •••••.

Bomb Point: point of land, between Orca and Simpson Bays, 7 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°37' N, 145°54' W; (map 64). Named by Capt. Abner Cram (1899), USA.

Bomshoi Island: island, see Bolshoi Island.

Bommer Creek: stream, flows SE 4.5 mi. to Big Bar Creek which flows to Koyuk River, 6 mi. SW of Kiwaiik Mtn. and 26 mi. SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°27' N, 162°21' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Bomshoi Island: island, see Bolshoi Island.

Bona, Mount: mountain, 16,500 ft., at head of Hawkins Glacier, 39 mi. E of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°23'5" N, 141°46'5" W; (map 67). Named by His Royal Highness, Prince Luigi Amedeo di Savoia, Duke of the Abruzzi, for the Bona, his racing yacht (Filippi, 1900, p. 160). Its first ascent was made by Allen Carpe Andrew Taylor, and Terris Moore on July 2, 1930 (Farquhar, 1959, p. 214).

Bonanza: locality, at the junct. of Bonanza and Chathenda Creeks in the Nutzotin Mtns.; 10 mi. E of Euchre Mtn., Alaska Ra.; 62°05' N, 141°53' W; (map 84). Mining camp reported by USGS in 1942.

Bonanza Bar: locality, on S bank of Fortymile River, at Canyon Creek, 38 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°15' N, 141°11' W; (map 102). Mining camp, now abandoned, reported in 1905 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Bonanza Bar: bar, in Fortymile River, 1 mi. E of Nugget Gulch, 37 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°15'30" N, 141°12'00" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 46), USGS.

Bolshoi Rock: rock, see Big Rock.

Bolshoi Roukav: estuary, see Great Arm Whale Bay.

Bolshoi Roukav: estuary, see Great Arm Whale Bay.

Bolshoi Vrangel, Ostrov: island, see Wrangel Island.

Bolshoi Vrangel, Ostrov: island, see Wrangel Island.

Bommer Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Coal Creek, 14 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.: 64°44' N, 164°12' W; (map 95). Prospector's name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17). USGS.

Bold Bluff Point: point of land, on Alaska Penin., between South Arm and Cape Fairweather, 41 mi. NW of Cape Perpetua, Oregon; 54°56'30" N, 130°21'25" W; (map 5). USGS.


So named in 1958 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska, because of its bold appearance when viewed from Eklutna Lake.

Bolshoi Islands: islands, group, extends 2.3 mi. in Nayan Bay on E coast of Atka I., Aleutian Is.; 52°11'50" N, 174°10'00" W; (map 18). Published by USGS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 100).

Bolshoi Koniuji: island, see Big Koniuji Island.

Bolshoi Krypost, Ostrov: island, see Big Fort Island.

Bolshoi Malinoi: island, see Raspberry Island.

Bolshoi Krieposti: island, see Big Fort Island.

Bolshoi Point: point of land, see Manby Point.

Bolshoi Rock: rock, see Big Rock.

Bolshoi Roukav: estuary, see Great Arm Whale Bay.

Bolshoi Roukav: estuary, see Great Arm Whale Bay.

Bolshoi Vrangel, Ostrov: island, see Wrangel Island.

Bolshoi Vrangel, Ostrov: island, see Wrangel Island.


So named in 1958 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska, because of its bold appearance when viewed from Eklutna Lake.
Bonanza Creek: stream, heads at Bonanza Hills, flows SW 28 mi. to Mulchatna Creek, 50 mi. NW of Nondalton, Alaska Ra.; 60°43'30" N, 155°08'00" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1935 by Frederick de Laguna, BAE.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows SW 11 mi. to Tanana River, 18 mi. NE of Nenana, Tanana Low.; 64°39'23" N, 148°30'40" W; (map 100). Prospectors' name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows E 8 mi. to North Fork Salcha River, 10 mi. E of The Butte and 45 mi. NNE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°46' N, 145°19' W; (map 101). A prospectors' name, applied by mistake in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS, to a stream which flows north to Gold Creek near Flume Creek (Prindle, 1906, pl. 1). In 1913, the USGS published the name "Bonanza Creek" for its present location.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows NE 2.3 mi. to Jasper Creek which flows to Salmon Lake, 29 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°53' N, 165°00' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows E 7 mi. to Casadepaga River, 28 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°57' N, 164°08' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 mi. to Seventynine Mile River, 39 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°00' N, 142°23' W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 mi. to Little Chena River, 10 mi. W of Chena Dome and 32 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°04'45" N, 146°49'00" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Bonanza Creek: stream, formed by Derwent and Fisher Creeks, flows NW 5 mi. to Charley River, 6 mi. SE of that stream's junct. with Yukon River, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°14'20" N, 142°44'00" W; (map 103). Var. Big Bonanza Creek, Fish Creek.

Bonanza Creek: stream, in Rampart Mts., flows SW 4 mi. to Morelock Creek 4.3 mi. NW of that stream's junct. with Yukon River, 24 mi. NE of Tanana, Koyuk-Kuskwam Mts.; 64°19'30" N, 151°21'00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1912, pl. 13), USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows NW 9.5 mi. to Kuzitrin River, 15 mi. N of Mount Benedicten, 32 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°23' N, 164°11' W; BGN 1952; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gardine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows NE 6 mi. to Porcupine Creek, 42 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°33'30" N, 145°19'00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 30).

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows NE 13 mi. to Kwalik River, 43 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°45'5 N, 161°52' W; (map 112).

Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows W 14 mi. to Sanaguich River, 21 mi. SE of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°03' N, 165°32' W; (map 113).

Prospectors' name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 mi. to North Fork Koyukuk River, 9 mi. S of Eroded Mtn. and 22 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°29'15" N, 150°36'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124).

Local name reported in 1929 by Marshall (1956, p. 9).

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows NW to Dome Creek which flows to American River, about 30 mi. NE of Tellier, Seward Penin. High.; (map 111).

Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Bonanza Creek: stream, see Big Bonanza Creek.

Bonanza Creek: stream, see Bullion Creek.

Bonanza Creek: stream, see Jasper Creek.

Bonanza Creek: stream, see Larson Creek.

Bonanza Flats: swamp, between Bonanza Creek and Idditarod River, 8 mi. SW of Flat and 52 mi. NE of Holy Cross, Kilkuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°21' N, 158°09' W; BGN 1945; (map 79).

Prospectors' name submitted in 1944 by USGS.

Bonanza Gulch: ravine, heads on W side of Bonanza Hill, trends NW 0.5 mi. to Glacier Creek, 6.5 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°35'50" N, 165°25'45" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Bonanza Hills

Local name published in 1956 by USGS. Showed as "Saddle Rock" on the 1902 "Map of Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.


Bonanza Peak: mountain, 6,983 ft., 7 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°31' N, 142°50' W; (map 67). Local name reported by Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Bonanza Ridge: ridge, 15 mi. long, trends N-S between McCarthy Creek and Root and Kenncott Glaciers, NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°37' N, 142°50' W [N end], 61°26' N, 142°49' W [S end]; BCN 1965; (map 57). So named by E. M. MacKevett, Jr., USGS, in 1965. Name "taken from Bonanza Peak and from the nearby Bonanza mine, one of the famous Kenneckon mines."


Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 5), USGS. Bonasila: locality, see Paradise.


Name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington, USGS. It was also known as Simel Mountain after a local resident.

Bonasila Island: island, 3.5 mi. long, in Yukon River, 24 mi. NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62°32' N, 160° E; (map 78). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 'Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers' published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Bonasila River: stream, heads at 62°56' N, 161°12' W, flows SE 125 mi. to Bonasila Slough, 0.7 mi. W of Elkhorn I. in Yukon River and 27 mi. NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62°32' N, 160°13' W; (map 78).

Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS. Hrdwka (1943, p. 50) noted, "Bonasila [ buena, good, and rika, seat] is an odd Spanish name for these regions — • • • it may be an English form of a native name.


Name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS. Bond Bay: cove, 0.6 mi. across, on SE coast of Cleveland Penin., 2 mi. N of Caamanou Point. Alex. Arch.; 55°31'30" N, 131°57'00" W; (map 3).

Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.
Bootlegger Cove: bay, 1.2 mi. across, on S shore of Knik Arm Cook Inlet, at mouth of Fish Creek in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°12'-28" N, 149°53'45" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Boots Slough channel, in Yukon River, flows SW 4 mi. around N side of Straight I., 4 mi. NE of Ruby, Nowitina Low.; 64°47' N, 155°25' W; (map 98).


Boots Point: point of land, SW tip of Warren I., Alex. Arch.; 55°50'50" N, 133°54'30" W; BGN 1961; (map 4).

Descriptive name given by the commander of the USC&GS steamer Hodgson in 1960, who made surveys in this vicinity.

Boot Point: point of land, 2 mi. S of Kaguayak, on SE coast of Kodiak I.; 56°50' N, 153°46' W; BGN 1934; (map 33).

Descriptive name given in 1934 by USC&GS, "because the point in outline resembles a boot." 

Boston: locality, on right bank of Pargon River, 40 mi. S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°01'N, 163°17'W; (map 110).

Site of a mining camp; reported in 1951 by USGS. 

Boston Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.3 mi. to Glacier Creek, 7 mi. S of its junc. with Colorado Creek, 53 mi. NE of Ophir and 45 mi. NW of McGrath, Kibbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°54'-25" N, 156°09'00" W; (map 90).

Prospectors' name given in 1932 by J. B. Merite, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., 1936, p. 4), USGS.

Boston Gulch: stream, extends SW 1.5 mi. to Boston Creek, 7 mi. S of Ruby, Kibbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°38'N, 153°29'W; (map 98).

Named in 1911 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Boston Gulch: ravine, trends SW 2.2 mi. to Shovel Creek, 6 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°38' N, 164°24' W; (map 95). Var. Johnson Creek

Prospectors' name reported on prospectors' manuscript map dated 1902.

Boston Creek: stream, heads on Boston Dome, flows W 9.5 mi. to Main Creek, 9 mi. SW of Ruby, Kibbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°39'10" N, 155°43'42" W; (map 98).

Named in 1908 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1909, p. 230), USGS.

Boston Creek: stream, heads in Bendeleben Mts., flows SE 38 mi. to Fish River, 38 mi. S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°02'N, 163°02'W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. dated 1901.

Boston Creek: streams, flows SW 2.2 mi. to Eureka Creek, 2.5 mi. S of Eureka Dome and 21 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°11'30" N, 150°13'25" W; (map 106).

Named in 1896 by six prospectors from New England nicknamed the "Boston Boys.

Boston Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 mi. to Chatanika River, 30 mi. S of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°13'15" N, 147°07'30" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; published in 1907 by USGS.

Boston Creek: stream, flows E to Shovel Creek, about 6 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.


Prospectors' name reported by Eakin (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Boston Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.3 mi. to Glacier Creek, 7 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°36'28" N, 165°21'45" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Boston Gulch: ravine, extends SW 1.5 mi. to Boston Creek, 7 mi. S of Ruby, Kibbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°38'N, 153°29'W; (map 98).

Boston Gulch: ravine, trends SW 2.2 mi. to Bonanza Creek, 10 mi. SE of junc. of Charley
Bottleninetin Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula. S of Sterling Highway, 7.5 mi. E of Sterling and 25 mi. N of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°31'N, 150°34'W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Bottle Creek: mountain, 1,160 ft., 2 mi. NE of Temnac Bay, on Attu Island, Aleutian Islands.; 52°50'30"N, 173°06'15"E; (map 13).

Published in 1948 by AMS.

Bottle Creek: stream, heads in Link Lake, flows SE 3 mi. to Yentna River, 61 mi. N of Tyeonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°57'50"N, 151°04'30"W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Bottleneck Pass: mountain pass, extends SE from Steepzad Cove, on central Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands.; 53°16'30"N, 168°19'00"W; (map 22).

Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

Bottley Creek: stream, flows N 19 mi. to Neltchina River, 3 mi. NE of Twin Lakes and 61 mi. NNW of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61°58'30"N, 146°44'15"W; (map 68).

Var. Paradise Creek.

Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Bottom Dollar Creek: stream, flows SSE 4.5 mi. to Harrison Creek, 9 mi. SSW of Circle Hot Springs and 38 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 61°58'30"N, 168°19'00"W; (map 22).

Reported in 1908 by USGS as "Bottom Gulch." The name was reported in 1910 by C. E. Ellsworth (in Martin, G. C., and others, 1915, pi. 2), USGS. However, as another stream bore that name, the local prospectors applied the present name to the above described stream, which was reported in 1908 by USGS as "Bottom Gulch." The name was reported in 1910 by C. E. Ellsworth and G. L. Parker (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 164), USGS.

Bottom Gulch: stream, see Bottom Dollar Creek.


Translation of the name "Ozero Bezdonnoye," published in 1852 by the Russian Hydrograph. Dept. on Chart 1455.

Botuk Creek: stream, see Baituk Creek.

Boulder: locality, on left bank of Boulder Creek, in Noxapaga River basin, 33 mi. W of Imnuk Lake, Seward Peninsula. High.; 65°32'N, 164°19'W; (map 110).

Site of a mining camp; name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Boulder: island, see Karpka Island.

Boulder: stream, on Catchikan River, 104 mi. NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mts.; 58°56'35"N, 161°42'20"W; BGN 1938; (map 39).

Local descriptive name published in a 1933 report on mineral investigation and mine inspection in Alaska by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to Arolik River, 32 mi. N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°35'30"N, 161°30'30"W; (map 53).

Name published in 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pi. 7), USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 mi. to Hickerson Lake, 5 mi. N of Chinitna Bay, 55 mi. NW of Homer, Aleutian Ra.; 59°57'15"N, 152°56'30"W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Boulder Creek: stream, heads in glacier on SW slope of Robinson Mts. and flows SW 7 mi. to North Channel Yakataga River, 104 mi. NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mts.; 60°07'50"N, 142°27'45"W; BGN 1945; (map 65).

Named in 1945 by USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SE 7.5 mi. to Resurrection River, 14 mi. NW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°16'15"N, 149°40'45"W; (map 63).

Local name reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin, G. C., and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, on Hawkins I., flows E 1 mi. to Mud Bay, 3 mi. W of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°34'N, 145°50'W; (map 64).
Local name reported by Capt. Abercrombie (1899, p. 312), USA.

**Boulder Creek:** stream, heads in series of lakes, flows NE 5 mi. to Tickey River, 2 mi. SE of Rice Mtn. and 35 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°20'10" N, 145°18'20" W; (map 68). Name reported in 1899 by Oscar Rohn of Capt. W. R. Abercrombie's party.

**Boulder Creek:** stream, flows S 1 mi. to Dan Creek, 14 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°22' N, 142°32' W; (map 67).

Reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffitt and Capps, 1911, pl. 2), USGS.

**Boulder Creek:** stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows SW 25 mi. to Chichaloon River, 3 mi. NE of Chichaloon and 28 mi. NE of Palmer, Alaska Ra.; 61°56' N, 157°10' W; (map 79).

**Boulder Creek:** stream, heads in Terra Cotta Mts., flows SE 6.3 mi. to Hartman River 2.2 mi. SW of that stream's junct. with South Fork Kuskokwim River and 94 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°56' N, 153°21' W; (map 71).

**Boulder Creek:** stream, flows SW 2.3 mi. from glacier terminus to Copper River 1.5 mi. NE of its junct. with Chisatchina River, Copper River Basin; 62°36' N, 144°35' W; (map 83).

**Boulder Creek:** stream, which flows to Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. The Indian name "Guthna" was extended up this stream on earlier maps.

**Boulder Creek:** stream, flows 5 mi. to Delta River, crossing Richardson Highway 28 mi. SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Ra.; 65°28'40" N, 145°51'30" W; (map 86).

**Boulder Creek:** stream, flows 8 mi. to Tlattnioka River, 44 mi. SE of Nenana, Alaska Ra.; 64°04' N, 148°13' W; (map 100).

Prospectors' name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

**Boulder Creek:** stream, flows NE 11 mi. to Eienemgeny Fork, 56 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°25' N, 144°03' W; (map 101).

Local descriptive name published in 1943 by USGS.

**Boulder Creek:** stream, flows NE 4.6 mi. to Snake River, 9 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula High.; 64°38' N, 165°28' W; (map 94). Var. Boulder Creek.

Prospectors' name published as "Boulder Creek" by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS, and as "Boulder Creek" by USGS on Chart 9380.

**Boulder Creek:** stream, flows SE 2.8 mi. to Sinuk River, 21 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula High.; 64°41' N, 165°39' W; (map 94).

**Boulder Creek:** stream, flows NE 2.3 mi. to Stewart River, 20 mi. N of Nome, Seward Peninsula High.; 64°40'30" N, 165°25'30" W; (map 94).

**Boulder Creek:** stream, which flows to Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. The Indian name "Guthna" was extended up this stream on earlier maps.

**Boulder Creek:** stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Coal Creek, 4.4 mi. SW of that stream's junct. with Yukon River and 45 mi. SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°17'45" N, 143°10'20" W; (map 103).

**Boulder Creek:** stream, flows SE 4.6 mi. to Peace River, 14 mi. N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula High.; 65°24' N, 161°01' W; (map 109).

Var. Anzac Creek.

Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

**Boulder Creek:** stream, flows SE 8 mi. to Agiapuk River, 18 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula High.; 65°28' N, 165°57' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

**Boulder Creek:** stream, flows 6 mi. to Turner Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, 30 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula High.; 65°31' N, 164°18' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

**Boulder Creek:** stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Bakut Creek which flows to Bering Sea, 11 mi. E of Cape Prince of Wales and 44 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula High.; 65°33' N, 167°43' W; (map 111).

**Boulder Creek:** stream, flows NE 13 mi. to Crooked Creek, 30 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°34'30" N, 145°53'00" W; (map 104).

**Boulder Creek:** stream, flows W 1 mi. to Gold Run which flows to Bluestone River, 16 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula High.; 65°03' N, 166°10' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

**Boulder Creek:** stream, flows WSW 22 mi. to Fish Lake, between Boulder and Serpentine Ridges, 21 mi. ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°03' N, 151°23' W; (map 106). Var. Guthna Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by H. M. Eakin, USGS. The Indian name "Guthna" was extended up this stream on earlier maps.

**Boulder Creek:** stream, flows SW 5 mi. to North Fork Chena River, 70 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°09' N, 146°56' W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

**Boulder Creek:** stream, flows E 4 mi. to Granite Creek 2.5 mi. SW of that stream's junct. with Minook Creek, 15 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°16'40" N, 150°13'00" W; (map 106).
Boulder Creek: stream, flows NE 4.9 mi. to Gold Run, 36 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula. High.; 65°35'N, 161°56'W; (map 109). Prospectors' descriptive name reported in 1911 by USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows N 3 mi. to Loopp Lagoon, 4 mi. NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 54 mi. NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kokub Low.; 65°38'N, 167°55'W; (map 111). Var. Lagoon Creek.

Local name reported in 1944 by USGS. Reported in 1907 as "Lagoon Creek" by Knopf (1908, pl. 1), USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows 5 mi. to South Fork Koyukuk River, in South Fork Flats, 32 mi. SW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°16'N, 149°30'W; (map 125). Prospectors' name obtained in 1901 by Schrader (1904, pl. 3), USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows W 3 mi. to North Fork Chandalar River at N end of Chandalar Lake, 5 mi N of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°33'40"N, 148°27'15"W; (map 125). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 10), USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows ENE 40 mi. to Coleen River, 34 mi. N of Coleen Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 67°25'N, 142°37'W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, see Big Boulder Creek.

Boulder Creek: stream, see Colorado Creek.

Boulder Creek: stream, see Fish Creek.

Boulder Creek: stream, see Rock Creek.

Boulder Creek Flats: flats, extend 4 mi. along Boulder Creek, at W end of Anchorage Ridge, 35 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°51'30"N, 148°14'00"W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1948 in USGS.

Boulder Flat: tidal flats, see Boulder Flats.

Boulder Flats: tidal flats, in Wrangel Narrows, at mouth of Colorado Creek, on E coast of Lindberg Peninsula, 12 mi. N of Petersburg, Alex., Arch.; 56°38'40"N, 132°56'30"W; (map 6). Var. Boulder Flat.

Named by W. H. Dall, USCGS; published in 1885 Coast Pilot.

Boulder Gulch: raised, extends NE 0.5 mi. to Chititu Creek, 14 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°18'N, 142°36'W; (map 67). Local name reported by Moffit and Maddren (1909, fig. 9), USGS.

Boulder Gulch: stream, see Boulder Creek.

Boulder Hill: mountain, 2,858 ft., in Crazy Mts., 18 mi. SW of circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°41'45"N, 144°38'00"W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13).

Boulder Island: island, 2 mi. NE of Strawberry I., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 37 mi. NW of Wrangell, St. Elias Mts.; 58°33'36"N, 136°01'03"W; (map 10). Descriptive name given in 1942 by USCGS "because of the island's extensive boulder flats exposed at low water."

Boulder Island: island, see Boulder Shoals.

Boulder Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 5 mi. SE of Point Barrow, at mouth of Bradford Canal, Alex. Arch.; 56°06'30"N, 131°52'00"W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Boulder Lake: lake, 1.4 mi. long, 3 mi. NE of Ewan Lake and 27 mi. N of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°30'N, 145°40'W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Boulder Point: point of land, on E coast of Kuiu Island in Summer Strait, 8 mi. SW of Point Baker, Alex. Arch.; 56°19'30"N, 133°49'45"W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 by USCGS on Chart 706.

Boulder Point: point of land, on NE coast of Woevodski I., 16 mi. S of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56°34'55"N, 132°58'35"W; (map 6). Local descriptive name obtained in 1953 by USGS.

Boulder Point: point of land, on N coast of Kupreana I., at entrance to Portage Bay, 77 mi. E of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°00'50"N, 133°18'55"W; (map 8). So named in 1882 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, because the point is fringed by large boulders.; published by USCGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 125).

Boulder Point: point of land, on NE shore of Kuki Island, 20 mi. SE of Kuki, Kodiak I.; 57°24'00"N, 154°02'20"W; (map 35). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Boulder Point: promontory, 216 ft., on NW coast of Kenai Peninsula, N point of entrance to Nikishka Bay, 16 mi. N of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°46'25"N, 151°15'50"W; (map 62). Local descriptive name published in 1912 by USCGS.

Boulder Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,800 ft., extends E 10 mi. from junc. of Little Boulder and Boulder Creeks to Roughtop Mtn., 39 mi. N of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°10'N, 150°55'W; BGN 1968; (map 106). Named in 1960 by D. M. Hopkins and Bond Taber, USGS, because "The proposed new name reflects the position of the ridge between Boulder Creek and Little Boulder Creek."


In 1826 Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 148), RN, wrote: "There was another island adjoining which, seemed to be a collection of boulder stones; from whence its designation on the map." John Simpson's native map, dated 1855, gives the Eskimo name "Tingowiaik I." Leftingwell (1919, p. 94) states, "The island ••• has since been washed away, leaving shoals", which he named "Boulder Shoals."

Bouldir Island: island, see Buldir Island.

Bouldyr Island: island, see Karpa Island.

Bouldyr Island: island, see Buldir Island.

Boulevard Creek: stream, on Aleutian Peninsula, flows NW 5 mi. to Alec River, 17 mi. NW of Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°26'N, 158°46'W; (map 30).

So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, "because the valleys of this and Through Creek afford an easy route [boulevard] to Chignik Bay."

Boulevard Creek: stream, heads in Yukon, Canada, flows SW 11 mi. to a N tributary 5 mi. N of that stream's junct. with Mancha Creek, 66 mi. N of Table Mt., Brooks Ra.; 68°46'N, 141°19'W; (map 137). Local name reported in 1911 by IBC survey crew.

Boundary: settlement, 50 mi. S of Eagle on N bank of Walker Fork, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°04'N, 141°06'W; BGN 1954; (map 102). Var. Walkers Fork.

Placer mining camp with a post office established in 1940; discontinued in 1936. So called because of its nearness (three miles) to the Alaska-Canada boundary.

Boundary Butte: bluff, see Eagle Bluff.

Boundary Creek: stream, flows NW 1.7 mi. to Salmon River, 2.7 mi. NW of Mount Walker and Alaska-Canada boundary, Coast Mts.; 56°02'20"N, 130°02'40"W; (map 7). Name published in 1920 by L. G. Westgate (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 2), USGS.

Boundary Creek: stream, flows SE 11 mi. to Taku River, 2 mi. above Canyon I. and 34 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°34'30"N, 133°40'00"W; BGN 1932; (map 12). Local descriptive name published in 1929 by USFS.

Boundary Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 8 mi. to Stony Creek, 10 mi. N of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Ra.; 63°34'15"N, 150°19'00"W; (map 88).

Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Boundary Creek: stream, flows NW 12 mi. to Yukon River on Alaska-Canada boundary, 10 mi. SE of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°41'N, 141°00'W; BGN 1912; (map 102). Named by William Ogilvie, Surveyor to the Dominion of Canada, and reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Boundary Glacier: glacier, heads in Alaska, trends NE 3 mi. into British Columbia, Canada, to Salmon Glacier. 14 mi. N of Hyder, Alaska, Coast Mts.; 56°06'45"N, 130°04'00"W; BGN 1966; (map 7). Var. Munro Glacier.

Local descriptive name published in 1928 by USGS.

Boundary Glacier: glacier, heads in Alaska, 3 mi. SE of Mount Henry Clay, trends SW 5 mi. into British Columbia, Canada, to Takru Glacier.
Boundary Peak 180: mountain, see Alverstone, Mount.
Boundary Peak 181: mountain, see Vancouver, Mount.
Boundary Peak 182: mountain, see Cook, Mount.
Boundary Peak 183: mountain, see Augusta, Mount.
Boundary Peak 184: mountain, see Hill Peak.
Boundary Peak 185: mountain, see Fremont, Mount.
Boundary Peak 186: mountain, see Neseiride, Mount.
Boundary Peak 187: mountain, see Quincy Adams, Mount.
Boundary Peak 188: mountain, see Fairweather, Mount.
Boundary Peak 189: mountain, see Root, Mount.
Boundary Peak 190: mountain, see Lodge, Mount.
Boundary Peak 191: mountain, see Hay, Mount.
Boundary Peak 192: peak, see Herbert, Mount.
Boundary Peak 193: mountain, see Wade, Mount.
Boundary Peak 194: mountain, see Duff, Mount.
Boundary Peak 195: mountain, see Armour, Mount.
Boundary Peak 196: mountain, see Aylesworth, Mount.
Boundary Peak 197: mountain, see Jetté, Mount.
Boundary Peak 198: mountain, see Seattle, Mount.
Boundary Peak 199: mountain, see Hubbard, Mount.

Bowser Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Cripple River, 11 mi. WNW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.: 64°33' N, 165°47' W; (map 94). Var. Bowser Creek, Bowerhead Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 as "Bowerheads Creek" by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2). USGS.

Bowser Bank: shoal, in Bering Sea, N of Semtorplochol Island, Aleutian Is.; 54°00' N, 179°59' E; (map 15). Var. Bowser Ridge, North Rat Island Ridge. Discovered and named in 1935 by members of the USCG cutter Chelan, under the command of Comdr. L. V. Kielhorn; published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 121). Bowser Lake: lake, see Bowser Mac.

Bowhead Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Cripple River, 11 mi. WNW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.: 64°33' N, 165°47' W; (map 94). Var. Bowser Creek, Bowerhead Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 as "Bowerheads Creek" by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2). USGS.

Bowers Lake: lake, see Bowser Lake.

Bower Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Cripple River, 11 mi. WNW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.: 64°33' N, 165°47' W; (map 94). Var. Bowser Creek, Bowerhead Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 as "Bowerheads Creek" by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2). USGS.

Bowerhead Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Cripple River, 11 mi. WNW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.: 64°33' N, 165°47' W; (map 94). Var. Bowser Creek, Bowerhead Creek.

Bow Creek: stream, flows SW 7 mi. to Oll Bay, 20 mi. N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Is.; 59°40' N, 155°19' W; (map 51).
Box Canyon
Named for August Bower, oil operator in the area about 1900, and reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin (1905, pt. 4), USGS.
Box Canyon: stream, see Dry Canyon Creek.
Boxcar Hill: ridge, elev. 2,100 ft, 3 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. 1 mi. N of Caribou Lake and 24 mi. NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59° 56' N, 151°04' W; (map 50).
Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.
Boxer Bay: bay, extends NW 1.5 mi., at mouth of Boxer River W of Iwoonut Point, on SW coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°39' N, 151°04' W; (map 50).

Box River: stream, flows NE 26 mi. to Katecl River, 27 mi. W of that stream's junct. with Koyukuk River, Nulto Hills; 65°23' N, 158°30' W; (map 108).
Local name obtained at Hutch in 1954 or 1955 by USGS.

Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS. So named because "from the north the contours of the mountain suggest a reclining nude figure. 'Boy' is a Swedish feminine given name and was selected by members of the Geological Survey Field party in 1948 for its euphony and femininity."

Boy Creek: stream, see Bay Creek.
Boyd, Torias: island, see Boldair Island.
Boyd, Torias: island, see Kutchuma Islands.
Boyden Creek: stream, heads in Mentasta Mts., flows SW 4.2 mi. to Jack Creek, 7 mi. NW of Devils Mtn., Alaska Ra.; 62°29' N, 143°07' W; (map 84).
Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Boyert Peak: peak, 1,624 ft., 17 mi. SE of Kodiac, Kodiak I.; 57°33'30" N, 152°18'15" W; (map 34).
Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.
Bremner River

56°44' N, 158°35' W; (map 30). Var. Jack River.

Descriptive name reported in 1925 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Brahall Slough: coxe, see Baint Cove.

Brake Bottom: locality, on left bank of Quartz Creek, 1.3 mi. SE of Dahl and 46 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula. High.: 65°21' N, 164°40' W; (map 110). Site of a mining camp; name published in 1956 by USGS.

Branch Bay: bay, 1.5 mi. across, on W coast of Baranof I., 9 mi. NW of Port Alexander, Alex. Arch.: 56°18' N, 134°51' W; (map 5). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Branch Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NW 5.3 mi. to CowpPack River, 65 mi. NW of Deerling, Kotzeburg-Kukobuk Low.; 66°15' N, 164°56' W; (map 113). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Branch Creek: stream, flows NE 9 mi. to Kala Glacier Creek, 8 mi. NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°37'45" N, 149°11'00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Brandon Gulch: ravine, trends W 0.4 mi. to Glacier Creek, 8 mi. N. of Nome, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°37'00" N, 165°20'35" W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Brandy Creek: stream, flows NE 0.8 mi. to Washington Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 10 mi. SW of Midnight Mtn. and 51 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula. High.; 65°44' N, 164°56' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Brandy Creek: stream, see Major Creek.

Bramson Ridge: ridge, elev. 2,400 ft., 1.4 mi. long, on Attu I., 4 mi. W of Holtz Bay, Aleutian Ia.; 52°56'35" N, 173°04'00" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Bramson Creek: stream, see Mailbox Creek.

Brant Island: island, see Pustoi Island.

Breaker Island: island, see Tanginak Island.

Breckenridge Creek: stream, flows SE 0.6 mi. to Left Fork Dome Creek, in Pilgrim River basin, 23 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°53'20" N, 164°38'50" W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Breeze Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula. SW of Dolly Varden Lake, 18 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°41'50" N, 150°48'00" W; (map 62). Named about 1951 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Breezy Bay: estuary, extends W 2 mi., off Tlevak Strait, on E coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 53°09'40" N, 133°03'30" W; (map 4).

Descriptive name given in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, "on account of the strong winds encountered there."

Breezy Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal, 3.6 mi. NW of Hattie I., Canada, Coast Mts.; 55°21'25" N, 130°02'25" W; (map 3). Named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Brenham Creek: stream, flows SW 2.7 mi., joins Elephant Creek to form Wilson Creek, 7 mi. E of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61°52'10" N, 161°32'15" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map), USC&GS.

Bremner: locality, on right bank of Copper River, 55 mi. NW of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°57'45" N, 144°47'00" W; (map 64).

Local name derived from the nearby river; listed as a station in the Copper River and Northwestern Railway guide of 1911.

Bremner Glacier: glacier, heads at 60°52' N, 143°16' W, trends NW 8 mi. to its 1950 terminus at head of North Fork Bremner River, 22 mi. ENE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°40'45" N, 143°57'50" W; (map 65). Named for the Bremner River; reported in 1911 by Moffit (1914, fig. 2), USC&GS.

Bremner River: stream, heads at junct. of its North and Middle Forks, and flows SW 40 mi. to Copper River, 45 mi. N of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°50'45" N, 144°31'00" W; (map 64). Var. Bremner River, Tetehena River.
Brennan River

Named in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen (1887, p. 44, 45), USA, for John Brennan, prospector who ascended the Copper River, in 1884, as far as Talal and wintered there. See John River. Lt. Allen also gave the Indian name as "Tetehana," which means "flowing river."

Brennan River: stream, see Montana Creek.

Brentwood Lake: lake, 1 mi. across, one of the Brentwood Lakes, emptying into Patterson Bay, on SE coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°37'00" N, 134°42'00" W; (map 5).

Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Bridge Creek: stream, flows W 7 mi. to Meadow Creek, 39 mi. SE of Ruby, Kluikb-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°47'N, 154°42'W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1924 by USGS.

Brendon River: stream, see Montana Creek.

Bremeir Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows 1.2 mi. NE to Mineral Creek, 0.1 mi. N of Smith Mill and 7.2 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°13'05" N, 146°19'10" W; (map 68).

Prospectors' name published by USGS (Brooks and others, 1912, pl. 6).

Brevig Lake: lake, see Brevig Lagoon.

Brevig Lagoon: lagoon, extends NW-SE 13 mi. from Brevig Lagoon, see Brevig Lagoon, 0.7 mi. across, 8 mi. SE of Minoto and 30 mi. W of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°50'N, 148°59'W; (map 100).

Local name published on a 1952 USGS map.

Bridge Point: point of land, on N coast of Kanaga I., 1 mi. SSW of Ship Rock, Aleutian Is.; 51°46'N, 177°23'W; (map 17).

Published in 1956 by USCGS on Chart 9145.

Bridge Point: point of land, see Lisa Point.

Bridge Point: point of land, on E shore of Lynn Canal, at S entrance to Berners Bay, 2 mi. W of Echo Cove and 33 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°40'45" N, 134°59'20" W; (map 11).

Named in 1794 by Capt. Vancouver (1798, atlas, pl. 12), RN, probably for his mother whose name was Bridge Berners (Wagner, 1937, p. 377). Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8), RN, transliterates the English name as "Bridev.

Bridge Cover: core, 1 mi. across, on E shore of Lynn Channel E of Mab Island, 3 mi. SE of Point Bridge and 30 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°38'N, 134°57'W; (map 11).


Bridge Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Bering Sea, 19 mi. SW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°02'N, 166°41'W; (map 111).

Local name reported about 1940 by USCGS and published on Chart 9380.

Brigham Creek: stream, flows SW 12 mi. to Beaver Creek, 30 mi. N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°27'40" N, 147°31'30" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors: reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 21).

Brightman Point: point of land, at W point of entrance to Herring Bay, on S coast of Adm.
Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°26' N, 150°42' W; (map 30).

Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Broad Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, in Peril Strait, off N tip of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°35'15" N, 135°23'50" W; (map 9). Var. Ostrov Popoperechnyy, Popoperechny Island, Poperechn Island.

Local name published about 1880 by USC&GS. This island was named "Ostrov Popoperechnyy," meaning "transverse island," in 1833 by the Russian pilot En. Vasilev.

Broadmoor: village, residential suburb, 5 mi. SW of Fairbanks, on S bank of Chena River adjacent to Fairbanks International Airport, Tanana Low.; 64°49'30" N, 147°52'50" W; (map 100). Var. South Bjerrremark.

Local name, also called "South Bjerrmark" because it was part of the Bjerrmark Homestead before it was subdivided. The name was published in 1955 by USGS.

Broad Pass: settlement, pop. 10, mile 304.3 on Alaska RR in Broad Pass, 12 mi. SW of was published in 1955 by USGS.

Brockman Pass: water passage, 1.5 mi. long, between Orr and Spanberg Is., Alex. Arch.; 57°41' N, 153°16'15" W; (map 22). Var. Mys Tolstoy, Tolstoi Point, Tolstoy Point.

Descriptive name published in 1898 by G. H. Eldridge and Robert Muldrow, USGS.

Broken Point: point of land, on S shore of Inanudak Bay, on W central coast of Unalak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°16'15" N, 168°28'15" W; (map 49). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS; descriptive name given in 1938 by USCGS, "because of its ragged and broken character."

Broken Point: point of land, on W shore of Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak I.; 57°52'50" N, 153°37'10" W; BGN 1910; (map 34). Var. Low Point.

Descriptive name given in 1910 by USCGS. This feature was previously called "Low Point" by USCGS.

Broken Snowhoe Creek: stream, flows NW 18 mi. to Nixon River, 30 mi. W of Medirfa, Kiluck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°08'15" N, 155°33'15" W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Brombaugh Islands: islands, group, extend 1.5 mi. between Clarence Strait and Nichols Passage, Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°26'15" N, 168°39'15" W; (map 3). Var. Bromough Island.

Named by Belmore Browne in 1912 for Alfred Hulse Brooks. The mountain name was Kulkvik, to which R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1923, gives the long meaning "beavers broke their houses a long time ago." See Brooks Range.

Brooks, Lake: lake, 11 mi. long, S of Naknek Lake on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 35 mi. NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°33' N, 155°50' W; BGN 1925; (map 42). Var. Ketihuvick, Ketivik Lake, Tom Lake.

Named in 1919 by R. F. Griggs of the National Geographic Society for Alfred Hulse Brooks. The Eskimo name was Kulkvik, to which R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1923, gives the long meaning "beavers broke their houses a long time ago." See Brooks Range.


Named by Belmore Browne in 1912 for Alfred Hulse Brooks, USGS. The mountain was first climbed by Thayer Scudder, Winslow Briggs, J. S. Humphreys, and David Bernays on July 5, 1952 (Farquhar, 1959, p. 215). See Brooks Range.

Brooks Camp: locality, between Lake Brooks and Naknek Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 35 mi. NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°33'15" N, 155°46'20" W; (map 42). Camp near Brooks Falls; published in 1952 by USGS.

Brooks Creek: stream, flows W 10 mi. to Os poop Creek, 35 mi. NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Ra.; 60°06' N, 153°49' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Brooks Falls: waterfalls, between Lake Brooks and Naknek Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 35 mi. NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°33'15" N, 155°46'20" W; (map 42).

Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Brooks Falls: waterfalls, between Lake Brooks and Naknek Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 35 mi. NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°33'15" N, 155°46'20" W; (map 42).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Brookfield Mountain: hill, 3,774 ft., at S end of Kantishna Hills, 5.5 mi. W of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°30'10" N, 151°04'45" W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1925 by S. B. Capp, USGS.

Brookers Lagoon: cover, 1 ac. across, on E shore of Kalsin Bay, 12 mi. S of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°37'30" N, 52°20'30" W; BGN 1964; (map 34). Var. Isthmus Cove.

Brookfield, Mount: mountain, at head of Kultina Glacier, 17 mi. N of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°21'45" N, 146°17'00" W; BGN 1960; (map 68).

Named by L. E. Nielsen, who made what was reported as the first ascent of the mountain June 22, 1959, for "Lt. R. M. Brookfield, a companion of F. C. Schrader [USGS] on his 1898 expedition up the Valdez Glacier. He [Brookfield] camped a few miles E[ast] of the mountain * * *.

Brooks: village, see Livengood.
Brooks Gap

National Monument, 36 mi. NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°33'15" N, 153°47'15" W; BGN 1925; (map 42). Var. Ketivik Falls, Salmon Falls.

Named in 1919 by R. F. Griggs of the National Geographic Society for Alfred Hulse Brooks, USGS. See Brooks Range.


Named about 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS, for Alfred Hulse Brooks, USGS. See Brooks Range.

Brooks Glacier: glacier, in Mount McKinley National Park, trends N 9 mi. from Mount Silverthrone to Muldrow Glacier E of Mount Brooks, 11 mi. NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 63°10' N, 150°35' W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Named about 1900 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS, for Alfred Hulse Brooks, USGS, who made a brief reconnaissance of this area in 1900 (Brooks, 1901, p. 13).

Brooks Mountain: mountain, ranges, 4,000-9,000 ft., extends E-W about 600 mi. from Canada on E. to Chukchi Sea on W and forms divide between Arctic slope drainage to N and Kobuk and Yukon Rivers to S; 69° N, 141° W [E of Arctic slope]; 69° N, 141°02' W [W end]; BGN 1925. Var. Arctic Mountains, Hooper Mountains, Meade Mountains, Meade River Mountains, Rocky Mountains.

Named in 1925 by USGS for Alfred Hulse Brooks, 1871-1924, chief Alaskan geologist of the Geological Survey from July, 1903, to his death. Sir John Franklin, RN, in 1826 called the range the "Rocky Mountains." In 1916 Brooks (1916b, p. 252-253), USGS, wrote, "A new name, Arctic Mountain system, is proposed for the east and west trending mountain system of northern Alaska formerly regarded as part of the Rocky Mountain system. Recent investigations by Canadian and American geologists have shown that this is a distinct system from the Rocky Mountains," (p. 254).

However, Wahrhaftig (1965, p. 18), USGS, places the Brooks Range in the Rocky Mountain system. This appears to be the range that Lt. P. H. Ray (1885, p. 28), USA, referred to when he wrote, "From the break of the country, I have no doubt Meade River has its source in that range, so I named them Meade River Mountains." See Hooper Mountains.

Broon Butter: ridge, extends NW 2 mi. from Reynolds Peak, on Latouche I., 21 mi. SE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°01'10" N, 147°54'15" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 12), USGS.

Brophy Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Arkansas Creek, 49 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°06' N, 141°04' W; (map 102). Var. Camp Creek.

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Brothers, The: islands, group, 3 mi. across, in Lynn Strait, Bering Sea; 51°46' N, 163°48' W; (map 7). Named locally for "Andrew Brown, a pioneer"; reported by C. G. Martin (1905, pl. 4), USGS.

Brown Creek: stream, flows NW 7 mi. to Beaver Creek, 34 mi. S of McGrath, Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°57'50" N, 156°42'40" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Brown Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Taylor Creek which flows to Kougurak River, 6 mi. SW of Midnight Mtn. and 44 mi. NW of Imsuk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°41' N, 164°41' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Brown Cove: cove, extends N 1 mi. off Frederick Sound, 8 mi. NE of Petersburg, Coast Mts.; 56°33'15" N, 132°48'50" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USCGS Chart 705.

Brown Cove Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on left bank of Muddy River, 5.5 mi. SE of Point Agassiz Penin., 11 mi. NE of Petersburg, Coast Mts.; 56°34'40" N, 132°45'00" W; (map 66). Local name recorded in 1961 by USGS.

Brownies Peak: peak, 5,100 ft., E of Brower Point, Becharof I.; 59°14' N, 153°08' W; BGN 1906; (map 51).

Brooks Canal: water passage, see Portland Canal.

Brown Glacier: glacier, heads at South Sawyer Glacier, trends W 2 mi. to its terminus 2 mi. E of Fords Terror and 96 mi. NE of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°41'30" N, 133°02'15" W; (map 8). Named in 1895 by USCGS, probably because of the color of the morainal debris.

Brownie Peak: peak, 5,100 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, E of Parker Pass, 6.5 mi. NE of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska, Ra.; 65°06'10" N, 150°55'40" W; BGN 1947; (map 88).

Brooks Peak: peak, 4,500 ft., on Bear Island, 2.5 mi. SW of Fairbanks, Interior; 64°28'20" N, 147°45'50" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name reported in 1952 by USGS topographers.
Brown Grass Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, 8 mi. SE of Little Rock Mtn. and 24 mi. NW of Christian, Brooks Ra.; 67°36' N, 145°51' W; (map 122).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Brownie Creek: stream, flows SE 2.2 mi. to Goldhton Creek 5 mi. NNE of its junct. with Nikiski Creek, 11 mi. NW of Council, Seward Penin.; 65°00' N, 163°52' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Brown Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. across, 7 mi. SW of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°26'50" N, 146°42'30" W; (map 105).

Named for Edward W. Brown, 1870-1952, "an early pioneer who came to the area in 1912. He farmed and trapped here until his death."

Brownlow Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast between Camden and Lion Bays, Arctic Plain; 70°10' N, 145°51' W; (map 151).

Var. Brownlow Point.

Named by Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 150) who landed there August 5, 1826.

Brown Mountain: mountain, 2,978 ft., on Southwestern Revillagigedo I., 6 mi. N of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°25'25" N, 131°36'00" W; (map 3).

Named in 1865 by Lt. Comdr. Richardson C. Glover, USN.

Brown Mountain: peak, 2,000 ft., in Kenai Mts. on Kenai Penin., on W shore of Nuka Passage, 30 mi. SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°20'30" N, 150°52'00" W; BGN 1911; (map 50).

So named in 1911 by U. S. Grant (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS, because of the color of the rock.


Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Brown Peak: mountain, 1,267 ft., 20 mi. SW of False Pass, on SE coast of Unimak Is., Aleutian Is.; 54°38'30" N, 163°44'30" W; (map 25).

Reported in 1901 by Ferdinand Westdahl, USG and CS.

Brown Peak: mountain, 2,340 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, 3.3 mi. NW of Ursus Head and 13 mi. NW of Augustine Is., Aleutian Ra.; 59°34'25" N, 153°40'30" W; BGN 1916; (map 51).

Named for its color and published on the 1913 USG and CS Chart 3420.

Brown Rock: rock, 7 mi. SW of Chichagon, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°35'30" N, 136°14'00" W; (map 9).

Named by USG and CS and published in 1928 on Chart 8280.

Brown Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, flows N 9.5 mi. to Lower River, 2 mi. SW of Keysttone Canyon and 11 mi. ESE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°02'50" N, 145°48'45" W; (map 68).

Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Brown's Fork Sulukna River: stream, flows NW 14 mi. to head of Sulukna River, 40 mi. NW of Telida, Kikbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°47' N, 140°10' W; (map 85).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Brown's Hill: hill, 800 ft., 7 mi. E of Fairbanks Tanasa Low.; 64°49'50" N, 147°28'30" W; (map 100).

Local name published on a 1949 USGS map.

Brown's Lagoon: stream, heads in lake, flows NW 4 mi. to Uyak Bay E of Amok I., on N coast of Kodiak I.; 57°30'50" N, 153°48'00" W; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Brownson Bay: estuary, extends N 4 mi. from Dixon Entrance, on S coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°43' N, 132°15' W; (map 1).

Named by USCGS for Comdr. Willard Herbert Brownson, USN.; published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 85).

Brownson Island: island, 8 mi. long, in Ernest Sound, off SE coast of Eolton I., Alex. Arch.; 55°39' N, 132°10' W; (map 4).

Named in 1891 by USGCS for Lt. Comdr. Willard Herbert Brownson, USN.

Brownson Peak: mountain, 1,942 ft., on Brownson I., Ernest Sound, Alex. Arch.; 55°37'30" N, 132°10'30" W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGCS.

Brown's Point: point of land, on Alaska Penin., 1 mi. S and across from tip of sand spit at entrance of Chignik Lagoon, 5 mi. NW of Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°20' N, 158°30' W; (map 30).

Local name reported by a 1951 USGS field party.

Brow Point: point of land, between Neets Bay and Gedney Pass, N of Chin and Nose Points, on NW coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°50'20" N, 131°42'00" W; (map 3).

Named in 1891 by USGCS and Chin and Nose Points are nearby.

Brow Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., NW of Campsite Lake, 4.2 mi. N of Hidden Lake and 33 mi. E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°34'00" N, 150°18'30" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Broxson Gulch: ravine, heads at glacier terminus, extends S 4 mi. to Eureka Creek, 26 mi. NW of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°16'30" N, 146°08'00" W; (map 86).

Named published on relatively recent maps.

Bruce Hills: ridge, elev. 2,000 to 2,200 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, extends NW-SE 7 mi. between Burroughs and Plateau Glaciers, St. Elias Mts.; 58°59' N, 136°19' W; (map 10).

Named by the American Geographical Society (Field, 1947, map) for Minor Wait Bruce, the author of "Alaska, Its History and Resources," who visited Glacier Bay in 1889.

Bruno Creek: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to Beaver

Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Brush Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to North Fork Kouagarek River near its mouth, 5 mi. SW of Harris Dome and 43 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.: 65°36' N, 164°16' W. (map 109).

Local name published on maps after 1950.

Brushman Mountain: peak, see Little Brushman.

Brushtana Creek: stream, heads at 63°11' N, 148°30' W, flows NE 28 mi. to Nenana River, 45 mi. SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mts.; 63°19' N, 148°04'20" W. (map 87).

Banana Indian name reported in 1913 by F. H. Moffitt, USGS.

Brushtman Annex: peak, see Little Brushman.


Local name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 5.), USGS.


Tanana Indian name reported in 1914 by F. H. Moffitt, USGS.

Bryan Creek: stream, flows NW 2.4 mi. to Mato- don Creek, 18 mi. NW of Ophir and 47 mi. NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°20'50" N, 156°52'00" W. (map 90).

Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Bryan Creek: stream, flows S 6 mi. to McKinley Creek, 6 mi. SE of Golovin and 48 mi. E of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.: 64°31' N, 162°51' W. (map 95).

Prospectors' name published on 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Bryant Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Slate Creek, 47 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.: 64°35' N, 142°36' W. (map 102).

Var. Ryan Creek.

Named by prospectors and shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor; name as "Bryant Creek" in 1898 on a manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Bryant Creek: stream, flows NE 14 mi., joins Schiltz Creek to form Serpentine River, 13 mi. NW of Midnight Mtn. and 54 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, on Seward Penin., Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.: 65°55' N, 164°55' W. (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdinge (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12., USGS.

Bryan Creek: stream, flows N to Cleveland Creek which flows into Cripple River, about 32 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.: (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature has not been positively identified.

Bryan Creek: stream, see O'Brien Creek.

Bryant, Point: point of land, on NW coast of Montague I., 5.5 mi. NE of Cape Clear. and 103 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°51'20" N, 147°53'50" W. (map 49).

Named by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock who reported its native name as "Taiklano." The name is shown only on his chart.

Bryant Creek: stream, flows NE 13 mi. to Seventlenile River, 13 mi. NW of Eade, Yukon-Tanana High.: 64°54'30" N, 141°53'00" W. (map 102).

Prospectors' name published in 1888 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Bryant Point: point of land, at junc. of Davis Creek and Lighter Creek, on Admiralty I., 5.5 mi. NE of Cape Clear and 103 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°51'20" N, 147°53'50" W. (map 49).

Name published on 1908 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Bryan Creek: stream, flows SW 2.4 mi. to Mato- don Creek, 18 mi. NW of Ophir and 47 mi. NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°20'50" N, 156°52'00" W. (map 90).

Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Bryant Creek: stream, flows S 6 mi. to McKinley Creek, 6 mi. SE of Golovin and 48 mi. E of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.: 64°31' N, 162°51' W. (map 95).

Prospectors' name published on 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Bryant Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Slate Creek, 47 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.: 64°35' N, 142°36' W. (map 102).

Var. Ryan Creek.

Named by prospectors and shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor; name as "Bryant Creek" in 1898 on a manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Bryan Creek: stream, flows NE 14 mi., joins Schiltz Creek to form Serpentine River, 13 mi. NW of Midnight Mtn. and 54 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, on Seward Penin., Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.: 65°55' N, 164°55' W. (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdinge (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12., USGS.

Bryan Creek: stream, flows N to Cleveland Creek which flows into Cripple River, about 32 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.: (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature has not been positively identified.

Bryan Creek: stream, see O’Brien Creek.

Bryant, Point: point of land, on NW coast of Montague I., 5.5 mi. NE of Cape Clear. and 103 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°51'20" N, 147°53'50" W. (map 49).

Named by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock who reported its native name as "Taiklano." The name is shown only on his chart.

Bryan Creek: stream, flows NE 13 mi. to Seventlenile River, 13 mi. NW of Eade, Yukon-Tanana High.: 64°54'30" N, 141°53'00" W. (map 102).

Prospectors' name published in 1888 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Bryant Point: point of land, at junc. of Davis Creek and Lighter Creek, on Admiralty I., 6 mi. E of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°31'20" N, 134°26'35" W. (map 9).

Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for Capt. Charles Bryant, who for several years was an agent of the U.S. Treasury Dept. on the Philolof Islands. The name was published in 1881 on U.S. Hydrog. Chart 882. The name does not appear on recent maps.

Bryn Mawr Creek: stream, flows NE 3 mi. to West Fork Chulitna River, 50 mi. SW. of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°14'30" N, 149°53'70" W. (map 87).

Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.
Buchia Creek: stream, heads in DeLong Mts., flows SSW 17 mi. to Aniakchak River, 54 mi. WNW of Howard Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°04' N, 158°59' W; BGN 1960; (map 132).

So named in 1951 by I. L. Tailleur, USGS, because it was involved in "stream piracy.

Buchareli Creek: stream, starts at Buck Creek in East Fork, 24 mi. NW of Tahneta Pass, Talkeetna; 178°41' N, 140°25' W; (map 104). Var. Matthes Glacier.

Literature before.

Buck Creek: stream, flows NE 6.4 mi. to Ana- tast Pass, Alaska Ra.; 65°57' N, 146°56' W; (map 86). Var. Buckan Creek.

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Buck Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 mi. to South Fork Grouse Creek, in Mint River basin, 41 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°38'N, 167°29' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Jerdone (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Buck Creek: stream, see Happy New Year Creek.

Buck Lake: lake, 10 mi. SW of Coffee Can Lake and 31 mi. SW of Roundabout Mtn., Koyukuk Low.; 65°10' N, 157°08' W; (map 108).

Local name obtained at Haulia by USGS in 1934 or 1955.

Bucky Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to Banner Creek, 19 mi. NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°18' N, 146°20' W; (map 101).

Buckeye Creek: stream, flows NE 5.6 mi. to Tsyone Creek, 20 mi. N of Tahnessa Pass, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°10'10" N, 147°21'00" W; BGN 1959; (map 82).

Buckeye Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 mi. to Left Fork Goose Creek, 23 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°20' N, 149°30' W; (map 105).

Buckeye Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to Banner Creek, 19 mi. NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°18' N, 146°20' W; (map 101).

Name by prospectors; reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Buckeye Creek: stream, flows N 5 mi. to Yukon River, 3 mi. E of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°47' N, 141°06' W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Buckey Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to Banner Creek, 19 mi. NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°18' N, 146°20' W; (map 101).

Namely by prospectors; reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Buckeye Creek: stream, flows N 5 mi. to Yukon River, 3 mi. E of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°47' N, 141°06' W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Buckley Bar Creek: stream, forms by its north and south forks, flows NW 67 mi. to Eschscholtz Bay, 40 mi. SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°14' N, 161°01' W; (map 114). Var. Konguk, Kotsokhotana, Kungiuk River, Reka Kanik.

Named in 1826 by Capt. Beechy (1831, p. 323), RN, who wrote, "* * * upon the river * * * I bestowed the name * * * of Buckland, in compliment to Dr. Buckland, the Professor of Geology at Oxford * * *." Russian Hydrom. Dept. Chart 1455 of 1852 gives the stream's Eskimo name as "Kanyk" and its Koyukan Indian name as "Kotsokhotana." Bell (1871, p. 284) gives the Eskimo name as "Kanga." Buckley Bar Creek: stream, forms by its north and south forks, flows NW 67 mi. to Eschscholtz Bay, 40 mi. SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°14' N, 161°01' W; (map 114). Var. Konguk, Kotsokhotana, Kungiuk River, Reka Kanik.

Named in 1965 by B. P. Exploration Co for use in geologic mapping. The name commemorates William Buckland, 1784-1856, British geologist who correlated the Lisburne Hills fossils with the Lower Carboniferous.

Buckland River: stream, formed by its north and south forks, flows NW 67 mi. to Eschscholtz Bay, 40 mi. SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°14' N, 161°01' W; (map 114). Var. Konguk, Kotsokhotana, Kungiuk River, Reka Kanik.

Named in 1826 by Capt. Beechy (1831, p. 323), RN, who wrote, "* * * upon the river * * * I bestowed the name * * * of Buckland, in compliment to Dr. Buckland, the Professor of Geology at Oxford * * *." Russian Hydrom. Dept. Chart 1455 of 1852 gives the stream's Eskimo name as "Kanyk" and its Koyukan Indian name as "Kotsokhotana." Bell (1871, p. 284) gives the Eskimo name as "Kanga."
Buck Mountain: mountain, 2,016 ft., on Revilgadgo I., 2.5 mi. SE of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°19'40" N, 131°34'05" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by H. E. Nichols, USN. See Deer Mountains.

Buckner Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Anikovik River, 14 mi. SE of Cape Prince of Wales and 41 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°32' N, 167°37' W; (map 111). Var. Bruen Creek.

Prospector's name published in 1957 by USGS. Reported in 1899 as "Buchen's Creek" by Schrader and Brooks (1900, 3), USGS.

Buckskin Creek: stream, flows E 20 mi. to South Fork Fortymile River, 45 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°10'30" N, 141°45'00" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1896, pl. 44), USGS.

Buckskin Glacier: glacier, heads E of The Mooses Tooth, trends SE 14 mi. to its terminus near head of Hidden River, 44 mi. N of Talcottena, Alaska Ra.; 62°57' N, 150°13' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1940 by USGS.

Buckstock Creek; stream, see Buckstock River.


Prospectors' name published in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Buck Creek: stream, flows E 20 mi. to Attu I. S of Mirror Lake, 2.1 mi. SW of Attu, Aleutian Is.; 52°54'30" N, 173°13'00" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Buffalo Mountain: mountain, 4,550 ft, 17 mi. N of Big Rock Mtn and 51 mi. NW of Christian, Brooks Ra.; 67°55' N, 146°29' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Buff Creek: stream, see Bluff Creek.

Buffy Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, at SW end of Cleveland Peninsula, near head of Helm Bay, Alex. Arch.; 55°59'45" N 132°03'30" W; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Buff Gultch: ravines, in Nautzen Mts., extends S 0.5 mi. to Little Eldorado Creek. 0.8 mi. of that stream's junc. with Bonanza Creek and 5 mi. N of Beaver Lake, Alaska Ra.; 62°06'30" N, 145°05'10" W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1914 by Capps (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 222), USGS.

Bug Island: island, 1.100 ft. long, in Netsa Bay, on NW coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°46'30" N, 131°59'10" W; (map 3).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USCS.

Bug Island: island, 2.0 mi. long, in Seymour Canal, 28 mi. NE of Angoon, on E coast of Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°55'00" N, 130°49'00" W; (map 9).

Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mannfield, USN.

Bug Lake: lake, 500 ft. long, on Glenn Highway, 3.7 mi. NE of Glacier Point and 53 mi. N of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°48'10" N, 147°33'30" W; BGN 1900; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Bug Creek: stream, on E coast of Great Sitkin I., flows NE 2 mi. to Bering Sea, between Bugle and Sulphur Points, Aleutian Is.; 150°02'43" N, 174°00'15" W; (map 17).

Local name derived from Bugle Point published in 1951 by USGS.

Bugle Point: point of land, E tip of Great Sitkin I., Aleutian Is.; 52°02'30" N, 175°58'15" W; BGN 1936; (map 18).

So named by personnel of the U.S. Navy expedition of 1933, because “a bugler was stationed there during the survey.”


Eskimo name spelled "Pagomawik" in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USGS.

Buhner Creek: stream, see Buckner Creek.

Bukareli Bay: water passage, see Bukareli Bay.

Buffalo: Gavan: water passage, see Bucareli Bay.

Bukareli, Port: water passage, see Bucareli Bay.

Bukheta Neva: bay, see Neva Bay.

Bukh Point: point of land, on Kiska I., S tip of Seward Penin. between Gertrude and Jeff Coves, Aleutian Is.; 51°55' N, 177°28' E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Var. Zaliva Point.

Russian word meaning "bay"; named in 1933 by U.S. Navy Hydrographer's Office.

Bukht Point: point of land, on the NW coast of Raspberry I., 16 mi. W of Afognak, Kodiak I.; 58°01'30" N, 153°12'00" W; (map 43). Var. Cove Point, Mya Bukhty.


Bukhta Neva: bay, see Neva Bay.

Bukhta Neva: bay, see Neva Bay.

Bukhta Neva: bay, see Neva Bay.

Bukhta Neva: bay, see Neva Bay.
Bull Dog Cove: cove, 1 mi wide, on E coast of Aialik Penin., 16 mi. SW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°53'45" N, 149°33'30" W; (map 49).

Bullfrog Creek: stream, flows NE to Kipchuk River, 9 mi SE of Bethel, Kibluk-Kokokwik Mtns.; 60°36' N, 159°27' W; (map 59).

Bullion Mountain: mountain, 4,225 ft., 2 mi. NE of Mendenhall Lake, at 1962 terminus of Etiit Mis.; 58°38'40" N, 136°51' W; (map 10). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Bullion Point: point of land, see Klahali Point.

Bullen: locality, on Beaufort Sea coast, 0.5 mi. SE of Bullen Point and 15 mi. W of Flaxman I., Arctic Plain; 70°11'10" N, 146°51'00" W; (map 151). Ekkimo camp site shown on a 1902 manuscript map by J. S. Marsh.

Bullfrog Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Salmon River, 37 mi. N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°40' N, 145°58' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Bullfrog Island: island, 5.5 mi. across, in Yukon River, 45 mi. W of Unalakleet, Innoko Low.; 63°43'N, 159°16' W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Bull Head: promontory, on SE coast of Glacier I., 12 mi NE of Storey I., 54 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°51'15" N, 147°09'15" W; (map 63).

Bullhead Cove: estuary, extends E 1.8 mi. off Revillagigedo Island, S of Kah Shakes Point, Coast Mts.; 55°02'30" N, 130°59'30" W; (map 3). Var. Bull Head Cove.

Bullhead Point: point of land, extends E 1.8 mi. off Revillagigedo Island, S of Kah Shakes Point, Coast Mts.; 55°02'30" N, 130°59'30" W; (map 3). Var. Bull Head Cove.

Bullion Creek: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to Yukon River at Nation Reef, 28 mi. SE of its junction with Charlie River, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°12' N, 141°51' W; BGN 1962; (map 103). Var. Spring Creek.

Bull Island: island, 1.8 mi. long, near head of George Inlet, off Revillagigedo I.,, Alez. Arch.; 55°29'30" N, 131°29'30" W; (map 3). Local name in use since 1905; reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula."

Bull River: stream, flows SE 25 mi. to West Fork Chuitina River, 50 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°10'45" N, 149°30'10" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Bull Run: stream, flows W 7.5 mi. to John River, 12 mi. S of Gunights Mtn. and 51 mi. W of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°18' W, 159°01' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name in general use since 1905; reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Bullrush Lake: lake, 1 mi. across, between Meadow Creek and Long Lake, 25 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°16'30" N, 148°18'00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Bullseye Island: island, E of Maniitsoq, 80 mi. SW of Arviat, Arviat High.; 66°13'30" N, 145°30' W; (map 118).

Bufflehead Cove: cove, 1 mi. wide, on E coast of Green Island, 16 mi. SW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°53'45" N, 149°33'30" W; (map 49).

Bullhead Point, Taku Harbor: point of land, extends W 1.8 mi. off Revillagigedo Island, S of Kah Shakes Point, Coast Mts.; 55°02'30" N, 130°59'30" W; (map 3). Var. Bull Head Cove.

Bullion Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Gold Run which flows to Bluestone River, 15 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°04'0" N, 166°11'50" W; (map 111). Var. Bull Pup Creek.

Bull Island: island, 1.8 mi. long, near head of George Inlet, off Revillagigedo I., Alez. Arch.; 55°29'30" N, 131°29'30" W; (map 3). Local name in use since 1905; reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula."

Bull River: stream, flows SE 25 mi. to West Fork Chuitina River, 50 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°10'45" N, 149°30'10" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Bull Run: stream, flows W 7.5 mi. to John River, 12 mi. S of Gunights Mtn. and 51 mi. W of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°18' W, 159°01' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name in general use since 1905; reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Bullrush Lake: lake, 1 mi. across, between Meadow Creek and Long Lake, 25 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°16'30" N, 148°18'00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Bull Seal Point: point of land, 4 mi. S of Glory of Russia Cape, on NE coast of St. Matthew I.; 60°33' N, 172°25' W; (map 56). Published in 1932 by USCS&G on Chart 8851.

Bully Boy Creek: stream, heads on Mount Jumbo, near center of Prince of Wales I., flows N 2.3 mi. to Gould Passage at Portage Bay,
Bulshaia Gora: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Bulova, Mount: mountain, see Kanguksarn.

Bulshaya Gora: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Bumyok Ridge: ridge, elevation 1,400 ft., trends.

Bumpy Point: point of land, on North coast of.

Bulwark Creek: stream, see Eagle Creek.

Bunco Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. long, near mouth of.

Bunker Hill: locality, on left bank of Kuritirin.


Bunker Hill Creek: stream, flows NE. 1.5 mi. to.

Bunkett, Mount: mountain, 9,730 ft., 1.5 mi. W.

Bunkett: Mount: mountain, 5,730 ft., 1.5 mi. W.

Bunco Creek: stream, see Barlow, Mount.

Burla Point: point of land, see Barlow Cove.

Burkett, Mount: mountain, 2,874 ft., near mouth of.

Burkett Inlet: estuary, extends 8 mi. to.

Burla Pass: pass, elev. 1,600 ft., S of Mount.

Burkett Needle: mountain, see Bunkett, Mount.

Burkett Needle: mountain, see Bunkett, Mount.

Burnett, Mount: mountain, 2,874 ft., near mouth of.

Burnett Inlet: estuary, extends 8 mi. to.

Burnett Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, E of Burnett.

Burnett Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, E of Burnett.

Burnout Mountain: mountain, see Iliamna Volcano.
Busch Creek: *stream*, flows NE 5 mi. to Goose Creek 13 mi. SW of its junc. with Susitna River, 20 mi. SE of Mount Wataha, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°30'20" N, 147°40'30" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Buschmann Creek: *stream*, see Buschmann Creek.

Buschmann Creek: *stream*, flows NW 2.5 mi. to Hugh Smith Lake, Coos Mt.; 55°06'22" N, 130°57'50" W; BGN 1915; (map 3). Var. Bushtop Inlet, Goliak Island, Ostrov Goloy.


Bushtop Inlet: *island*, 400 ft. long, in Bocas de Finas, 0.4 mi. NE of Tonina Is., at N end of Maurelle Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°41'40" N, 133°35'35" W; BGN 1908; (map 4).

Local descriptive name reported in 1907 by E. F. Dickins, USCG.

Bushtop Inlet: *island*, see Bush Top Island.

Bush Creek: *stream*, flows NW 11 mi. to Kuna River, 20 mi. SE of Liberator Lake, Brooks Ra.; 68°39'59" N, 157°50'40" W; (map 132).

So named in 1950 by USGS geologists doing Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations, “because of heavy brush along the creek; published in 1951 by USGS.”

Bush Island: *stream*, 300 ft. long, in Kagiain Strait, on E coast of Dall I., E of Rose Inlet, Alex. Arch.; 54°56'45" N, 132°54'20" W; (map 1).

Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.


Named on September 1, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN. (Wagner, 1937, p. 378).

Bushy Island: *islands*, in Endicott Arm, 1 mi. NE of Sumdum I. and 54 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mt.; 57°42'15" N, 133°23'50" W; (map 6). Var. Bushy Islands.

Named in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Mead, published by USGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 147).

Bushy Islands: *islands*, see Bushy Islands.

Bushy Point: *point of land*, between Behm Canal and Bushy Point Cove, on W coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°44' N, 131°44' W; (map 3).

Named in 1891 by USGS.

Bushy Point Cove: *cove*, 0.5 mi. across, 2 mi. N of Trails Cove, on W coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°44'10" N, 131°43'45" W; (map 3).

Local navigators’ name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fasett, USBF, derived from Bushy Point.

Busia Mountain: *mountain*, 3,246 ft., at junc. of Eldorado and Moose Creeks, 2.7 mi. WNW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°30'20" N, 150°58'05" W; BGN 1958; (map 88).

Named by G. H. Pearson for John “Little Johnnie” Busia, prospector and trapper, who arrived in 1918 and spent the remaining 39 years of his life in the Katzhiksha area.

Buskin Lake: *lake*, 1 mi. across, at head of Buskin River, on NE coast of Kodiak I.; 57°45'13" N, 152°26'40" W; (map 34). Var. Selenyiie Sapozhokova.

Name published as “Selenyiie Sapozhokova,” meaning “Buskin [a type of boot] Settlement,” by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN.

Buskin Lake: *lake*, 1 mi. across, at head of Buskin River, on NE coast of Kodiak I.; 57°45'13" N, 152°26'40" W; BGN 1939; (map 34).

Local name derived from the river name; reported in 1933 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Buskin River: *stream*, heads at Buskin Lake, flows NE 3.5 mi. to Saint Paul Harbor, 3.7 mi. SW of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°45'13" N, 152°28'40" W; (map 34). Var. Reka Sapozhokova, Sapozhokova.

Russian name “Reka Sapozhokova,” published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN. See Buskin.

Busky Creek: *stream*, flows SE 3 mi. to Le Conte Bay, 16 mi. E of Petersburg, Coast Mt.; 56°47'25" N, 132°30'30" W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1961 by USGS.

Burray Bay: *bay*, 1.5 mi. across, 7 mi. E of Point Baker, on N coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°20' N, 133°26' W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Buster Creek: *stream*, flows NW 3.5 mi. to Nome River, 7 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penn. High.; 64°35' N, 165°16' W; (map 94).

Prospectors’ name published by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Buster Creek: *stream*, flows S 1 mi. to Big Hurrah Creek, between Huff and Tribe Creeks, 9 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penn. High.; 64°39' N, 164°15' W; (map 95).

Prospectors’ name reported on a 1902 prospectors’ manuscript map.

Buster Creek: *stream*, heads on S side of Switchback Mtn., flows SW 5 mi. to Mason Creek, 7 mi. ENE of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°11'35" N, 153°18'45" W; (map 107).

Prospectors’ name reported by USGS in the 1940’s, but probably was used much earlier.

Buster Creek: *stream*, flows N 2.5 mi. to Chata-nika River, 40 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°13' N, 146°58' W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; published by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 4).

Butcher Creek: *stream*, flows N 2 mi. to Canyon Creek, 18 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°38'35" N, 149°29'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1914 by USGS.

Butch Lake: *lake*, 1,800 ft. across, 1 mi. NE of junc. of Jarvis and Ober Creeks, 15 mi. SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63°49'55" N, 145°38'40" W; (map 86).

Name published on relatively recent maps.
Butte Mountain: mountain, 1,900 ft., 29 mi. N of Steelet Mtns. and 88 mi. S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°28' N, 157°10' W; BGN 1932; (map 60). Local name reported in 1931 by Gerald Fitz-Gerald, USGS; probably named for “Butch” Smith (cana), “river man.”

Butte Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. 2 mi. W of Moose Lake and 34 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 64°45' N, 150°24' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for Swainson’s Hawk (Buteo swainsoni), “* * * most useful and beneficial of all our Hawks.”

Butler: Creek: stream, see Butte Creek.

Butler Creek: stream, formed by junct. of Quarts and Shorty Creeks, on W. slope of Cripple Creek Mtngs., flows SW 6 mi. to Folger Creek, 25 mi. NE of Ophir, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°28'20" N, 156°15'20" W; (map 90). Prospectors’ name reported in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S-, 1936, pl. 4), USGS.

Butter: Creek: stream, flows E 7 mi. to South Fork Fortymile River, 44 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°13'20" N, 141°47'15" W; (map 102). Var. Butt Creek.

Butter: Creek: stream, heads on The Butte, flows SW 24 mi. to Solomon River, 11 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°43' N, 164°19' W; (map 95). Prospectors’ name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Butterfly: Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 mi. to Copper Creek which flows to Koyuk River, 40 mi. SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 64°14' N, 162°08' W; (map 110). Prospectors’ name reported on the 1900 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Butterfield: Gulch: ravine, NE 1.5 mi. to Shovel Creek, E of Madison Creek, 32 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°44' N, 165°14' W; (map 94). Prospectors’ name shown on the 1904 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Butterfly Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, 10 mi. S of Willow and 27 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°36' N, 150°05' W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Butterworth Island: island, 1 mi. long, at mouths of Duncan Canal, 19 mi. SW of Petersburg, on S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°32'30" N, 133°04'00" W; (map 6). Local name published by F. E. Wright and C. W. Wright (1908, fig. 20), USGS.


Button Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, in Zimovia Strait between Wrangel and Etolin Is., 22 mi. SE of Wrangell, 0.5 mi. N of Whalateil Cove, Alex. Arch.; 56°11'50" N, 132°15'15" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.
Button Mountain: mountain, 2,351 ft., between Death Valley and John River, S of Three time Mtn. and N of Ninemile Hills, 48 mi. SW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.: 67°10'30" N, 151°47'00" W; (map 124).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Buzodoc Slough: lake, 1.5 mi. long, on W hank Lake, 19 mi. to Chulitna River, 27 mi. N of Canada boundary, Coast Mts.; 65°02'10" N, 130°02'20" W; (map 7).

Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Byers Island: island, 0.6 mi. long, in Chuitna River, opposite mouth of Marconi Slough, 8 mi. SW of Fairbanks, Talkeetna Low.; 64°47'45" N, 147°36'00" W; (map 100).

Local name published on a 1955 USGS map.

Byers Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, in course of Byers Creek, 20 mi. N of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°44'20" N, 150°06'45" W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Bylers Roadhouse: locality, on right bank of Tanana River 18 mi. SE of Fairbanks, Talkeetna Low.; 64°42'N, 147°18' W; (map 100). Var. Byler's Station.

Former roadhouse on the Fairbanks-Valdez Trail reported by Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Byler's Station: locality, see Bylers Roadhouse.

Byloy, Kamen: rock, see White Rock.

Byron Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Penin., trends SE 0.5 mi. to Eldorado Creek, 1.9 mi. NE of The Ears on Ear Mtn., Seward Pen. High.; 65°56'20" N, 146°10'15" W; (map 111).

So named in 1945 by a USGS field party because there is a cabin site nearby.

Byron Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, 3 mi. W of terminus of Sheridan Glacier and 10 mi. E of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°32' N, 145°28' W; (map 64).

Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Cabin Point: point of land, on N central Kanaa I., Aleutian Is.; 51°45'20" N, 177°27'30" W; (map 17).

Name published by USGS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Cabin Point: point of land, on N shore of Hood Bay, 9 mi. SE of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°23'10" N, 134°27'45" W; BGN 1929; (map 9). Var. Village Point.

So named in 1929 by USGS & CSG, "because of a cabin at the base of the point." It had been called Village Point by local pilots.

Cabin Point: point of land, see Muir Point.

Cabin Slough: lake, oxbow, 0.3 mi. W of Natrahavuivum Lake and 22 mi. NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°38'N, 144°29' W; (map 119).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Cabin Slough: stream, 2.5 mi. long, on flood plain of Alek River, N of First Rapids, 51 mi. SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 55°12'15" N, 138°25'00" W; (map 46).

Local name published by the USGS in 1951.

Cable Bay: bright, 1.5 mi. wide, on N side of Tanaga Bay, Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 15°47'15" N, 178°01'00" W; (map 16).

Name published by USGS & CSG in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 118).

Cabras, Isla de: island, see Cabras Islands.

Cabras Islands: islands, a group, largest of which is 1,600 ft. long, extend 1 mi. in Bucareli Bay, off N coast of SueShowe, Alex. Arch.; 55°21'15" N, 133°23'30" W; (map 4). Var. Isla de Cabras, Ysla de Cabras.
Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurell as "Isla de Cabreras," meaning "island of goats."

Cachinli Creek: stream, heads at N end of Nushagak Hills, flows N 20 mi. to Holoholita River, 32 mi. E. of Taylor Mts., Kilkuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°56'55" N, 156°26'00" W; (map 60).

Named for St. Francis Xavier Cabrini, 1850-1917, who, in 1946, was the first American citizen to be canonized.

Cache Creek: stream, heads at junc. of Cache Creek and The Rr., at junc. of Cache Creek and The Alaska RR., 18 mi. W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°21'45" N, 145°06'00" W; (map 136). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS. Cahill Creek: stream, heads at junc. of Dawson and Keystone Creeks, flows SE 6 mi. to Goldstream Creek, 17 mi. W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°50'20" N, 148°17'45" W; (map 100). Var. Keystone Creek.

Named by prospectors in 1905 and published on a USGS map in 1906. This stream is shown as Keystone Creek with a west tributary named Cash Creek on C. W. John's 1905 manuscript map.

Cach Creek: stream, flows NE then NW 11 mi. to Fish River, 18 mi. NE of Council and 30 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°58' N, 163°06' W; BGN 1910; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Cach Creek: stream, flows SW 8 mi. joins Sullivan Creek to form Patterson Creek, 33 mi. ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°02'30" N, 150°55'35" W; BGN 1965; (map 106). Var. Ferguson Gulch.

Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS (Prindle, 1906, pl. 5). Cache Creek: stream, flows NNE 7 mi. to Rock Creek, 13 mi. NNE of Porcupine Dome and 38 mi. WSW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°41'15" N, 145°20'40" W; (map 104).

Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Cach Creek: stream, flows W 19 mi. through Ikiakpaurak Valley to Canning River, at Shublik I., 45 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Arctic Slope; 69°24' N, 146°06' W; (map 139). Var. Cash Creek, Ikiokpaurak Creek. S. J. Marsh, prospector, wrote, "The 7th of April, 1902, I left the coast alone, hauling 1,250 pounds by relays, and reached Cache Creek on June 1, * * *

After building a cache of rock to protect my supplies I proceeded up the Koguru [Canning] River * * *" (Brooks, 1906, p. 280).

Cache Creek: stream, see Patterson Creek.

Cache Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, in Naha Bay, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alex. Arch.; 55°33'50" N, 131°40'55" W; (map 3).

Named in 1891 by T. G. Gerdes, USGS.

Cache Creek: stream, heads on bank of Taku Lake, flows SE 28 mi. to Taku Inlet, Alaska Ra.; 62°29'15" N, 151°00'00" W; (map 47).

Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Cach One Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, E of Echooka River, 2 mi. SE of junc. of Ishvak and Sagavanrirkok Rivers, Arctic Slope; 69°18' N, 147°26' W; (map 140).

Named about 1950 by USGS geologists.

Cactus Point: point of land, between Bghn Canal and Sargent Bay, on E coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°33'18" N, 130°56'30" W; (map 3).

Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Cahill Creek: stream, see Caill Creek.

Caddell, Mount: mountain, 4,300 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 4 mi. NW of Pyramid Peak and 63 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°53'50" N, 136°19'25" W; (map 10). Var. Cafelac Creek.

Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904. J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee show a "Cadelac" near the head of the Solomon River on their 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula."

Cadocerasin Creek: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to Little Nelschina River N of Limestone Hills, 18 mi. NW of Tahnetas Pass, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°06'15" N, 147°39'00" W; (map 82).

Named about 1952 by USGS geologists "after a fossil."

Cannataph, Isle du: island, see Cenotaph Island.

Caeuni, Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long on Caeani River, W of terminus (1950) of Malaspina Glacier, 4 mi. SE of head of Icy Bay and 58 mi. NW of Yakutat; St. Elias Mts.; 60°00'45" N, 141°11'00" W; (map 65). Var. Lake Castani.

Namaed by Prof. W. L. Libbey of Princeton Univ. in 1886 "in honor of the Duke of Sermoneta, President of the Italian Geographic Society" (Libbey, 1886, p. 149).

Misspelled Caetani (Russell, 1891, pl. 8).

Caetani River: stream, heads in a small glacier and flows SW 10 mi. to Icy Bay, 6 mi. NE of Moraine I. and 61 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°59'30" N, 141°16'00" W; (map 47).

Named after the lake of the same name, located on the east bank of the river at the 1950 terminus of Malaspina Glacier. Name published by USGS in 1948.

Cahill Creek: stream, flows SE 1.4 mi. to Lower Willow Creek, 18 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°49' N, 164°27' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.
Cahoon Creek: *stream*, heads in glacier, 1.7 mi. SW of Porcupine Peak, flows N 4 mi. to McKinley Creek, 2.4 mi. S of Porcupine and 33 mi. W of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°23'10" N, 136°14'10" W; (map 45). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by C. W. Wright, USGS.

Caigneau, Cape: *point of land*, see Muzon, Cape.

Caiones Head: *promontory*, on E coast of Kenai Penin., 10 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°59' N, 149°23' W; BGN 1906; (map 49). Local name reported in 1905 by USCS&GS.

Cairn Island: *island*, see Gisland Island.

Cairn Creek: *stream*, in DeLong Mts., flows S 5 mi. to Kugaruruk River 15 mi. N of Misheguk Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 68°28'30" N, 161°08'00" W; BGN 1961; (map 131). Named by USGS geologist in 1950 "for an old cairn found on the pass [Nachalrik] between this stream and the Utkuk River drainage."

Cairn Hill: *peak*, see Cairn Peak.


Cairn Mountain: *mountain*, 3,783 ft., 12 mi. SE of Tundra Lake and 72 mi. SE of Sleetmute, Lime Hills; 61°09'45" N, 155°19'45" W; (map 71). Named in 1914 by P. S. Smith (1917, p. 31), USGS, "because of a cairn located on its top."

Cairn Mountain: *mountain*, 4,620 ft., 9 mi. NE of Syllysetheen Mtn. and 68 mi. NW of Wise- man, Brooks Ra.; 67°50'20" N, 152°26'00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named in 1931 by Marshall (1956, p. 107), because "we found indeed a rocky cairn which apparently had been built thirty years before by the Schrader-Peters expedition * * *".

Cairn Peak: *peak*, 4,500 ft., 1.1 mi. N of Salmon Creek Reservoir and 4 mi. NW of Juneau, Coan 10; 59°21'35" N, 138°22'50" W; (map 11). Named "Cairn Peak" by George R. Putnam, USC&GS, in 1899. The name Cairn Peak was published in 1902 by USGS & C (Bauer, 1902, p. 274) and has been used since.

Cairn Peak: *mountain*, 4,500 ft., 2 mi. NE of 1961 terminus of South Crillon Glacier, 77 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°36'40" N, 137°20'15" W; (map 10). Name reported by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34.

Cairn Point: *point of land*, on E shore of Knik Arm Cook Inlet, 2.8 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°15'30" N, 149°52'40" W; (map 69). Local name published in 1912 by USC&GS; named for a cairn once located on its summit.

Cairn Point: *point of land*, "in Albatross anchorage, Portage bay, Alaska Penin."

So named by the Fish Commission in 1893. (Baker, 1906, p. 155).

Cairo Creek: *stream*, flows SW 4 mi. to Hut- linana Creek, 22 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tag- alla High.; 65°12'30" N, 149°59'00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 5).

Cajoneta, Punta: *point of land*, see Caponeta, Point.

Cahalbanda Creek: *stream*, heads in a glacier and flows NW 6.5 mi. to Disenchantment Bay, 3.6 mi. NE of Point Latouche and 28 mi. NNE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°56'00" N, 139°32'15" W; (map 46). var. Cala Honda.

Named "Cala Honda" meaning "deep creek," on July 3, 1971, by Capt. Alessandro Malaisina, "because at its mouth no bottom was found at 120 fathoms."

Calkinity Creek: *stream*, on Revillagigedo I., flows SW 5 mi. to Carroll Inlet, 5.2 mi. N of Island Point, Alex. Arch.; 55°31'45" N, 131°19'20" W; BGN 1925; (map 3). Named in 1923 by USGS.

Calder Peak: *peak*, 4,520 ft. 1.1 mi. S of Salmon Creek, 2.2 mi. E of Nyack and 40 mi. SW of Aniak, Kilbuuck-Kuskowik Mtns.; 61°00'45" N, 159°52'15" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name shown on a 1914 fieldsheet by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Calf Lake: *lake*, 0.2 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. SW of Cow Lake, 6 mi. NW of Sterling and 14 mi. E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°36' N, 150°51' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by the officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Calhoun, Cape: *point of land*, see Nash Point.

Calico Bluff: *bluff*, extends 1 mi. on right bank of Yukon River, 8 mi. of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°55' N, 141°11' W; (map 102). Riverboat pilots' descriptive name shown on a 1901 manuscript chart.

Cali Creek: *stream*, flows NW 6 mi. to Tekla- nika River, 26 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°35' N, 149°32' W; (map 87). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

California: *area*, a name applied to the northern part of North America within the Arctic Circle in the Alaska area shown on a 1593 map of Corneille de Jode.

California Bay: *bay*, elevation 2,800 ft., extends SE 3 mi. from junc. of Hoosier and Minook Creeks, 4.5 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°26'30" N, 150°04'00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Meritus, Jr., USGS.


Named in 1883 by W. H. Dall, USGS & C, for the Coast Survey steamer California.

California Boulder Patch: *rocks*, see California Boulder Patch.

Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, presumably for the steamer California.

California Cove: "cove, "on east side California head, Carroll Inlet. Revillagigedo I., southern-eastern Alaska."

Name applied by local navigators, and reported by H. C. Fassett, USRB, 1904 (Baker, 1906, pl. 155).

California Creek: stream, extends N 1 mi. off California Head.

California Creek: stream, flows SW 4.7 mi. to Campbell Lagoon, near mouth of Ugashik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak I.; 57°51'45" N, 155°20'00" W; (map 54).

Local name reported in 1932 by USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows SE 8 mi. to Glacier Creek, near Girdwood, 10 mi. NE of Anchorage, 7 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°11'20" N, 150°50'50" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by H. C. Fassett, USRB.

California Creek: stream, heads on Cattle Mtn., flows NE 3.8 mi. to Surprise Creek-Gulch.

California Creek: stream, flows NE 4.3 mi. to Tita Lake 3 mi. W of its junct. with Telalina River, 36 mi. SE of Moniak Mts., 64°20' N, 153°28' W; (map 98).

Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows SW to Central Creek 10 mi. E of its junct. with Goodpaster Creek and 40 mi. ENE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°21' N, 144°36' W; (map 101).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS.

California Creek: stream, heads on Castle Mt., flows SE 3.8 mi. to Chichaklen River at Chichaklen, 25 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°47'50" N, 148°28'30" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to Kuskokwim River, 14 mi. NW of Red Devil and 20 mi. NW of Sleetmute, Kilkuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°35' N, 157°39' W; BGN 1943; (map 72).

Named in 1940 by prospectors; reported in 1943 by USGS.

California Creek: stream, in Nutzottin Mts., flows W 4 mi. to Chathena Creek 7.5 mi. E of its junct. with Chisana River, Alaska Ra.; 62°04'30" N, 141°50'30" W; BGN 1912; (map 84).

Local name reported by Capps (1915, p. 202), USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows SE 4.8 mi. to Sunshine Creek, in Sunflower Basin, 50 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°29'40" N, 151°30'10" W; (map 81). Var. Idaho Creek.

Prospectors' name published by Hyatt and Smith (1905, pl. 15), USGS. R. W. Porter, USGS, reported this feature as "Idaho Creek" in 1906.

California Creek: stream, formed by Billy Goat and Boise Creeks, flows NW 2.6 mi. to Windy Creek, 36 mi. NE of Flat, Kilkuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°52'30" N, 157°21'10" W; (map 79).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows NE 3.6 mi. to Yankee Creek near its confluence with Innoko River, 8 mi. SE of Opish and 25 mi. NW of McGrath, Kilkuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°03'40" N, 156°20'20" W; BGN 1936; (map 90).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., 1936, pl. 4), USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows NE 12 mi. to Totsatanika River, 52 mi. SE of Nenana, Alaska Ra.; 64°08' N, 148°41' W; (map 100).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows NE 6 mi. to Surprise Creek, 14 mi. E of Jackson, Alaska Ra.; 64°39' N, 155°39' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

California Creek: stream, flows NW 10 mi. to Bonanza River, 10 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°59' N, 164°43' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Opish Creek which flows to Nuickuk River, 36 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°59' N, 163°39' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name recorded on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

California Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to Paragon Creek, 15 mi. NE of Council and 39 mi. S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°01' N, 163°14' W; (map 110).

A map of a prospectors' claim on the map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

California Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Alder Creek, in Bluestone River basin, 14 mi. SE of Tellier, Seward Penin. High.; 65°05' N, 166°08' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

California Creek: stream, flows E 2.7 mi., joins Cash Creek to form Bear Creek, 14 mi. W of Fort Mtn. and 62 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-
California Range: ridge, see California Ridge.

California River: stream, heads in Black Mtn., NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula; High.; 65°21' N, 166°39' W; (map 111).

Calligan Island: island, 0.3 mi. long, 1.3 mi. NW of Camden, Point of land, E point of entrance to Port Camden, on NE coast of Kuiu I., Alex. Arch.; 55°19'35" N, 131°29'00" W; (map 3).

Camden, Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Port Camden, on NE coast of Kuiu I., Alex. Arch.; 55°48'30" N, 133°53'00" W; (map 6).

Camoel, Mount: mountain, 5,380 ft., 4.3 mi. NW of Mount Shasta and 15 mi. WNW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°12'40" N, 146°39'50" W; (map 68).

Camden Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast between Barter I. and Point Brownlow, Arctic Plain; 70°09' N, 144°45' W; (map 151).

Camden Bay: bay, 50 mi. across, on Beaufort Sea coast between Barter I. and Point Brownlow, Arctic Plain; 70°09' N, 144°45' W; (map 151).

Cameron Creek: stream, flows SW 16 mi. to Breving Lagoon, 10 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula; High.; 65°21' N, 166°39' W; (map 111).

Cameron, Mount: mountain, 5,380 ft., 4.3 mi. NW of Mount Shasta and 15 mi. WNW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°12'40" N, 146°39'50" W; (map 68).

Cameron Point: point of land, on coast of Bering Sea, 12 mi. NW of Cape Halkett, Arctic Plain; 70°53' N, 152°38' W; (map 149).
Campbell Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, in course of
Campbell Creek. 5.7 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°08'20" N, 149°56'20" W; (map 69).
Name of a former lake reported in 1962 by USGS. Lake drained during the earthquake of 1964.

Campbell Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, 1.7 mi. E of Point Campbell and 5.8 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°09'42" N, 150°01'15" W; (map 70).
Local name published in 1951 by USGS; probably derived from near Point Campbell.

Campbell River: stream, flows W 8 mi. to Control- ler Bay, 12 mi. SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°09' N, 144°12' W; (map 64).
Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin (1903, pl. 3), USGS.

Campbell River: stream, flows NW 18 mi. to Perpicute River 7 mi. NNE of Smith Lake, 39 mi. NE of Coleen Mtn., Perpicute Plat., 67°19' N, 141°29' W; (map 121).
Name published by Kindle (1908, fig. 1), USGS.

Camp Brady: locality, see Brady.
Camp Cogan Bay: bay, Camp Coogan Bay.
Camp Collier: locality, see Kangee Camp.

Camp Coogan Bay: bay, 0.2 mi. across, 4.5 mi.
SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°00'30" N, 135°14'00" W; BGN 1901; (map 9). Var. Bukhta Kadyakskaya, Camp Coogan Bay, Camp Kogan Bay, Kadiak Cove, Nachleznia.

Camp Brady: locality, see Brady.
Camp Cogan Bay: bay, Camp Coogan Bay.

Camp Coogan Bay: stream, SW 1 mi. to Gulf
do the Blind, 50 mi. NE of Whittier, Chu- rach Mts.; 60°53'40" N, 147°16'15" W; (map 63).
Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Campbell Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Gulf
do the Blind, 50 mi. NE of Whittier, Chu- rach Mts.; 60°53'40" N, 147°16'15" W; (map 10).
Name reported by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34.

Campbell Creek: stream, formed by its North and South Forks, flows SW 10 mi. through
Campbell Lake to Turnagain Arm, 7 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°07'28" N, 149°58'30" W; (map 69).
Local name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdie and R. H. Sargent, USGS; derived from near Point Campbell.

Campbell Creek: stream, "tributary to Yukon
on left bank 20 mi. below Rampart, near latitude 150°40'".
Local name, from Edward's Track Chart of the Yukon, 1899" (Baker, 1906, p. 157).

Campbell Lagoon: lagoon, 1.3 mi. long, near
mound of Ugaski Bay, on N coast of Kodiak I., 57°51'40" N, 153°39'20" W; (map 34).
Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Campbell Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, between
Hartwing River and Tom Creek, 5 mi. N of Broadfield Canal, Coast Mts.; 56°16'30" N, 151°41'30" W; (map 7).
Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.
Camp Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 mi. to Woodchopper Creek 3.3 mi. N of that stream's junct. with Patterson Creek, 31 mi. ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°18' N, 150°13'0' W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1906 by USGS. (Prindle, 1908, pl. 5).

Camp Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Chata-nika River, 15 mi. NE of Chathansk, 35 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°13' N, 147°00' W; (map 105).

Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Camp Creek: stream, flows NW 2.3 mi. to Thorofare Camp Creek, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NW 2.3 mi. to Thorofare, 16 mi. NW of Mount Russell, Alaska Ra.; 62°56′12″ N, 152°18′05″ W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, flows SW 13.5 mi. to Ni-ukluk River, 55 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°52' N, 163°38' W; (map 95). Var. Cooper Creek.

Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS. Published as "Cooper Cr." on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Campers Cove: cove, 0.4 mi. across, on E coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°47′05″ N, 176°26′15″ W; (map 117).

Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "for its good camping and trappers' hut."

Campfire Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, one of the Swanson Lakes on Kenai Penin. SW of Swan-son Lake, 32 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°49′15″ N, 150°32′30″ W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai Na- tional Moose Range, for administrative pur-poses.

Campers Point: point of land, on E coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°47′30″ N, 176°25′ 15″ W; (map 117).

Named in 1963 by officials of Kenai Na- tional Moose Range, for administrative pur-poses.

Camp 15 Peak: peak, 5,905 ft., E of Battle Glorner, 3 mi. NE of the Tuske and 26 mi. N of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°41′23″ N, 134°33′50″ W; (map 165); (map 11).

Local name reported in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project.


Site of a mining camp reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Camp Island: island, 350 ft. long, in Hook Am-Sea Otter Harbor, on W coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 55°07′30″ N, 133°10′20″ W; (map 4).
Candle Creek

Candle Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Stony River, crosses Richardson Highway 36 mi. NW of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 56°31'20" N, 145°51'20" W; (map 86).

Name published on relatively recent maps.

Camp, point of land, on left bank of Candle Creek, 5 mi. SW of Candle and 37 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; 65°60' N, 162°02' W; (map 110).

Site of a mining camp reported in 1951 by USGS.

Camp Number 6; locality, 2.4 mi. NE of Thane and 7 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 50°16'50" N, 134°16'25" W; (map 11).

Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Camp Pleasant: locality, on Taiya River, about 12 mi. N of Skagway; (map 45).


Camp Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal, 1.5 mi. SW of Hattie I., Canada.

Coast Mts.; 55°16'30" N, 130°00'00" W; (map 3).

Named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pen- der, RN.

Camp Point: point of land, on Inskin Peninsula, on S shore of Chinitna Bay W of Sea Otter Point, Aleutian Ra.; 59°50' N, 153°05'W; (map 51).

Local name published in USGS in 1922.


Named in 1963 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska for the Alaska gray jay (perisoreus canadensis arcticus).

Camp Sevok: fish camp, see Sevak Camp.

Camp Shaheen: locality, see Camp Shaheen.

Camp Shaheen: locality, on E shore of Hassel- berg Lake, on Admiralty I., 18 mi. NE of Angoon, Alaska Arch.; 57°42'10" N, 134°16'30" W; (map 9).

The name of this locality, shown with two cabins, was published on a 1957 USGS map.

Campsite Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula. between Browne and Picnic Lakes, 4 mi. N of Hidden Lake and 33 mi. E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°33'30" N, 150°17'30" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Camp Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Hamilton Bay, 7 mi. SE of Kake, on NW coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°54' N, 133°49' W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Camp Taylor: locality, on El Capitan Passage, 3.5 mi. SE of Devilfish Bay, on NW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°02'35" N, 133°15'30" W; (map 6).

Var. Taylor Point. This is the site of an abandoned fishing station. Named by the owners and reported in 1906 by E. F. Dickens, USGS.

Camp Terry Creek: stream, flows NW 1.6 mi. to Delta River, crosses Richardson Highway 36 mi. NW of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 56°31'20" N, 145°51'20" W; (map 86).

Name published on relatively recent maps.

Camp 263 Creek: stream, heads on Mount Weller, in Sadlerochit Mts., flies SE 7.5 mi. to Sadlerochit River 2 mi. W of junc. with Kesikutuk River, 21 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Brook Ra.; 59°33' N, 144°40' W; BGN 1961; (map 139).

Leffingwell (1918, p. 113), USGS, does not list this as a geographic name but wrote of it in his text, "at the east end of the outside belt of mountains, at Camp 263 Creek ... ."

Canadian Creek: stream, flows NW 4.6 mi. to Innoko River, 11 mi. SE of Ophir and 20 mi. NW of McGrath, Klickatuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°03'45" N, 156°12'30" W; BGN 1936; (map 90).

Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Canal, Punta de la: point of land, see Canal Point.

Canal, The: channel, see Lomakwik Slough.

Canalaska Mountain: mountain, 2,260 ft., on international boundary, S of Porcupine River, 52 mi. NE of Coleen Mtn., Porcupine Plat.; 67°22' N, 141°00' W; (map 121). Var. Boundary Mountain, Boundry Mountain.


Canal Point: point of land, on NE coast of Baker I., on Port Mayoral, Alex. Arch.; 55°23'55" N, 133°27'25" W; (map 4).

Var. Mys de la Kanal, Punta de la Canal.

Translation of the name "Punta de la Canal," or "point of the canal," given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Canary Beach: barrier beach, 100 yds. across, backed by lagoon, 0.8 mi NW of Bukkii Point, on S coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°55'15" N, 177°27'30" E; (map 14).

One of the "bird names" arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska I. in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Cañas, Punta de: point of land, see Saint Elias, Cape.

Cañas, Yula de: island, see Cañas Island.

Canas Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, in Tucadero Bay, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°22'50" N, 133°02'00" W; (map 4).

Var. Yula de Cañas.

Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Yula de Cañas," i.e. "island of canes (plants)."

Can Creek: stream, flows W and NW 32 mi. to Stony River, 21 mi. N of Whitefish Lake and 75 mi. NW of Lake Clark, Lime Hills; 61°16' N, 159°12' W; (map 71).

Prospectors' name published in 1951 by USGS.

Candles: village, pop. 103, on left bank of Kiwakik River, 54 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula; 65°55' N, 161°56' W; BGN 1944; (map 109).

Mining camp established about 1901-2 and named for Candle Creek; published by USGS (Mofti, 1903, pl. 3). Its population was 204 in 1910; 91 in 1920; 85 in 1930; 119 in 1939; and 105 in 1950. The Candle post office was established in 1902.

Candle Creek: stream, heads in Candle Hills, flows NE 11 mi. to Tatalina River, 2.3 mi. W of McGrath, Klikatuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°56' N, 153°46' W; (map 80).

Local name reported in 1910 by C. G. Anderson (in Eakin, 1914, pl. 2), USGS.

Candle Creek: stream, flows NE 16 mi. to the Kiwakik River at Candle, 54 mi. NW of Hay- cock, Seward Peninsula; High.; 65°55' N, 161°55' W; (map 109).
Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 3), USGS. The name is derived from a bush or shrub that grew along the banks of the stream, which resembles "candlewood" or "greasewood" in that it will light afire easily (Hick, 1954, p. 14).

**Candle Creek:** *stream*, flows SE 12 mi. to Had- 

wenzee River, 43 mi. NW of Beaver, Kokrines- 

Hodanis High.: 66°53' N, 148°12' W; (map 118).

*Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.*

**Candle Hill:** *hilI*, 1,842 ft., extend 5 mi. at 

Canto*, Lake: *lake*, 0.7 mi. long, S of Chichagof 

Candle Creek: *stream*, flows SE 12 mi. to Had- 

wenzee River, 43 mi. NW of Beaver, Kokrines- 

Hodanis High.: 66°53' N, 148°12' W; (map 118).

*Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.*

**Candle Ditch:** *ditch*, heads at Glacier Creek at 

Candle Hills: *hIll*, 1.842 ft., extend 5 mi. at 

Canto*, Lake: *lake*, 0.7 mi. long, S of Chichagof 

Cane Creek: *stream*, flows SE 22 mi. to East 

Candlestick Point: *point of land*, NW of Candle- 

Landing: *locality*, see Sterling Landing.

**Candlestick Point:** *point of land*, NW end of 

Kagamil I., 40 mi. W of Umnak I., A1eutan Is.; 

Candle Mountain: *mountain*, see Cone Mountain.

**Cangrejo:** *point of land*, N tip of Suemez I., 

Alex. Arch.: 55°20'50" N, 133°21'20" W; (map 4).

*Var. Mys Kargreke, Point Grego.*

Punta Cangrejos.

Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta Cangrejos.

name meaning "crab point."

**Cangrejo Point:** *point of land*, see Cangrejo.

**Cangrejo:** *point of land*, see Cangrejo.

Point.

**Canimarure:** *point of land*, see Cone Mountain.

**Cane Pale:** *point of land*, see Candle Mountain.

**Candle Creek: *stream*, flows SE 12 mi. to Had- 

wenzee River, 43 mi. NW of Beaver, Kokrines- 

Hodanis High.: 66°53' N, 148°12' W; (map 118).

*Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.*

**Candle Ditch:** *ditch*, heads at Glacier Creek at 

Candle Hills: *hIll*, 1.842 ft., extend 5 mi. at 

Canto*, Lake: *lake*, 0.7 mi. long, S of Chichagof 

Cane Creek: *stream*, flows SE 22 mi. to East 

Candlestick Point: *point of land*, NW end of 

Kagamil I., 40 mi. W of Umnak I., A1eutan Is.; 

Candle Mountain: *mountain*, see Cone Mountain.

**Cangrejo:** *point of land*, N tip of Suemez I., 

Alex. Arch.: 55°20'50" N, 133°21'20" W; (map 4).

*Var. Mys Kargreke, Point Grego.*

Punta Cangrejos.

Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta Cangrejos.

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**Cangrejo Point:** *point of land*, see Cangrejo.

**Cangrejo:** *point of land*, see Cangrejo.

Point.

**Canimarure:** *point of land*, see Cone Mountain.

**Cane Pale:** *point of land*, see Candle Mountain.

**Candle Creek: *stream*, flows SE 12 mi. to Had- 

wenzee River, 43 mi. NW of Beaver, Kokrines- 

Hodanis High.: 66°53' N, 148°12' W; (map 118).

*Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.*

**Candle Ditch:** *ditch*, heads at Glacier Creek at 

Candle Hills: *hIll*, 1.842 ft., extend 5 mi. at 

Canto*, Lake: *lake*, 0.7 mi. long, S of Chichagof 

Cane Creek: *stream*, flows SE 22 mi. to East 

Candlestick Point: *point of land*, NW end of 

Kagamil I., 40 mi. W of Umnak I., A1eutan Is.; 

Candle Mountain: *mountain*, see Cone Mountain.

**Cangrejo:** *point of land*, N tip of Suemez I., 

Alex. Arch.: 55°20'50" N, 133°21'20" W; (map 4).

*Var. Mys Kargreke, Point Grego.*

Punta Cangrejos.

Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta Cangrejos.

name meaning "crab point."

**Cangrejo Point:** *point of land*, see Cangrejo.

**Cangrejo:** *point of land*, see Cangrejo.

Point.

**Canimarure:** *point of land*, see Cone Mountain.

**Cane Pale:** *point of land*, see Candle Mountain.
appointed Prime Minister, a position he held until his death. Between 1822 and 1827, he was a most powerful influence in England and one of the most powerful diplomats in European politics.

Canning River: stream, heads at glacier in Franklin Mts. at 69°04’30” N, 145°06’00” W; and flows N 125 mi. to Camden Bay, Arctic Plain; 70°’04’ N, 145°30’ W; (map 151). Var. Kogruak River, Koogaro River, Kooguru River, Kugruak River, Kuguru River, Staines River.

On August 5, 1826, Franklin (1826, p. 149) wrote: "we arrived opposite to the large river, which was named in honour of the late Mr. Canning..." See Canning, Mount. The Eskimo name "Kogruak" first appears on Surg. John Simpson’s native map of 1855, and is reported by Leffingwell (1919, p. 94) to mean "old river.

Canning Valley: valley, extends N 40 mi. along Canning River, N of junct. of Marsh Fork and 30 mi. S of Flaxman I., Arctic Slope; 69°30’ N, 146°15’ W; (map 139).

Leffingwell (1919, p. 139) wrote, "The Canning Valley within the Franklin Mountains is floored for the first 6 or 8 miles with gravels..."

Cannoneer Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows E 4 mi. to Resurrection Creek, 10 mi. N of Fish Bay, 27 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°24’ N, 135°38’ W; (map 9).

Local name reported in 1917 and published in 1919 by USGS.

Canoe Cove: water passage, in Peril Strait, 1 mi. N of Fish Bay, 27 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°24’ N, 135°38’ W; (map 9).

Canoe Pass: water passage, between Lumber Cove and S end of Lisianski Strait, 17 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°50’30” N, 136°23’00” W; (map 9).

Name published by USGS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 325).

Canoe Creek: stream, on Hawkins I., flows NE 2 mi. to Canoe Passage, 13 mi. SW of Cordova, Chuguch Mts.; 60°31’ N, 146°07’ W; (map 64).

Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Canoe Creek: stream, flows SE, then NE 9.9 mi. to Kiwakil River, 31 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.: 65°34’ N, 161°49’ W; (map 109).

Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21).

Canoe Creek: stream, flows NE 7.5 mi. from May Lake to Aviyak River at Halibot Mesa, 50 mi. NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope: 68°43’ N, 152°53’ W; (map 134).

Named about 1950 by W. W. Patton, USGS, for the canoe-shaped hills in the vicinity.

Canoe Hills: hills, 6 mi. long, between Canoe Creek and Aviyak River, 46 mi. NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope: 68°38’20” N, 152°56’30” W; (map 134).

Named in 1949 by W. W. Patton, USGS, "for the canoe-shaped of the anticline."
Canyon Village: locality, on W bank of Kuskokwim River, 5.5 mi. S of village of Crooked Creek and 33 mi. W of Sleetmute, Kibbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°47'35" N, 150°09'00" W; (map 72).

Local name taken from mountain on opposite bank of Kuskokwim River; reported in 1921 by USGS.

Cantuii Mountain: mountain, 3,008 ft., 0.3 mi. N of Kusko-

Canyon Cove: cove, 0.4 mi. across, in Kullilisk Bay, on S coast of Unalaska Is., Aleutian Is.

Cantishna River: stream, sec Kantishna River.

Canwell Glacier: glacier, heads near Icefall Peak, trends NE 13 mi. to its 1934 terminus at head of Canyon Creek, 19 mi. SW of Kuskokwim Mts., 61°56'30" W; (map 7). Name reported on a 1939 manuscript map of The Alaska RR.

Canwell Glacier: glacier, trends SE 13 mi. to join Lemon Creek, 4 mi. NE of Gastineau Channel and 6 mi. N of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°28'-25" N, 134°25'50" W; (map 11).

Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Canwell Creek: creek, flows NW 3 mi. to Cowee Creek, 4.4 mi. E of Bridge and Cove and 27 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°38' N, 134°49'30" W; (map 11).

Name published in 1912 by USGS (Knope, 1912a, pl. 1).

Canyon Creek: stream, flows SE 14 mi. to Goodnews River, 26 mi. NE of Goodnews, Nenana River Mts.; 59°20' N, 161°00' W; (map 53).

Local descriptive name reported in 1920 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to join Bering Creek, 27 mi. SE of Bridge and Cove, 4.4 mi. E of Bridge and Cove and 27 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°38' N, 134°49'30" W; (map 11).

Local name published in 1912 by USGS (Knope, 1912a, pl. 1).

Canyon Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to Faro Creek, 30 mi. N of Goodnews, Kibbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°32' N, 161°30' W; (map 53).

Descriptive name reported in 1920 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows SW 16 mi. to Fox and Knutson Bays, in Iliamna Lake, Aleutian Is.; 59°47'30" N, 154°22'00" W; (map 51).

Descriptive name published by Martin and Katz (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows 2.5 mi. long, flows NW to Fork Creek, 29 mi. W of Chukumin Lake and 74 mi. SE of Bethel, Kibbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°11' N, 160°00' W; BGN 1959; (map 59).

Descriptive name reported in 1920 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows SE 6 mi. to Jacksinia Creek 6 mi. W of its junction with Nenana River, Wrangell Mts.; 62°20' N, 143°03' W; BGN 1939; (map 84).

Local descriptive name reported about 1914 by P. S. Smith, USGS, in 1939.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows SE 2 mi. to join Divide Creek to form Long Creek, 27 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°35'25" N, 154°44'55" W; (map 81).

Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows NW 6.5 mi. to Boulder Creek, 17 mi. NW of Mount Russell, Alaska Ra.; 62°57'15" N, 152°18'40" W; (map 81).

Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows SE 7.3 mi. to Mount, 29 mi. E of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°01' N, 144°34' W; (map 86).

Name published on relatively recent maps.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 mi. to Ohio Creek, 58 mi. SW of Heath, Alaska Ra.; 63°08'40" N, 149°52'10" W; (map 87).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows W 15 mi. to Anvik River, 43 mi. S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hill, 63°14'45" N, 160°41'20" W; (map 91).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.
Canyon Creek: stream, heads N of Butte Lake, flows NE 6 mi. to Monahan Creek, 34 mi. SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mts.; 63°17' N, 147°45' W; (map 87).
Canyon Creek: stream, heads on E slope of Cripple Creek Mts., flows W 20 mi., joins South Fork Folger Creek to form Folger Creek, 25 mi. NE of Ophtir and 36 mi. NW of McGrath, Kibbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°26'30" N, 156°09'30" W; (map 90).
Canyon Creek: stream, flows NW 3.7 mi. to Whirlwind Creek, 26 mi. NE of Medfra, Kibbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°27' N, 154°23' W; (map 89).
Canyon Lake: lake, heads in lake, flows SE 1 mi. to Sourdough Creek, 8 mi. NE of Skwentna, Alaska Ra.; 64°51' N, 164°43' W; (map 95).
Canyon Creek Glacier: glacier, see Shoup Glacier.
Canyon Creek Glacier: glacier, on W slope of Brabazon Ra., trending 3 mi. W and S to its 1991 terminus, at head of Split Creek, 3 mi. E of Tanis Lake and 49 mi. SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°15'00" N, 153°27'00" W; (map 46). Var. Steep Glacier.
Canyon Island: island, 0.8 mi. across, in Taku River, 2.5 mi. NE of mouth of Wright River, 32 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°43'00" N, 153°40'30" W; (map 12).
Canyon Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, at head of Canyon Creek, 28 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kibbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°26' N, 161°09' W; (map 53). Var. Kliqtluaq.
Canyon Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, between Canyon Creek and Skwentna River, 59 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°53'45" N, 151°37'05" W; (map 70).
Canyon Slough: stream, heads in lake, flows NNW 3.5 mi. to Lowe River, 5.5 mi. SE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°03'45" N, 146°07'15" W; (map 60).
Cap, Point du: point of land, see Black Point.
Capos: locality, site of an Eskimo village on Chukchi Sea coast, at Kapaloa Creek, 0.5 mi. SE of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68°38'45" N, 166°15'15" W; (map 129). Var. Kapaloa, Kapalaoa, Kapalowa.
Cape: Point du: point of land, see Black Point.
Capor: locality, see Capaloa.
Capaloa: locality, site of an Eskimo village on Chukchi Sea coast, at Kapaloa Creek, 0.5 mi. SE of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68°38'45" N, 166°15'15" W; (map 129). Var. Kapaloa, Kapalaoa, Kapalowa.
Cape: Point du: point of land, see Black Point.
Capor: locality, see Capaloa.
Capaloa Creek: stream, see Kapaloa Creek.
Capor: locality, see Capaloa.
Capaloa Creek: stream, flows SW 6.3 mi. to Unimak Pass, on SW coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°24'25" N, 164°48'00" W; (map 24).
Cap Creek: stream, flows SW 6.3 mi. to Unimak Pass, on SW coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°24'25" N, 164°48'00" W; (map 24).
Cap Creek: stream, flows SW 6.3 mi. to Unimak Pass, on SW coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°24'25" N, 164°48'00" W; (map 24).
Cape Creek: stream, flows SW 2.2 mi. to Bering Sea at Tin City, 5 mi. SE of Cape Prince of Wales and 50 mi. of Teller, Seward Peninsula. High: 65°34' N, 167°57' W; BGN 1947; (map 111).

Local name reported in 1907 by Knopf (1906, pl. 1), USGS.

Cape Current: water passage, see Kukkan Passage.

Cape Edward Pass: water passage, see Kukkan Passage.

Cape Fox Village: locality, site of a native village.

Cape Faruhaw: locality, pop. 5, on W coast of Cape Elizabeth Island. See Elizabeth Island.

Cape Horn Rocks: rocks, extend 0.5 mi. in Sound, at S tip of Whitney I., 71 mi. E of Seward Peninsula High.; 65°42' N, 133°17' W; (map 43).

Cape Palisades: locality reported in 1943 by USGS.

Cape Edward: locality, 2 mi. SE of Cape Nome, 2 mi. NW of Neck Lake, on N part of Prince of Wales I., 13°57'00" N, 133°18'30" W; (map 6).

Local name used by fishermen and published in 1924 by USCGS.

Capones, Point: point of land, SW point of entrance to Port Maury on NE coast of Baker L., 13°52'30" N, 133°27'30" W; (map 4). Var. Mys de Kapones, Punta Capones.

Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisca Maria Maurelle as "Punta de Capones" meaning "point of rapids [the anchor stopper at the cat-head of a ship]" (Wagner, 1937, p. 379).

Cape Pole: village, pop. 92, at Cape Pole, on E shore of Fishermans Harbor, SW coast of Kuiu Island, 1. Arch.; 55°57'55" N, 132°47'55" W; (map 4).

The Cape Pole post office was established in 1949 and discontinued in 1953 (Ricks, 1965, p. 9). Cape Pole is a logging community with a population of about 100 (Alaska Sportsman, 1962, no. 12, p. 28).

Cape Stepping: locality, site of an Eskimo village at Cape Stepping, on Chukchi Sea coast; (map 128). Var. Kchemidmuluk, Kivalangmiut, Kivalina.

Eskimo village or camp, now abandoned, mentioned by P. Tikhmeniev on his 1861 map as "Kivalang-miiut" (Baker, 1906, p. 160). This may refer to the present village of Kivalina. On U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office Chart 68, it is shown as "Kchemidmuluk."


Local name reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS. The Indian name "Yakata-ga" is said to mean "ramose road" because of two reefs forming a canoe passage to the village. A post office was established here in 1935.

Cape Glacier: glacier, on S coast of Alaska, 0.8 mi. E of Port Wells, trends W 1 mi., 3 mi. SE of mouth of Avery River and 29 mi. NE of Whittier. Chugach Mts.: 60°57'30" N, 147°55'05" W; (map 63).

Descriptive name given in 1910 by Lawrence Martin, USGS.

Cape Island: island, 1.5 mi. long, in El Capitan Passage, on NW coast of Takuken I., 1. Arch.; 55°53'30" N, 133°20'30" W; (map 128). Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USCGS, "for signal station called Cap located here."

Capitaine, Baie du: bay, see Unalatka Bay.

Capitan is Spanish meaning "the captain."

Descriptive name given in 1910 by Lawrence Martin, USGS.

Cape Point: point of land, SW point of entrance to Port Maury on NE coast of Baker L., 13°52'30" N, 133°27'30" W; (map 4). Var. Mys de Kapones, Punta Capones.

Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisca Maria Maurelle as "Punta de Capones" meaning "point of rapids [the anchor stopper at the cat-head of a ship]" (Wagner, 1937, p. 439).

Cappuccino, Point: point of land, see Cappuccino. Point.

Capps: Mount: peak, 10,790 ft, in Mount McKinley National Park at head of Kahiltna Glacier, 5.7 mi. W of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range, 63°04'45" N, 151°11'00" W; (map 88).

Named in 1952 by NPS for Stephen Reid Capps, 1881-1949, USGS geologist who did field work in the area for several seasons.

Capps Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 9 mi. to Chichagof River, 3 mi. S of Beluga Lake and 24 mi. NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°20'00" N, 151°36'45" W; BGN 1964; (map 70).

Named in 1962 by USGS: derived from nearby Capps Glacier.

Capps Glacier: glacier, in Tordrillo Mts., heads on Mt. Torbert, trends SE 24 mi. to its terminus at head of Chichagof River, 26 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range, 61°21' N, 151°43' W; (map 70).

Named for Stephen Reid Capps, 1881-1948 USGS, a geologist who did extensive field work in the area. Named published by USGS in 1938.

Cappo's Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Filet Creek, 22 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°08'15" N, 147°24'20" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors: reported in 1905 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13).

Captain Harbor: cove, 0.5 mi. across, in northern part of Belfords Bay, 25 mi. E of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range, 55°10' N, 162°05' W; BGN 1916; (map 29). Var. Bailey Harbor.

Named by USGS in 1916. This feature was originally named "Bailey Harbor" by the Revenue-Marine Service in 1879 for Capt.
George W. Bailey, USRCS, who surveyed this cove. He was lost overboard on the return voyage to San Francisco in 1879.

Captains Bay: bay, 1.5 mi. across, southern arm of Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska I.; Aleutian Is.; 53°52' N, 166°34' W; BGN 1931; (map 23). Var. Captains Harbor, Port Levashof, Saint Paul Harbor.

Carbon Camp: totality, on left bank of Carbon Creek, about 32 mi. NW of Nome. Seward Penin. High.; 65°38' N, 143°40' W; (map 4). Var. Punta del Carbon.

Carbon Creek: stream, flows W 45 mi. to Utukok River, N of Lookout Ridge, 90 mi. S of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69°21' N, 159°50' W; BGN 1923; (map 144). Var. Tolukuk Creek.

Carbon Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 4 mi. S of Baranof, on E coast of Baranof I.; Alex. Arch.; 57°01'30" N, 134°49'00" W; BGN 1923; (map 9).

Var. Usfys, probably in 1922.

Carbon Mountain: mountain, 3,800 ft., 2 mi. N of Berry Lake and 66 mi. E of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 144°10' W; (map 64).

Local name obtained in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS, and published in 1904 by USGS.

Carbon Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,700 ft., 1.5 mi. long, 1.3 mi. SE of Lake Charlotte and 19 mi. NE of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°24' N, 144°10' W; (map 64).

Local name used by prospectors: by G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1905.

Carden Creek: stream, heads in Nootzotin Mts., flows NE 19 mi. to Snag Creek, NE of Carden Hills, Alaska Ra.; 62°22'15" N, 141°03'50" W; (map 84).

Local name published by Moffit (1943, p. 164).

Carden Hills: ridge, elev. 5,000 ft., extends W 9 mi. between Carden and Snag Creeks, in Nootzotin Mts., 50 mi. SE of Northway, Alaska Ra.; 62°19' N, 141°12' W; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Carden Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, in Nootzotin Mts., S of Carden Hills, Alaska Ra.; 62°17' N, 141°11' W; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

Cardioceras Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows NE 6.8 mi. to Little Nellchina River, S of "Monument Pasture" Pass, 19 mi. NW of Tahketa Ptn, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°06'52" N, 147°38'08" W; BGN 1960; (map 82).

Named in 1956 by USGS "for the abundant occurrence of well-preserved ammoniters [fossils] belonging to the genus "Cardioceras."

Cardoso, Mount: mountain, 10,058 ft., at head of Yale Glacier, 35 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°21'30" N, 147°12'45" W; (map 69).

Named for Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, 1870-1938, Supreme Court Justice; name published by尼鲁son (1963, p. 135).

Caringee Harbor: bay, see Chalmers, Port.

Careful Point: point of land, W point of entrance to Bay of Islands, on W coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°49'30" N, 176°52'00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Named in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.

Cary Creek: stream, flows W 6 mi. to Ninakaa River near its head, 10 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°38' N, 163°36' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Var. Arey Creek, Carey Creek.

Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS: so named because "through much of its course the creek flows through a Carex [sedge] marsh."

Carey Creek: stream, tributary to Canning River, presumably between Shubilk I. and junc. of Marsh Fork, Brooks, Ra.; (map 139).

The location of this stream, mentioned by S. J. Marsh to Leffingwell (1919, p. 94), is unknown but the name may represent an error, because it probably was named for H. T. (Ned) Arey who spent about eleven years in the area in the early 20th century.

Carey Creek: stream, see Carex Creek.

Carey Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. long, drains SSW to Deep Creek, 34 mi. SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°24'30" N, 152°36'00" W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS: named for Fabian Carey who trapped in this area for several years.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Walker Fork, 50 mi. S. of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°04' N, 141°25' W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Caribou: locality, on right bank of Salcha River, at mouth of Nin Grulf Creek, 37 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°40' N, 145°37' W; (map 101).

Local name for an ARC shelter cabin: published in 1925.


Mining camp established about 1914 and published in the 1916 Polk's Gazetteer as "Hodcana." USGS reported the name "Caribou Bar" in 1956, presumably for the same place: if not, the two places must be near each other.

Caribou Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows NW 6 mi. to Resurrection Creek, 9.5 mi. S. of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°47'00" N, 149°40'30" W; (map 63).

Local prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows SE 35 mi. to Matanuska River, 50 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°47'10" N, 147°39'10" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1898 by Schrader (1900a, p. 321), USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows NW 15 mi. to Idditarod River, 9 mi. NW of Flat and 50 mi. SE of Holikachuck, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°34'20" N, 156°07'00" W; (map 79).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, heads in Mentasta Mts., flows W 15 mi. to Tanada Creek 1 mi. S of its junc. with Copper River, Copper River Basin; 62°37' N, 143°46' W; BGN 1939; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1939 by P. S. Smith, USGS.
Caribou Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 mi. to Valdez Creek, 67 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 65°12′'N, 147°23′'W; (map 87).

Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows NW 6 mi. to Innoko River, 35 mi. N. of Ophir, 51 mi. NW of McGrath, Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°37′20″″N, 156°20′20″″W; (map 90).

Prospector's name reported in 1913 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows W and N 16 mi. to Bearpaw River, 15 mi. N of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°42′′00″′′N, 150°57′′20″″W; (map 102).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows S 12 mi. to Shaw Creek, 9 mi. NNW of Big Delta, Tanana Low.; 64°16′′00″′′N, 146°01′′00″″W; (map 101).

Named by prospectors reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1910, pl. 1).

Caribou Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Middle Fork Forty Mile River, 44 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°28′′N, 142°28′′W; (map 102).

Prospector's name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows SW 7 mi. to Salcha River, 36 mi. N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°40′′N, 145°43′′W; (map 101).

Named by prospectors and reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Flume Creek, 42 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°55′′N, 142°32′′W; (map 102).

Prospector's name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Little Chena River, 22 mi. ENE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°59′′N, 147°01′′W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to East Chena River, 63 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°03′′N, 145°11′′W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors: reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Caribou Creek: stream, flows NE 16.7 mi. to The Kateel River, 64 mi. SE of Hayrock, Nulato Hills. 65°05′′N, 159°01′′W; (map 109).

Local name reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Poker Creek, 22 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°09′′15″″N, 147°29′′00″″W; (map 105).

Local name published in 1908 by USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, heads in Darby Mts., flows NE 11 mi. to Tubatulik River in Death Valley, 38 mi. SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°10′′N, 162°17′′W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by Smith and Eakin in 1911, pl. 1, USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows NW 8 mi. to South Fork Birch Creek, 18 mi. NNE of West Point and 45 mi. SSE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°10′′40″″N, 144°19′′30″″W; (map 104).

Prospector's name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Woodchopper Creek, 8 mi. SW of that stream's junct. with Yukon River and 42 mi. SSE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°17′′10″″N, 146°32′′50″″W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors: published in 1906 by USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows S W 6 mi. to Igloo Creek which flows to American River, 12 mi. S of Kougakor Mtn. and 39 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°30′′N, 165°15′′W; (map 111).

Prospector's name reported in 1900 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows E 17 mi. to Hogatza River, 35 mi. WNW of Hughes, Hogatza High.; 66°03′′15″″N, 153°27′′W; (map 116).

Named about 1955 by mining engineers for Caribou Mountain: reported in 1956 by Orth. Caribou Creek: stream, flows SE to Frame River, about 26 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; (map 94).

Prospector's name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows NW to Kuzitrin River, about 17 mi. N of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Penin. High.; (map 110).

Named by prospectors: published on a 1900 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Caribou Hills: hills, on Kenai Penin., highest peak is Parmigian Head, 2,850 ft., bounded on S by Boxcar Hills and on N by North Fork Deep Creek, 30 mi. NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°59′′N, 151°04′′W; (map 30).

Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Caribou Island: island, 3 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., in Tutusmena Lake, 24 mi. SSE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°14′′N, 151°01′′W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1939 by USGS.

Caribou Islands: islands, two, in Shik Lake, on Kenai Penin., 50 mi. SSE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°25′′N, 150°25′′W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1904 by Moffitt and Stone (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Caribou Lake: lake, 2,3 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 1 mi. of Boxcar Hills and 25 mi. NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°59′′20″″N, 151°03′′00″″W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published by USGS 1950's.

Caribou Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, between Long and Frenchman Lakes, 21 mi. NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°11′′20″″N, 141°10′′W; (map 83).

Local name reported by USGS in 1949.

Caribou Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, 9 mi. E of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°02′′00″″N, 145°11′′30″″W; (map 86).

Local name reported in 1949 by T. L. Pate, USGS.

Caribou Mountain: mountain, 1,916 ft., on W slope of Kuskokwim Mts., at heads of Domin- ion and Henry Creeks, 8.7 mi. N of Ophir and 37 mi. NW of McGrath, Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°16′′N, 156°35′′W; (map 90).

Local name obtained from Joseph Ferris in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Caribou Mountain: mountain, 3,600 ft., in Zane Hills, 48 mi. WNW of Hughes, Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°33′′15″″N, 152°27′′00″″W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Caribou Mountain: mountain, 1,931 ft., on W bank of Kanuti River, 46 mi. SE of Bettles, Copper River Basin. 63°02′′00″″N, 145°11′′30″″W; (map 86).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Caribou Mountain: mountain, 3,183 ft., on $ bank of Kanuli River, 46 mi. SE of Bettles, Copper River Basin. 63°02′′00″″N, 145°11′′30″″W; (map 86).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Caribou Pass: pass, see Broad Pass.

Caribou Pass: pass, 4,800 ft., in Nutzontin Mts. at head of Glacier Creek, 12 mi. NE of Euchrr Mtn, Alaska Ra.; 62°07′′N, 141°51′′W; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Caribou Pass: pass, 3,490 ft., trends NW-SE, 5 mi. 11 mi. SSE of Cantwell and 42 mi. S of Healy, Talkeetna Mts.; 63°15′′N, 148°50′′W; (map 87).

Local name reported in 1898 by USGS.

Caribou Pass: pass, see Broad Pass.
Caribou River: stream, heads near Trader Mtn., flows NE 50 mi. to Nelson Lagoon, 52 mi. W of settlement of Port Moller, near SW end of Bristol Bay Low., Alaska Penin.; 55°57'00" N, 161°22'30" W; (map 28).

Local name reported by USGS in 1929.

Caribou River: stream, see Cutter River.

Caribou Snake Creek: stream, heads SW of Cairn Mtn., flows W 15 mi. to Tundra Lake, 59 mi. SE of Sleetmute, Lime Hills; 61°13'50" N, 155°44'00" W; (map 71).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Carl Glacier: glacier, see Kahlil Glacier.

Carline Creek: stream, flows W 1 mi. to Cherry Creek, 52 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High; 64°03' N, 141°10' W; (map 102).

Var. Carlin Creek.

Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cuddy, Canada.

Carlton Creek: stream, heads near Trader Mtn., flows NE 50 mi. to Nelson Lagoon, 52 mi. W of settlement of Port Moller, near SW end of Bristol Bay Low., Alaska Penin.; 55°57'00" N, 161°22'30" W; (map 28).

Local name reported by USGS in 1929.

Caribou River: stream, see Cutter River.

Caribou Snake Creek: stream, heads SW of Cairn Mtn., flows W 15 mi. to Tundra Lake, 59 mi. SE of Sleetmute, Lime Hills; 61°13'50" N, 155°44'00" W; (map 71).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Carl Glacier: glacier, see Kahlil Glacier.

Carline Creek: stream, flows W 1 mi. to Cherry Creek, 52 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High; 64°03' N, 141°10' W; (map 102).

Var. Carlin Creek.

Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cuddy, Canada.
Carnival Creek: stream, flows SW 1.9 mi. to Carmen Lake, lake, 2.5 mi. long, at head of Carnivore Creek, (ream, heads at glacier, in Carmen Island.

Carmen Island: island, see Kayak Island.

Carmen Lake: lake, 2.5 mi. long, head of Glacier River, 9 mi. NW of Whittier, Chugach Mts., 60°54'30" N, 148°46'00" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Carnegie Creek: stream, flows SW 1.9 mi. to Wasilla Creek, 3.5 mi. NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°38'00" N, 149°11'50" W; (map 69).

Local name shown on a town plat, reported in 1915 by USGS.

Carnivore Creek: stream, heads at glacier, in Franklin Mts., flows N 9 mi. to Lake Peters, 9 mi. W of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range, 69°17' N, 145°22' W; (map 139).

Local name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Caro: locality, on N bank of Chandalar River, 3 mi. NE of the postmaster of Fairbanks in 1907.

Carolina Creek: stream, heads in a lake on Revi. high.; 65°14' N, 164°37' W; (map 170). There has been confusion in the application of the names "Phipps, Carroll, and Ocean Point." According to the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 206) Capt. Kromchenko, IRN, in 1832 applied the name "Phipps" to this point.

Carrie Creek: stream, see Cary Creek.

Carrigan Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Kuzitrin River 2 mi. downstream from mouth of Kugarko River, 16 mi. NW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula. 65°14' N, 164°37' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Carillo, Punta de: point of land, see Middle Point.

Carrizales, Punta de: point of land, see San Roque Point.

Carroll Channel: estuary, see Carroll Inlet.

Carroll Anchorages: bight, see California Bay.

Carroll Channel: estuary, see Carroll Inlet.

Carroll Creek: stream, heads in a lake on Revillagigedo I., flows SW 11 mi. to Carroll Inlet, Alex. Arch.; 55°39' N, 131°21' W; BGN 1923; (map 3). Var. Carroll River.

Named in 1923 by USFS.

Carroll Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, named for Allen Carpe-., member of the Rockefeller mansion named by the USFS for Capt. James Carroll of the SS Queen who, in that year, was the first to take a ship into the upper part of Glacier Bay. It was called Woods Glacier by the IBC in 1898.

Carroll Inlet: estuary, extends S 29 mi. from center of Revillagigedo I. to Revillagigedo Channel, 6 mi. SE of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°17' N, 131°30' W; (map 3). Var. Carroll Channel, Carroll Channel, Carroll Channel.

Named in 1880 by USGS for Capt. James Carroll who commanded ships in this area for many years; the generic "channel" was changed to "inlet" after it was discovered that the feature was not a passage.

Carroll Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, in Frederick Sound, off S coast of Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°01'40" N, 134°28'30" W; (map 9).

Named for Capt. James Carroll who, for many years, commanded steamships in these waters. Name published by USGS in 1899.

Carroll Point: point of land, on S coast of Revillagigedo I., near mouth of Carroll Inlet, 7 mi. SE of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°18' N, 131°29' W; (map 3). Var. Carroll Point.

Named in 1880 by USGS for Capt. James Carroll, See Carroll Inlet.

Carroll Strait: water passage, see Gastineau Channel.
Cascade Creek: stream, flows SE 10 mi. to East Fork Yentna River, 60 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°24'35" N, 151°59'00" W; (map 81).

Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Cascade Creek: stream, flows NW 4.7 mi. to Lake Chausheukulti and 81 mi. SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°08' N, 159°24' W; BGN 1959; (map 59).

Descriptive name reported in 1956 by USGS because “of the almost continuous cascades in the short stream which drains the lake.”

Cascade Lake: lake, 1.7 mi. long, one of the Kurupa Lakes, E of Kurupa Lake, 18 mi. NW of junct. of Easter Creek and Kilkik River, Brooks Ra.; 68°22' N, 154°35' W; BGN 1960; (map 133).

So named about 1951 by a USGS geologist during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, “because the short stream that drains this lake cascades [about 500 ft] to Kurupa Lake.”


Local name derived from a waterfall on the point. Capt. Tepenkov (1852, map 21), IRN, called it “Mysa Yuzhnyy” meaning “southern cape,” and Elliott (1881, p. 55) called it both “Southwest Point” and “Waterfall Head.” The Aleut names listed by Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USGS&GS, are “Egitrotog,” meaning “waterfall” and “Niyan-kiya,” meaning “ridge.”

Cascade Rock: rock, in central Bay of Is., Adak Is.; 51°49’37” N, 176°49’29” W; (map 17).

Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Casco Creek: stream, see Whittier Creek.

Casco Cove: cove, on SE coast of Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°49’30” N, 173°10’15” E; (map 133).

Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

This cove was shown as “Hulu Bay” on a manuscript map drawn by L. M. Turner in the 1880’s, and was published as “Casco Cove” in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 133).

Casco Point: point of land, at N entrance to Casco Cove, between Casco and Pyramids Covels, on SE coast of Attu Is., Aleutian Is.; 52°49’30” N, 173°10’15” E; (map 133).

Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Case, Mount: mountain, 5,500 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.5 mi. N of head of White Glacier and 66 mi. NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 58°49’05” N, 135°58’05” W; (map 11).

Named in 1890 by H. F. Reid (1892, p. 30) for his school, the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio.

Case Creek: stream, flows 1.5 mi. S to North Fork Slug Creek, 22 mi. NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58°44’4” N, 161°34’ W; (map 39).

Local name shown on a 1937 fieldsheet by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Case Creek: stream, see Whittaker Creek.


Named in 1890 “First North Tributary (of the Muir Glacier)” by H. F. Reid (1892, p. 21), and later “Casement Glacier” for R. L. Casement, a member of his party in 1890.

Casey Glacier: glacier, heads 2 mi. NW of Nine-mile Mtn., trends 10 mi. NW of Hydra, Coast Mts.; 56°03’ N, 150°11’ W; (map 7).

Name obtained in 1948 by A. F. Buddington (in Brooks and others, 1925, p. 85), USGS.

Casey Road House: locality, on left bank of Tolovana River, 1 mi. E of Wilker Creek, 7 mi. SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High 65°28’ N, 148°20’ W; (map 105).

Former roadhouse, probably named for its owner, reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

Caseys Channel: water passage, in Yukon Delta, extends N 5.6 mi. between Kwikuali Pass and Nurukomarot Channel, 12 mi. SW of Kwikuli Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°59’ N, 164°50’ W; (map 77). Var. Nurukomarot Channel.

Local name obtained in 1940 by USGS.

Cash Creek: stream, heads in Roundabout Mts., flows NE 6 mi. to Candle Creek 3 mi. S of its junct. with Tatalina River, 4.2 mi. SW of McGrath, Kilkick-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°55’45” N, 155°43’00” W; (map 80).

Local name reported in 1910 by C. G. Anderson (in Akin, 1914, pl. 2), USGS.

Cash Creek: stream, flows SW 6 mi. and joins California Creek to form Bear Creek, 62 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High 65°05’45” N, 145°18’00” W; (map 104).

Local name reported in 1935 by USGS.
Cassiterite Creek: stream, see Cache Creek.

Cassiterite Peak: mountain, 2,009 ft., in York Mts., 23 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penn. High.; 65°28' N, 167°00' W; (map 111).

Local name reported in 1918 by Steidtmann and Cathcart (1922, fig. 5), USGS; applied by them to a mountain near the mouth of Cassiterite Creek, 4 mi. west.

Castle Creek: stream, see Cache Creek.

Castle Peak: mountain, 5,500 ft., extends NE 6 mi. from Kings River, 24 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°50'30" N, 148°30'00" W; (map 69).

Name reported in 1898 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Castle Island: islands, extend N–S 2.2 mi. in Duncan Canal between Lindenberg Penn. and Kupreanof I., 8 mi. SW of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56°40' N, 153°10' W; (map 64).

Name published by USGS in 1896 (Chart 9145).

Castle Island: islands, 4.5 mi. long, at delta of Copper River, 25 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°20' N, 145°12' W; (map 64).

Name published by USGS in 1898.

Castle Mountain: mountain, 7,329 ft., on Alaska–Canada boundary, 31 mi. E of Petersburg, Coast Mts.; 56°32'50" N, 132°07'20" W; (map 64).

Var. Castle Peak, Cathedral Peak. Local name used by fishermen; name published in 1895 by USGS; called Cathedral Peak in 1893 by USGS.

Castle Mountain: mountain, 8,620 ft., 2 mi. N of Skolai Pass and 35 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°39' N, 141°59' W; (map 67).

Descriptive name reported in 1914 by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Castle Mountain: mountain, 5,500 ft., extends NE 6 mi. from Kings River, 24 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°50'30" N, 148°30'00" W; (map 69).

Name reported in 1898 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.
Castle Mountain: mountain, 3,409 ft, between Chandler and Kiruktagaik Rivers, 21 mi. N. of Chandler Lake and 37 mi. NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°34' N, 152°35' W; (map 134).
Descriptive name shown on 1940 USGS Chart 9400.

Castle Peak: mountain, 11,000 ft, 21 mi. NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°35' N, 143°27' W; (map 67).
Name given by prospectors; reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerding (in Moffit and Knopf, pl. 1, 1910), USGS.

Castle Peak: mountain, see Castle Mountain.

Castle Point: peninsula, see Castle Cape.

Castle Point: promontory, see Tuliumnit Point.

Castle Rocks: hill, see Hen and Chickens Mountain.

Castle Rocks: peak, see Castle Rock.

Castle Rocks: point of land, see Hen and Chickens Mountain.

Castle Rocks: peak, 1,900 ft, 16 mi. S of junct. of Foraker and Herron Rivers, Tanana Low.; 63°25'15" N, 152°04'30" W; (map 89).
Descriptive name given in 1914 by USGS; published in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 247).

Castle Rocks: hill, see Hen and Chickens Mountain.

Castle Rocks: lake, 1 mi. W of junct. of Foraker and Herron Rivers, Tanana Low.; 63°21'35" N, 152°08'00" W; (map 88).
Name obtained in 1962 from Fabian Carey by USGS.

Castner, Mount: mountain, 5,535 ft, at head of Rainney Glacier, 44 mi. W of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°11'40" N, 147°35'00" W; (map 69).
Name reported in 1960 by USGS. Named by Lawrence Martin in 1910 for Lt. Joseph C. Castner, USA, who was with Capt. E. F. Glenn during the exploration of 1898.

Castner Creek: stream, flows W 1.5 mi. to Delta River, crosses Richardson Highway 27 mi. NW of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°24'20" N, 145°45'54" W; (map 86).
Locally named for Castner Glacier.

Castner Glacier: glacier, heads on White Prince, trends NW and SW 12 mi. to its terminus at head of Castner Creek, 27 mi. NW of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°24'10" N, 145°43'00" W; (map 66).
Named in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA, for Lt. J. C. Castner, USA, a member of his party.

The Casswell post office was established in 1929; discontinued in 1931.

Casswell Creek: stream, flows SW, through Casswell Lake, 12 mi. to Susitna River. 14 mi. N of Willow and 50 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°56'30" N, 150°04'55" W; (map 70).
Named for a local prospector and reported on 1917 Alaska RR. manuscript map.

Casswell Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, in course of Casswell Creek, 22 mi. SE of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°01' N, 149°58' W; (map 82).

Catalina Island: island, 1,800 ft. long, between San Christoval Channel and San Alberto Bay, of NE coast of San Fernando L. L. Arch.; 55°32'55" N, 133°17'20" W; (map 4). Var. Isla Catalina, Ostrov Katov, Yla Catalina.
Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Casella.

Cathedral Creek: stream, flows SW 9 mi. to Alex River, 18 mi. NW of Chignik, on Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 56°26' N, 158°47' W; (map 30).
Name given on a 1923 field sheet by R. L. Sargent, USGS; "so named because of the steep-sided valley bounded by castellated ridges."

Cathedral Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows W 5 mi. to Tononna River, 16 mi. NW of Mount Russell, Alaska Ra.; 62°50'55" N, 152°22'45" W; (map 81).
Prospectors' name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, (in Brooks, 1925, p. 2), USGS.

Cathedral Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows E 2 mi. to Maclaren Glacier 2.5 mi. N of its terminus, 22 mi. SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Ra.; 63°19'05" N, 146°32'50" W; (map 86).
Name published on relatively recent maps.

Cathedral Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows SW across Alaska-Canada boundary 18 mi. to Head Luck Creek, 23 mi. N of Eagle, Porcupine Flat.; 56°03'15" N, 141°11'20" W; BGN 1965; (map 103).
So named in 1909 by IBC survey because of the bare cathedrallike mountains along its course.

Cathedral Creek: stream, see Hard Luck Creek.

Cathedral Falls Creek: stream, flows SW 7 mi. to Hamilton Bay, 9.5 mi. SE of Kake, on NW coast of Kupreanof I., L. Arch.; 56°53'30" N, 133°44'00" W; (map 6).
Name first recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Cathedral Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, between Sitkalidak I. and SE coast of Kodiak I.; 57°12' N, 153°08' W; BGN 1930; (map 34).
Descriptive name given in 1928 by USGS, "because the island resembles a cathedral."

Cathedral Mountain: mountain, 5,730 ft., S. of Portage Pass, 86 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°57'15" N, 152°57'30" W; (map 70).
Descriptive name given in 1898 by J. E. Spurr, USGS.

Cathedral Mountains: mountains, 4,900 ft., 4 mi. W of Double Mtn. and 27 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°34' N, 149°36' W; (map 87).
Cavanaugh Creek: stream, flows W 1 mi. to Al- lene Creek, in Agiapuk River basin, 10 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65° 19' N, 166° 03' W. (map 111).

Cautious Paw: uiatir passage, see Caution Pan.

Caves Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, on W bank of Knik Arm at head of Soldier Creek, 16 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61° 26'-40" N, 149° 46'-25" W. (map 69).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Caviar Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 7 mi. to Koyuk River near its head, 3 mi. NE of Sturgeon Ridge and 13 mi. SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65° 25' N, 165° 01' W; BGN 1952; (map 110).

So named in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS, "because of the proximity of the creek to Sturgeon Ridge." Caviar is the salted roe of the sturgeon used as an appetizer.

Cawtaskakat: locality, see Kautas.

Cedar Creek: stream, on Prince of Wales I., flows NE 3 mi. to Twentymile Creek, at head of Twentymile Arm Kassan Bay, Alex. Arch.; 55° 20'50" N, 132° 44'05" W; (map 87).

Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Cedar Rock: rock, on right bank of Yukon River, 41 mi. E of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64° 42' N, 156° 45' W. (map 97).

Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.


Local name reported by USFS in 1970 because "caut point takes its name from a cave on its face." Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 293), IRN, wrote it in French as "Chichkoff Cap," and the name was published by the Russians as "Mys Shishkova (Podgornaya)" meaning "knobby cape (desolate)" (Tebenkov, 1852, map 26).

Cedar Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska, on E end of Katalla Bay, 3 mi. SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain. 60° 10' N, 144° 26' W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Cedar Point: point of land, on S coast of Glacier I., at E entrance to Chamberlain Bay, 52 mi. ENE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60° 51'45" N, 147° 11'30" W. (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Cedar Point: point of land, see Prince, Cape.

Cavern Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, 3.5 mi. N of Neck Lake, on Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56° 09'25" N, 133° 11'00" W. (map 6).

Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Cave Rock: rock, on SW coast of Amaknak I., in Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53° 55'10" N, 166° 33'12" W. (map 23).

Descriptive name reported by W. H. Dall, USGS, in 1872. There is a burial cave under the rock which he investigated and called "Amaknak Cave."

Caves Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, on W bank of Knik Arm at head of Soldier Creek, 16 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61° 26'-40" N, 149° 46'-25" W. (map 69).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Caviar Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 7 mi. to Koyuk River near its head, 3 mi. NE of Sturgeon Ridge and 13 mi. SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65° 25' N, 165° 01' W; BGN 1952; (map 110).

So named in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS, "because of the proximity of the creek to Sturgeon Ridge." Caviar is the salted roe of the sturgeon used as an appetizer.

Cawtaskakat: locality, see Kautas.

Cayman Point: point of land, see Peirce, Cape.

Cave Rock: rock, on SW coast of Amaknak I., in Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53° 55'10" N, 166° 33'12" W. (map 23).

Descriptive name reported by W. H. Dall, USGS, in 1872. There is a burial cave under the rock which he investigated and called "Amaknak Cave."

Caves Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, on W bank of Knik Arm at head of Soldier Creek, 16 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61° 26'-40" N, 149° 46'-25" W. (map 69).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Caviar Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 7 mi. to Koyuk River near its head, 3 mi. NE of Sturgeon Ridge and 13 mi. SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65° 25' N, 165° 01' W; BGN 1952; (map 110).

So named in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS, "because of the proximity of the creek to Sturgeon Ridge." Caviar is the salted roe of the sturgeon used as an appetizer.

Cawtaskakat: locality, see Kautas.

This feature was first called "Southwestern Anchorage" in 1938 by USCS & GGS "because it affords shelter in westerly and southerly weather"; the descriptive name of "Cemetery Cove" was applied in 1939 by USCS & GGS "because of the graveyard of the natives on the shore of this cove."

Cemetery Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. long, E of Skate Lake. 1 mi. N of Northway, Alaska Ra.; 62°58′50″ N, 143°55′55″ W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1954.

Cemetery Point: point of land, on E coast of Kagalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°49′10″ N, 176°16′10″ W; (map 17). Var. Cemetery Point.

So named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, because "an Aleut graveyard is located at this point."

Cemetery Point: point of land, at S tip of Peratrovich I., in Klawak Inlet, N of Klawack, Alex. Arch.; 55°33′50″ N, 133°06′10″ W; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Cemetery Point: point of land, 1 mi. S of Wrangel, on N coast of Wrangel I., Alex. Arch.; 56°27′15″ N, 132°22′50″ W; BGN 1939; (map 6). Var. Graveyard Point, Station Point.

Local name reported in 1937 by USCS & GGS. Point had been called "Station Point" in 1886 by USCS & GGS; " Graveyard Point" in 1902.

Cenotaph Island: island, 0.8 mi. across, in Littuya Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 3 mi. NE of Harbor Point, 86 mi. NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58°38′20″ N, 135°35′00″ W; (map 10). Var. Egg Island, Isle du Caenotaph.

Named "Isle du Caenotaph" in 1876 by Capt. La Pérusse (1797, atlas 19), in memory of 26 members of his crew who, in that year, were drowned at the mouth of Littuya Bay when their two boats were caught in a strong ebb tide. A cenotaph, or memorial, was erected at that time on the southeast end of the island to commemorate the event, but no trace of it has been found. The island was called "O[stro] Vaichnorn, meaning "egg island," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN.

Cenotaph Point: point of land, on S end of Cenotaph I. in Littuya Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 3.2 mi. NE of Harbor Point, 86 mi. WNW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58°38′00″ N, 137°35′00″ W; (map 10). Var. Egg Island.

Named in 1966 to commemorate the centennials of the Alaska purchase and the Canadian confederation in 1867 by joint action of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

Center Beach: beach, 0.7 mi. long, at mouth of Kent Creek in Brunette Cove, on N coast of Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°58′23″ N, 172°56′45″ E; (map 13).

Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; descriptive name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Center Creek: stream, flows 7 mi. to East Fork Sixmile Creek, 20 mi. WSW of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°43′15″ N, 149°17′45″ W; BGN 1912; (map 63). Var. Divide Creek.

Local name reported in 1911 by USGS.

Center Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Snake River, 2 mi. W of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°51′N, 165°28′W; (map 94). Var. Wonder Creek.

Prospector's name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Sadrer and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Center Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Yukon River, 3.5 mi. NE of Ruby, Kibuluk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°46′30″ N, 155°24′00″ W; (map 98).

Prospector's name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Center Creek: stream, see Divide Creek.

Center Island: island, 300 ft. long, in Eureka Channel, an eastern island off Barrier Is. group, Alex. Arch.; 54°48′10″ N, 132°22′35″ W; (map 1).

Local descriptive name published by USCS & GGS in 1943.

Center Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in Dewey Anchorage, between Etoilin and Onslow Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°36′ N, 132°24′ W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Center Island: island, see Ninemile Island.

Center Slough: stream, flows 5.5 mi. to Kuskokwim River 7.5 mi. SW of its junct. with George River, 28 mi. NW of Sleetmute, Kibuluk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°52′ N, 157°56′ W; (map 72).

Local name published by USGS (in Cassidy and others, 1955, pi. 1).

Center Slough: stream, flows W 18 mi. to Goodpaster River, 32 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°23′ N, 144°57′ W; (map 101).

Named by prospectors for the Central Telegraph Station and reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle, 1913a, pi. 1), USGS.

Central Creek: stream, feeds in Kallirachuk Hills of Baird Mts., flows SW 15 mi. to Squirrel River, 8.4 mi. NNW of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°05′ N, 160°32′ W; (map 127).

Name used by prospectors: reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pi. 13), USGS.

Central House: village, see Central.

Central Marsh: swamp, 2.5 mi. long, 3 mi. E of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°19′ N, 156°38′ W; (map 153).

Named for scientific purposes (Carson and Hussey, 1962). This swamp was a lake that has been naturally drained by Central Marsh Slough.

Central Marsh Slough: stream, flows NE 3.4 mi. to drains Central Marsh into Elson Lagoon, 5 mi. NE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°18′40″ N, 156°33′00″ W; (map 153). Var. Wohschlag Slough.

Named in 1965 for scientific purposes.

Central Point: point of land, between North and Middle Arms of Three Arm Bay, on W coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°45′30″ N, 176°51′45″ W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "because of its location."

Central Pyramid Peak: peak, 11,310 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, center of three peaks on Mount Tripyramid, 12 mi.
Central Telegraph Station

NE of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska.

N of Mount McKinley, Alaska:

Gray in August 1792

Chagvak Bay: bay, see Shaktoolik Bay.

Chagak, Cape: point of land, on N coast of

Chagak, Cape: point of land, on N coast of

Chagah: locality, on right bank of Goodpaster River at Central Creek.

Chacon: Cape: point of land, 5 mi. S of

Centre Glacier: glacier, see Cascade Glacier.

Chagulak Pass: water passage, between Chagulak and Chugak, Mys.

Chagulak: village, see Chagulak.

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Chagulak: village, see Chagulak.

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Chagulak Pass: water passage, between Chagulak and Chugak, Mys.

Chagulak: village, see Chagulak.
Chakchak Creek: stream, on Nelson I., flows SE 16 mi. to Kolovnerak River, 88 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°39'N, 164°19'W; (map 58). Var. Chuckchak Creek, Chukchak Creek, Chukchak River. Eskimo name reported in 1949 to mean "mouth" by USGS.

Chakhwakhamiut-Kauriut River: stream, see Chakwakamiut River.

Chaklak Creek: creek, on Seward Peninsula, flows SE 20 mi. to Chaklak Lake, 15 mi. S of Chaklak, 50 mi. W of Anvik, 10 mi. NW of Goose Lake. Vari. Chaklak Creek.

Chalatna Creek: stream, see Siruk Creek.

Challono: Reka: Rekaam, see Selatna River.

Challono Slough: lake, cutoff oxbow of Black River, 1 mi. long, 0.2 mi. E of Chalit. Eskimo name obtained in 1942 by Leffingwell (1942, p. 94) about Chalit.

Chalantina Creek: stream, see Chalit. Eskimo name reported in 1947 as "Chalit" by USGS.

Chalit Creek: stream, on N side of Beaver Inlet, on NE coast of Unalaska Is., Aleutian Is.; 53°51'S, 166°20'W; (map 23). Var. Chalit.

Chaliuknak: locality, on N shore of Beaver Inlet, on NE coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°51'N, 166°20'W; (map 23).

Challino, Chalitore: bay, see Chalit. Eskimo name reported in 1947 as "Chalit" by USGS.

Challino Reka: river, see Selatna River.

Challino, Reka: stream, see Selatna River.

Chalit: locality, on left bank of Chalit Creek, on N side of Beaver Inlet, on NE coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°51'S, 166°20'W; (map 23). Var. Chalit.

Chalit Cushak: creek, on Seward Peninsula, flows SE 16 mi. to Kolovnerak River, 88 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°39'N, 164°19'W; (map 58).
Chambers: stream, see Eureka Creek.


Chamisso Island: island, 1 mi. long in Spafariv Bay, 57 mi. SW of Selawik, 1 mi. S of Choris Basin, Kotzebue-Kokuk Low; 66°15' N, 161°50' W; (map 114).

Name taken from that of the island to the south: shown on a chart of Capt. W. Beechey, RN, dated 1826.

Chamisso River: stream, flows SW 15 mi. join Bear Creek to form Beaver Creek, 3 mi. NW of Table Top Mtn., 52 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High; 63°25' N, 146°59' W; (map 104). Var. Big Champion Creek.

Local name of stream shown in 1910 by USGS to flow to Beaver Creek at Nenana Creek (Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 6). In 1913 the stream was shown in its present location.

Champion Creek: stream, flows SW 17 mi. to Mina Creek which flows to Kugruk River, 24 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin High; 65°44' N, 162°23' W; (map 110).

Prospector's name obtained in 1888 by E.C. Barnard, USGS.

Champion Creek: stream, flows SW 15 mi. joins Bear Creek to form Beaver Creek, 3 mi. NW of Table Top Mtn., 52 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High; 63°25' N, 146°59' W; (map 104). Var. Big Champion Creek.

Local name of stream shown in 1910 by USGS to flow to Beaver Creek at Nenana Creek (Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 6). In 1913 the stream was shown in its present location.

Champion Creek: stream, flows SW 17 mi. to Mina Creek which flows to Kugruk River, 24 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin High; 65°44' N, 162°23' W; (map 110).

Prospector's name obtained in 1903 by D.C. Wolshergosen (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Chanooge Island: island, 1 mi. long in Spafariv Bay, 57 mi. SW of Selawik, 1 mi. S of Choris Basin, Kotzebue-Kokuk Low; 66°15' N, 161°50' W; (map 114).

Name taken from that of the island to the south: shown on a chart of Capt. W. Beechey, RN, dated 1826.

Chamisso River: stream, flows SW 15 mi. joins Bear Creek to form Beaver Creek, 3 mi. NW of Table Top Mtn., 52 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High; 63°25' N, 146°59' W; (map 104). Var. Big Champion Creek.

Local name of stream shown in 1910 by USGS to flow to Beaver Creek at Nenana Creek (Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 6). In 1913 the stream was shown in its present location.

Champion Creek: stream, flows SW 17 mi. to Mina Creek which flows to Kugruk River, 24 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin High; 65°44' N, 162°23' W; (map 110).

Prospector's name obtained in 1903 by D.C. Wolshergosen (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Chanooge Island: island, 1 mi. long in Spafariv Bay, 57 mi. SW of Selawik, 1 mi. S of Choris Basin, Kotzebue-Kokuk Low; 66°15' N, 161°50' W; (map 114).

Name taken from that of the island to the south: shown on a chart of Capt. W. Beechey, RN, dated 1826.

Chamisso River: stream, flows SW 15 mi. joins Bear Creek to form Beaver Creek, 3 mi. NW of Table Top Mtn., 52 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High; 63°25' N, 146°59' W; (map 104). Var. Big Champion Creek.

Local name of stream shown in 1910 by USGS to flow to Beaver Creek at Nenana Creek (Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 6). In 1913 the stream was shown in its present location.

Champion Creek: stream, flows SW 17 mi. to Mina Creek which flows to Kugruk River, 24 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin High; 65°44' N, 162°23' W; (map 110).

Prospector's name obtained in 1903 by D.C. Wolshergosen (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Chanooge Island: island, 1 mi. long in Spafariv Bay, 57 mi. SW of Selawik, 1 mi. S of Choris Basin, Kotzebue-Kokuk Low; 66°15' N, 161°50' W; (map 114).

Name taken from that of the island to the south: shown on a chart of Capt. W. Beechey, RN, dated 1826.
This name was originally applied to Okokmilaga River by the 1924 USGS expedition (Smith and Mertie, 1930, map), because it was thought the stream headed in Stoney's Chandler Lake. The name was reapplied by USGS about 1944.

Chandler River: stream, see Chandalar River.

Chaniliak: village, see Chaniliut.

Chaneliak: village, see Chaniliut.

Chaneliak Slough: stream, see Chaniliut Slough.

Chandalar River: stream, see Okokmilaga River.

Chanuk Creek: stream, Johnson River, flows ENE 5 mi. to junction with Sacramento Creek to form Wascog Creek. 35 mi. SW of Whitefish Lake and 52 mi. NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60°45'30" N, 155°43'30" W; (map 61).

Local name recorded in 1895 by B. C. Fassett, USBF. Channel Rock: rock, in NE end of Knight Island Passage, 2 mi. NW of Kodiac, Kodiac I.; 57°48'48" N, 152°19'42" W; (map 34).

Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. J. B. Craighead, USN.

Chaplin Creek: stream, flows ENE 5 mi. to junction with September Creek to form Wascog Creek. 35 mi. SW of Whitefish Lake and 52 mi. NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60°45'30" N, 155°43'30" W; (map 61).

Local name recorded in 1850 by USGS.

Chapman Mountain: mountain, 1,200 ft., on Annette I. E. of Tamgas Harbor, Alaska, Dutch: 15°28'45" W; (map 3).

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Chapel Cove: cove, 0.7 mi. across, in Bay of Waterfells, on SW coast of Adak I., Aleutian Arch.: 52°38'50" N, 176°48'20" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Collecting hydrographic notes and making harbor sketches in 1897.

Chaplace Inlet: cove, see Channel Rocks.

Chaplace Island: island, 0.6 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula. E of Paddle Lake, 31 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°46'15" N, 150°29'15" W; (map 62).

Named about 1863 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Channel Point: point of land, SW tip of an unnamed island, at W end of Kootenai Inlet, 0.8 mi. E of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°30'25" N, 134°33'45" W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published by USGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 177).

Channel Rock: rock, 1 mi. NW of Stika, off NW coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°03'40" N, 135°22'00" W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1880 by Capt. Beardslee, USN, and published by USGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 149).

Channel Rock: rock, 300 ft. long, in Wide Bay, between East and West Channel Is., on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 16 mi. SW of Kanatak, Aleutian Arch.: 57°24'05" N, 156°13'25" W; (map 36).

So named in 1923 by USGS because "it is beside the main entrance channel." Channel Rocks: rocks, in N end of Woody Island Channel. 3 mi. of Spruce Cape, 2.8 mi. NE of Kodiac, Kodiac I.; 57°48'48" N, 152°19'42" W; (map 34).

Descriptive name given in 1869 by USGS.


Descriptive name given in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Craighead, USN.

Chankluit Island: island, 2.9 mi. long, in Pacific Ocean 6 mi. S of Castle Cape on Alaska Peninsula. Aleutian Arch.: 56°08' N, 158°07' W; (map 30). Var. Ostrov Chankluit, Chankluit Island.

Native name given in 1904 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Chankluit Island: island, see Chankluit Island.

Chankluit Slough: stream, in Yukon Delta, flows N 13 mi. to Apoom Pass at Chankluit, E of Pastol Bay, 40 mi. NE of Kwiguik, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°02' N, 163°24' W; (map 92). Var. Chankluit Slough.

Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Channel Bluff: promontory, 473 ft., on right bank of Yukon River, in Paimuit Hills, 13 mi. SW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62°03'05" N, 160°02'00" W; (map 78).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Channel Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, in Hook Arm, Sea Otter Harbor, on W coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 55°07'40" N, 133°09'40" W; (map 4).

Descriptive name published in 1924 by USGS.

Channel Island: island, 300 ft. long, in Tongass Narrows near Ward Cove, 4.5 mi. NW of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°23'45" N, 131°45'45" W; (map 3).

Named about 1880 by W. E. George, a local pilot.

Channel Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, 0.5 mi. N of Coronation I., Alex. Arch.; 55°55'20" N, 134°11'25" W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1925 by USGS and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 177).

Channel Islands: islands, two, extend 0.5 mi. in N entrance to Houkan Narrows, between Dall and Long Is., Alex. Arch.; 54°52'50" N, 132°49'17" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1933.

Channel Islands: islands, two, extend 0.5 mi. in N entrance to Houkan Narrows, between Dall and Long Is., Alex. Arch.; 54°52'50" N, 132°49'17" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1933.

Channel Islands: islands, two, extend 0.5 mi. in N entrance to Houkan Narrows, between Dall and Long Is., Alex. Arch.; 54°52'50" N, 132°49'17" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1933.

Chapel Cove: cove, 0.2 mi. across, on NW coast of Amchitka I., Rat Is., Aleutian Arch.; 51°37'05" N, 178°51'15" E; (map 15).

Named published on a 1957 AMS map.

Chapel Cove: cove, 0.7 mi. across, in Bay of Waterfells, on SW coast of Adak I., Aleutian Arch.; 51°38'50" N, 176°48'20" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Collecting hydrographic notes and making harbor sketches in 1897.
Chapel Island

Named by L.t. William Gibson, USN, commander of the schooner Fenhmore Cooper, during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.

Charcoal Island: island, 0.4 mi. across, tied to Japonski L., 0.7 mi SW of Sitka. Arch. Rep.:
57°20′25″ N, 135°21′10″ W; (map 9). Vari. Ostrov Ugoneyu.

This is an 1882 translation by U.S.C.&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasilevich the first; reported by L.t. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Os’trov Ugoneyu." (map 10).

Charcoal Point: suburb, residential district within city limits of Ketchikan. Arch. Rep.: 55°21′30″ N, 131°41′30″ W; (map 3).

Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 61).

Charlot locality: on Chukchi Sea coast, E of Osotokur Creek, 6.5 mi. SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68°06′N 165°45′W. BGN 1963; (map 129).

Named about 1862 for Project Charto by personnel of the project. The name probably refers to a headquarters building on the site.

Charity Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 mi. joins Hope Creek to form Faith Creek. 70 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°23′45″ N, 146°16′00″ W; (map 104).

Name originated with the prospectors in the area. Early maps show that this name was applied to the stream now known as "Hope Creek" (Frindle, 1905, pl. 3). The present Charity Creek was reported in 1908 by USGS (Cowen and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 21).

Charley Creek Village: stream, see Chulitna River.

Charleys River: stream, see Charley River.

Charleys River: stream, see Charley River.

Charleys Village: locality, see Charley Village.

Charley Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1 mi. long. trends E to its 1961 terminus, 1 mi. W of Johns Hopkins Inlet and 80 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°51′15″ N, 137°09′10″ W; (map 101).

Local name obtained in 1908 by USGS; named for "a prospector who was overcome by cabin fever ..." (map 101).

Charle Lake: lake, see Crosswind Lake.

Charley River: stream, heads at 65°40′N, 144°02′W, flows NE 88 mi. to Yukon River, 53 mi. NW of Eagle. Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°19′N, 142°57′W; (map 103). Var. Charley River, Charlie River, Troadec Creek.

The Indian name "Troadec" was recorded by Schwalla (1885b, sheet 8). F. E. Ball named the stream "Charlie River" on an unpublished map of 1889, probably for nearby Charlie Village or Chief Charlie. Lt. Cantwell (1902, p. 277), USRCS, appears to have established the "Charley" spelling for the stream.

Charleys River: stream, see Charley River.

Chapin Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on SE coast of Admiralty I., 28 mi. SE of Angoon, Arch. Rep.: 57°08′N 134°19′W; (map 9).

Named in 1892 by Lt. Comr. E. K. Moore, USN, for Ens. Frederick Lincoln Chapin, Adm.; 55°57′10″ N, 133°38′30″ W; (map 9)

Chapin Island: island, 0.2 mi long, in Kakehe Passage, off E coast of Heecea I., Arch. Rep.: 55°47′45″ N, 133°18′40″ W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1923 by USCGS.

Chapman Creek: stream, flows W 5 mi. to Minnok Creek, 58 mi. NE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°20′N 150°09′W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name published in 1898 by U.S.C.&GS.

Chapman Creek: stream, flows W 3 mi. from a lake to Middle Fork Koyukuk River at Tramway Bar, 4.5 mi. S of Twcclmille Mtn. and 24 mi. S of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°05′30″ N, 150°29′30″ W; (map 124).

Reported by G. H. Wonson, master of the steamer Dorothy, on his manuscript map of the Koyukuk River, published in 1899.

Chapman Island: island, in Middle Fork Koyukuk River, S of mouth of Chapman Creek, 24 mi. S of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°05′00″ N, 150°29′30″ W; (map 124).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Chapolda Creek: stream, see Chavolada Creek.

Chaque Bay: bay, see Chaik Bay.

Chaque Cove: bay, see Chaik Bay.

Charcoal Creek: stream, on Prince of Wales I., flows N to Sumner Strait, about 6 mi. E of Point Baker, Arch. Rep.: 56°21′N 133°27′W; BGN 1923; (map 6).

Named in 1923 by USFS. This feature cannot be precisely identified on present maps.

Charcoal Creek: stream, see Buster Creek.

Charley Glacier: glacier, 1 mi. long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, terminates 1 mi. W of Johns Hopkins Inlet, 80 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°53′34″ N, 136°0′40″ W; BGN 1937; (map 10).

Named by W. O. Field, Jr., and W. S. Cooper (Cooper, 1937, p. 62) for "Sitka Charley," one of John Muir's Tlingit Indian guides on his 1879 trip to Glacier Bay.

Charley Green Creek: stream, flows NW 17 mi. to Pastol Bay, 34 mi. SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°09′N, 162°52′W; (map 92).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS; named for "a prospector who was overcome by cabin fever ..." (map 102).

Chapleuk Slough: stream, heads in a lake, flows E 3.4 mi. to Eureka Slough, 1.2 mi. E of Apoon Pass and 26 mi. NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°59′15″ N, 163°50′00″ W; (map 77).

 Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by R. L. Faris, USCGS; published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Chapin Bay: bay. 1 mi. across, on SE coast of Admiralty I., 28 mi. SE of Angoon, Arch. Rep.: 57°08′N 134°19′W; (map 9).

Named in 1892 by Lt. Comr. E. K. Moore, USN, for Ens. Frederick Lincoln Chapin, Adm.; 55°57′10″ N, 133°38′30″ W; (map 9).

Chapin Island: island, 0.2 mi long, in Kakehe Passage, off E coast of Heecea I., Arch. Rep.: 55°47′45″ N, 133°18′40″ W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1923 by USCGS.

Chapman Creek: stream, flows W 5 mi. to Minnok Creek, 58 mi. NE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°20′N 150°09′W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name published in 1898 by U.S.C.&GS.

Chapman Creek: stream, flows W 3 mi. from a lake to Middle Fork Koyukuk River at Tramway Bar, 4.5 mi. S of Twcclmille Mtn. and 24 mi. S of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°05′30″ N, 150°29′30″ W; (map 124).

Reported by G. H. Wonson, master of the steamer Dorothy, on his manuscript map of the Koyukuk River, published in 1899.

Chapman Island: island, in Middle Fork Koyukuk River, S of mouth of Chapman Creek, 24 mi. S of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°05′00″ N, 150°29′30″ W; (map 124).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Chapolda Creek: stream, see Chavolada Creek.

Chaque Bay: bay, see Chaik Bay.

Chaque Cove: bay, see Chaik Bay.

Charcoal Creek: stream, on Prince of Wales I., flows N to Sumner Strait, about 6 mi. E of Point Baker, Arch. Rep.: 56°21′N 133°27′W; BGN 1923; (map 6).

Named in 1923 by USFS. This feature cannot be precisely identified on present maps.

Charcoal Creek: stream, see Buster Creek.
Charlough Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, 3 mi. NW of Junc. of South Fork Kusakwokam and Post River, and 75 mi. SE of McGrath, Alaska Ra.; 62°26'25" N, 153°31'40" W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Charlie River: stream, see Charlie River.

Charlestown Creek: stream, heads in Dog Lake, flows N 9 mi. to Mark Creek, 5 mi. S of Northway Junction, Alaska Ra.; 62°59' N, 141°47' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1954.

Charlestown Village: locality, see Chasstown Village.

Charlevarie: locality, see Charlie Village.

Charlotte Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, at S edge of Martin River Glacier, 19 mi. NE of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°26' N, 144°11' W; (map 64). Local name used by prospectors; reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Charm Point: point of land, see Chasina Point.

Charnkroft: locality, "on Seashore Plain," Arctic Plain; (map 147).

Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed with a population of 162 in the 1890 Census.

Chapin Glacier: glacier, see Rendu Glacier.

Chapin Inlet: estuary, 7 mi. long, trends NW, 2 mi. S of Gilbert I., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 57 mi. NW of Hoona, St. Elias Mts.; 58°45'00" N, 136°31'30" W; BGN 1962; (map 10). Var. Favorite Fiord.

Named in 1938 for the Chapin-Glacier which, along with Favorite Glacier, once occupied this inlet.

Chase: RR, station, mile 236.2, on The Alaska RR, E of Bank of Susitna River, 9 mi. N of Talkeetna. Cook Inlet Low.; 62°27'30" N, 150°06'45" W; (map 81). This flag stop was named in 1844, not 1794. Var. Squawville.

Chase Point: point of land, see Chasina Point.

Chasina Anchorage: anchorage, 1,700 ft. across, between Chasina and Prince of Wales Is., near entrance to Cholmondeley Sound, Alex. Arch.; 55°16'20" N, 132°02'30" W; (map 1). Surveyed and named in 1866 by Lt. commod. Richardson Clover, USN. See Chasina Point.

Chase River: bay, see Cholmondeley Sound.

Chasina Island: island, 900 ft. long, between Cholmondeley Sound and Clarence Strait, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°16'30" N, 132°02'40" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBSF. See Chasina Point.

Chasina Point: point of land, between Cholmondeley Sound and Clarence Strait, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°16'50" N, 132°01'30" W; (map 4). Var. Mys Chasiny, Point Charm, Point Chasen, Point Chasina, Point Teshasen.

This is probably an Indian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 9), IRN, as "Mlys Chasina," or "Chasina Point," it is shown on Russian Hydrog. Chart 1493, published in 1853, as "Mlys Chasina," or "Chasina Point." See Chasinev and Cholmondeley Sound.

Chasinev: locality, see Chasinev.


This is probably an abandoned Indian village shown as "Seis[nie] Chasinev," or "Chasinev settlement," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1493. This chart, published in 1853, shows three large buildings at this site; no evidence of this settlement can be found on current sources.

Chasinev: locality, see Chasinev.

Chasiny, Mys: point of land, see Chasina Point.

Chasina Point: point of land, see Chatolma Point.

Chatamika Creek: stream, see Chatanika River.


Chatanika Creek: stream, flows SW 17 mi. to Chishana River, 3 mi. NE of Euchre Mtn. and 40 mi. SE of Nabsen, Alaska Ra.; 62°05' N, 142°06' W; BGN 1964; (map 84). Var. Cathenda Creek, Chatenda Creek, Johnson Creek.

Indian name obtained in 1902 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS. In 1910, prospectors called the stream "Johnson Creek."
Chekok Bay: a tidal basin, 2.4 mi. across, in Iliamna Lake.

Chegulak Island: an island, see Herbert Island.

Chegulak: Ostrov: an island, see Uliaga Island.

Chekok: a locality, on the north shore of Iliamna Lake.

Chegoula Island: see Chagulak Island.

Chetornak: a village, pop. 133, at the junction of North Fork Chandalar River, 45 mi. W of Chekok Bay, Chikak Bay, Iliamna Island.

Cheericoff, Cape: a point of land, see Bartolomeo, Cape.

Cheechoo: Mount: a mountain, 5,320 ft., 2.2 mi. S of Cheekok Bay.

Cheericoff, Lake: a lake, see Iliamna Lake.

Chefokhlagamute: a locality, see Chifukluk.

Chelantna Lake: a lake, see Chelatna Lake.

Chekok Creek: a stream, flows NW 1.5 mi. to Coal Creek, 5.5 mi. SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 45 mi. SE of Circle, Yukon-Iliamna High.; 63°17' N, 143°13' W; (map 103).

Local name reported in 1936 by Mertie (1938a, pl. 5), USGS.

Cheechook Point: a point of land, on the north shore of Iliamna Lake, 15 mi. E of Iliamna, Aleetuan Ra.; 59°47' N, 154°24' W; (map 51).

Ekimak village listed in the 1950 Census with a population of 106.

Chegulak Island: see Chegulak Island.

Chegulak: a locality, see Chegulak Island.

Chegulak Island: see Chegulak Island.

Chekok: a locality, on the north shore of Iliamna Lake.

Chekok Point: a point of land, on the north shore of Iliamna Lake, 15 mi. E of Iliamna, Aleetuan Ra.; 59°47' N, 154°24' W; (map 51).

Ekimak village listed in the 1950 Census with a population of 106.

Chegulak Island: see Chegulak Island.

Chegulak: a locality, see Chegulak Island.

Chegulak Island: see Chegulak Island.

Chekok: a locality, on the north shore of Iliamna Lake.

Chekok Point: a point of land, on the north shore of Iliamna Lake, 15 mi. E of Iliamna, Aleetuan Ra.; 59°47' N, 154°24' W; (map 51).

Ekimak village listed in the 1950 Census with a population of 106.

Chegulak Island: see Chegulak Island.

Chegulak: a locality, see Chegulak Island.

Chegulak Island: see Chegulak Island.

Chekok: a locality, on the north shore of Iliamna Lake.

Chekok Point: a point of land, on the north shore of Iliamna Lake, 15 mi. E of Iliamna, Aleetuan Ra.; 59°47' N, 154°24' W; (map 51).

Ekimak village listed in the 1950 Census with a population of 106.

Chegulak Island: see Chegulak Island.

Chegulak: a locality, see Chegulak Island.

Chegulak Island: see Chegulak Island.
Chenega Creek: stream, see Eshamy Creek.
Chenega Glacier: glacier, heads in Sargent Icefield, on Kenai Penin., trends E to terminus at Fox River and SE 5 mi. to McCarthy Glacier, 42 mi. NE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°50' N, 150°21' W [center]; BGN 1919; fig. 30). Named by A. H. Brooks, USGS, in 1913, for Ivan Chernov of the Russian American Company who explored part of the west coast of the Kenai Peninsula in 1834.
Chenof Point: point of land, 22 mi. NW of Kodiak, in Kupreanof Strait, on N coast of Kodiak I.; 57°56'55" N, 152°57'00" W (map 34). Var. Mys Chernova.
Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, published the name of this former Aleut village as "Sel[e] Chernovskoe," or "Chernovskii Village." Baker (1906, p. 173) says, "In 1831 it consisted of 4 huts (youths) and 44 people." The population was 70 in 1874; 101 in 1880; 78 in 1890. Chernovski Harbor: harbor, 0.7 mi. across, on SW coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°24'30" N, 167°33'00" W (map 23). Var. Chernovskoi, Chernovskoy Harbor, Chernovskoy Bay, Tchernofskaia Baie, Zaliv Chernovskoi, Zaliv Chernovskoy.
Russian name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, may 14, dated 1792), IRN, as "Zal[iv] Chernovskoy," or "Chernovskoy Bay." Baker (1906, p. 173) wrote that the name is "presumably from 'Chernof,' a Russian family name . . . ."
Named by USGS in 1938 because of its association with the Bay. It was called "East Point" USFB in 1888. Chernovski Point: point of land, see Black Cape. Chernova, Mys: point of land, see Chernov Point.
Chernovskoe, Selo: village, see Chernovski. Chernovskoi: village, see Chernovski. Chernovskoi, Zaliv: harbor, see Chernovski Harbor. Chernovskoy, Zaliv: harbor, see Chernofski Harbor. Chernovskoy Bay: harbor, see Chernovski Harbor. Chernovskoy: village, see Chernovski. Chernoy, Mys: point of land, see Black Cape. Cherny, Mys: point of land, see Black Point. Chernysheva, Zaliv: bay, see Monashka Bay.
An early miners' name published in 1951 USGS (DeArmond, 1957, p. 11).

Cherry Creek: stream, flows N 8 mi. to Walker Fort, 51 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°03'45"N, 141°09'50"W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Chetship Creek: stream, in De Long Mts., flows NW 7 mi. to Nuka River, 46 mi. NE of Misheguk Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 68°43°N, 159°48'W; BGN 1961; (map 131).

Named by USGS geologists in 1951, "because of the abundant chert fragments found in its gravels."

Chert Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Ayiyak River at Horseshoe Mtn., 43 mi. NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°41'30"N, 144°24'00"W; (map 134). Var. Clint Creek.

Named about 1950 by E. L. Tailleur, USGS, because of the abundance of chert along the stream.

Cheshnina: stream, see Cheshnina River.

Cheshnina Glacier: glacier, see Cheshnina Glacier.

Cheshnina Falls: falls, at terminus of Cheshnina Glacier, at head of Cheshnina River, 86 mi. NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mts.; 61°51'30"N, 144°07'00"W; (map 68).

Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Cheshnina Glacier: glacier, heads at 61°57'N, 144°05'W, trends S 6 mi. to its terminus at head of Cheshnina River, 86 mi. NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mts.; 61°51'30"N, 144°07'00"W; (map 68). Var. Cheshnena Glacier, Cheshnina River Glacier.

Name published by USGS (Moffit, 1914, pl. 1).

Cheshnina River: stream, heads at Cheshnina Glacier, flows SW 24 mi. to Copper River, 3.3 mi. NW of Lower Tomina and 65 mi. NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61°42'00"N, 144°41'55"W; BGN 1903; (map 68). Var. Cheshnena, Cheshnina River.

Indian name obtained in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, who spelled it "Cheshnena," or "Cheshnina River."

Cheshnina River: stream, see Cheshnina River.

Cheshnina River Glacier: glacier, see Cheshnina Glacier.

Cheixina Creek: stream, see Cheshnina Creek.

Cheixina River: stream, heads in Mentasta Mts., flows NE 27 mi. to Nabesna River, 30 mi. SW of Northway Junction, Alaska Ra.; 62°46'N, 142°10'W; BGN 1935; (map 84). Var. Cheshnina Creek, Kalutna River.

Indian name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Cheshnina: village, see Seldovia.

Cheshnina Bay: estuary, see Seldovia Bay.

Cheshninaoiet: Ile, barrier island, see Chistiakof Island.

Cheshnataf Island: barrier island, see Chistiakof Island.

Cheshnata: stream, see Cheshnata River.

Chester: area, in S Anchorage 1 mi. SSW of City Hall, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°12'25"N, 149°55'15"W; (map 69).

Residential district in city of Anchorage reported in 1954 by office of city engineer of Anchorage.

Chester: Port: bay, 3.5 mi. across, on W coast of Annette Island. 55°00'N, 131°36'W; (map 3).

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, for Comdr. Colby Mitchell Chester, USN.

Chester Bluff: bluffs, extends 1.5 mi. along right bank of Yukon River, 3 mi. NE of junc. of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Flat.; 65°21'N, 142°42'W; (map 103).

Name published on a 1956 USGS map.

Chester Creek: stream, formed by its Middle and South Forks, flows W 4.1 mi. to Knik Arm Cook Inlet, in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°12'34"N, 149°55'25"W; (map 68).

Local name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Chester Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, on Annette Island. 1, 8 mi. NE of Metlakada, Alex. Arch.; 55°07'00"N, 131°32'28"W; (map 3).

Named in 1897 by USGS & GS; name derived from Port Chester.

Chetstina: stream, see Chitina River.

Chetstochina: village, see Chitochina.

Chetstochina: stream, see Chitochina River.

Chetstochina Village: village, see Chitochina.

Chetstokuta Bay: estuary, see Seldovia Bay.

Chetahtal: stream, see Ray River.

Chetaslina: stream, see Chetaslina River.

Chetaslina Glacier: glacier, heads in Chetaslina River, 84 mi. NE of Anchorage Port, 3.5 mi. across, on W coast of Cook Inlet. 55°46'N, 149°31'W; BGN 1906; (map 49). Var. Horse Island.

Named on June 6, 1906, by USGS to replace the common name “Horse Island” given by that agency the year before. "Cheval" is the French word for "horse."

Chevron Hill: mountain, 3,000 ft., 7 mi. SW of Tonglermruk Mtn. and 65 mi. NE of Noatak, Brooks Ra.; 68°27'55"N, 162°57'00"W; BGN 1965; (map 130).

So named in 1963 by geologists of the B.P. Exploration Co., Inc., “because the hill displays chevron folds.”

Cheyenne Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to Yukon River, 25 mi. ENE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°15'15"N, 151°14'30"W; (map 106). Var. Jesse Creek.

Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Cheyenne Creek: stream, see Jordan Creek.

Chicla Island: point of land, see Gull Point.

Chiach Islands: islands, see Chichi Islands.

Chiach Island: islands, see Chichi Islands.

Chiachi Point: point of land, on NW coast of Whale Island. 4 mi. SW of Aofognad, N of Kodiak.

Local name published by USGS in the 1950’s.

Chetstyna: village, see Chitina.

Chetstyna: stream, see Chitina River.

Chetperekh Ugotoloy Piramidoy, Gora: mountain, see Kinkaid, Mount.

Chetperekh Sopoluny, Ostrovo: islands, see Four Mountains, Islands of.

Chevak: village, pop. 315, on right bank of Ningilik River, 17 mi. E of village of Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°31'40"N, 163°30'00"W; (map 75). Var. New Chevak.

This Easima village, reported by US&GS in 1948, is fairly new because of the abandonment of "old Chevak and the relocation of its population to "new Chevak. The name refers to "a connecting slough" on which old Chevak was located. A post office was established on "new" Chevak in 1951 (Ricks, 1965, p. 10).

Cheval Island: island, 1.5 mi. long, off E coast of Aialik Peninsula, 24 mi. S of Seward, Chugach Mountains, of. 59°46'N, 149°31'W; BGN 1906; (map 49). Var. Horse Island.

Chiachi Cape: point of land, see Chevak.

Chiachi Point: point of land, see Chichi Islands.

Chiachi Islands: islands, see Chichi Islands.

Chiachi Island: islands, see Chichi Islands.

Chevaka: village, 0.6 mi. across, on E coast of Chevak Island, 23 mi. E of Stepan Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°51'N, 159°06'W; (map 27).

Named for Chiachi I.; shown on USGS Chart 8851 (1933).

Chichi Cape: point of land, see Chiachi Point.

Chiachi Island: island, 4 mi. across, in Chiachi Is., 22 mi. E of Stepan Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°51'N, 159°08'W; (map 27).

Named in 1891 by USGS & GS.

Chiachi Islands: islands, five, 5 mi. across, 22 mi. E of Stepen Bay, include Chichi, Petrel, Pinusuk and Shapka Is., and one unknown island, Aleutian Ra.; 55°51'N, 159°08'W; BGN 1899; (map 27). Var. Chichi Islands, Chichi Islands.

Chichi Islands: islands, Chichi Islands.

Named by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN. "(otxrov) Chachi," from "chaka," meaning "pull." The present name was published in 1888 by US&GS.

Chichi Point: point of land, on NW coast of Whale Island. 4 mi. SW of Aogna, N of Kodiak.
Chicago Creek: stream, flows SW 1.3 mi. to Chicago Bay, bay. see Chichagof Bay. (map 109).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by D. L. Reaburn in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 4a., USGS.

Chicago Creek: stream, see Flat Creek.


Prospectors' name reported in the 1930s by USGS.

Chicago Harbor: cove, 0.4 mi. across, 0.8 mi. E of Eleanore I. and 14 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mt.; 59°42'10" N, 139°28'30" W; (map 46).

Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Chicago Lakes: lakes, group, extends 4 mi., on E bank of Yukon River 10 mi. NNE of Rampart and 67 mi. NE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°39' N, 150°05' W; (map 106). Var. Twenvemple Lakes.

Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Chicago Point: point of land, on W shore of Sandy Bay, on S central coast of Sanak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°53'23" N, 162°41'40" W; (map 25).

Name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Chicagof Island: island, see Chichagof Island.

Chicakachno: stream, see Tiltakila River.

Chickaloon Creek: stream, see Chickaloon River.

Chicano: locality, see Shakam.

Chickaloon Bay: bight, see Chickaloon Bay.

Chick Creek: stream, see Chickaloon River.

Chichagof: village, at head of Klag Bay, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°39'50" N, 136°04'40" W; (map 9).

Name probably derived from Chichagof Island. The town was established about 1905 when gold was found on Klag Bay. A post office was established here in 1909. In 1943 the settlement included a general store, a stamp mill, and a wharf.

Chichagof: village, see Attu.

Chichagof, Cape: bluff, elev. 70 ft., on N coast of Alaska Penin., point of entrance to Egegik Bay, 34 mi. SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°20' N, 157°32' W; (map 41). Var. Cape Chichagof, Cape Chichagov, Cape Chichagow, Cape Tchichagow, Cape Tchitchagow, Mya Chichagova.

Named "Cap Tchitchagov" by Capt. Potte (1836, p. 258), IRN, for Adm. Vasili Yakov Chichagov, who commanded the brig Chichagof, which he commanded, in 1830 The name was first published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 30), IRN, as "Gavan Chiehagova," i.e. "Chichagof Harbor." Charactar: Cape: Chichagof Bay, see Chichagof Harbor.

Chichagof Island: island, see Chichagof Island.

Chichagof Harbor: cove, 0.5 mi. across, on N coast of Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°55' N, 173°15' E; BGN 1890; (map 13). Var. Chichagof Bay, Chichagof Harbor, Gavan Chichigov, Tchitchagov Harbor, Gavan Chichigov, Chichagov Harbor.

Probably named by A. K. Etolin for the brig Chichagof, which he commanded, in 1830 The name was first published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 30), IRN, as "Gavan Chichigova," i.e. "Chichagof Harbor." Charactar: Cape: Chichagof Bay, see Chichagof Harbor.

Chichagof Island: island, 72 mi. long, extends SE from Cross Sound and Icy Strait on N end to Peril Strait on S end, Alex. Arch.; 57°30' N, 135°30' W; BGN 1844; (map 9). Var. Chichagof Island, Chichagof Island, Chichagov Island, Hoouah Island, Jocobi Island. Khuuna Island, Ostrov Chichagov, Yakobi Island.

Named in 1805 by Capt. U. F. Lisianski, IRN, for Adm. Vasili Yakov Chichagov. This island was previously known as "Yakobi," a name given to an island off the northwest coast of Chichagof Island. See Chichagof, Cape, Yakobi Island.


Published in 1853 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1494 as "Proliv Chichagowsa" or "Chichagov Strait." Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, published the present name in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 114). Name was probably given to the vessel Chichagow.
Chichagof Peak: mountain, 2,600 ft., between Chichagof Bay and Port Moller on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Is.; 55°45’ N, 160°18’ W; (map 28). Named by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition of 1899.

Chichagof Point: point of land, between Holtz Bay and Chichagof Harbor, on NE coast of Atu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°56’50” N, 175°15’15” E; (map 13). Var. Cape Turner.

Name derived from Chichagof Harbor by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS. Shown as “Cape Turner” on a manuscript map by L. M. Turner in the 1880’s.

Chichagof Strait: water passage, see Chichagof Pass.

Chichagov, Cape: bluffs, see Chichagof, Cape.

Chichagov Harbor: bay, see Chichagof Harbor.

Chichagov Island: island, see Chichagof Island.

Chichagov, Mys: bluffs, see Chichagof, Cape.

Chichakof, Cape: bluff, see Chichagof, Cape.

Chichagov Harbor: bay, see Chichagof Harbor.

Chichagov Strait: water passage, see ChichagofPass.

Chichagov, Cape: bluffs, see Chichagof, Cape.

Chichagov Island: mountain, see Shishaldin Volcano.

Chichantna Creek: stream, flows NE 7.5 mi. to Chichantna River, 22 mi. NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°20’15” N, 151°30’30” W; BGN 1964; (map 70). Named in 1960 by USGS; derived from Chichagov River.

Chichigova, Gavan: bay, see Chichagof Harbor.

Chichingamuit: locality, see Chichinak.

Chichingamuit: locality, see Chichinak.


Former Eskimo village visited in 1878 by E. W. Nelson who reported the name as “Chichinamuit,” i.e. “Chichinak people.” In the 1880 Census, Ivan Petroff lists “Chichingamuit” with a population of 6; the 1890 Census lists “Chichinamuit” with a population of 84.

Chichnitak, Reka: stream, see Chichnitok River.

Chichnitok: stream, see Chichnitok River.


Chichokna Glacier: glacier, heads between Chetsalina and Dadina Glaciers, trends SW 4.5 mi. to its terminus at head of Chichokna Glacier, 33 mi. SE of Glennallen, Wrangell Mts.; 62°00’ N, 144°22’ W; (map 83). Var. Cheechochna, Cheikokha.

Local name recorded in 1902 by USGS (in Mendenhall, 1905, pl. 4); named for the river.

Chichokna Harbour: stream, heads 1.5 mi. W of terminus of Chichokna Glacier, flows SW 12 mi. to Chetsalina River, 28 mi. NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mts.; 61°55’40” N, 144°30’30” W; (map 68). Var. Cheechochna, Cheikokha River.

Local name obtained in 1902 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS, and written “Cheechochna.”

Cheechokna River: stream, see Tiktakilia River.

Chicakape Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.5 mi. SE of Konvalof Lake and 8 mi. NNE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°39’00” N, 151°08’30” W; (map 62).

Named in 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the “Yukon Chickadee (Penthestes atricollis turneri),” which is found in Alaska north and west of Cook Inlet.” (Pearson, 1944, pt. 3, p. 211).

Chickachokna River: stream, heads in Tordrillo Mts., flows NE 11 mi. to Skwentna River, 75 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 60°58’50” N, 152°23’00” W; (map 70).

Tanana Indian name recorded in 1958 by UCGS.

Chickaloon Creek: stream, heads on Chicken Mtn., flows SW 11 mi. across, S of Glass Lake, on Vega Bay, S coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°55’40” N, 177°23’55” E; (map 14).

One of the “bird names” arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska Island in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Chickaloon Glacier: glacier, trends NE 9 mi. to Chickaloon River, was established about 1916 as the terminus of the Matanuska Branch of the Alaska Railroad in this coal-rich region. The Chickaloon post office operated from 1918 to 1922 and 1931 to 1933 (Ricks, 1965, p. 11). Its population was 28 in 1930.

Chickaloon Bay: bight, 18 mi. across, on N coast of Kenai Peninsula, at SW end of Turnagain Arm, 15 mi. SSW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°57’ N, 150°06’ W; (map 62).

Indian name recorded in 1898 by Eldridge (1900, map 3). UCGS.

Chickaloon Glacier: stream, see Chickaloon River.

Chickaloon Glacier: glacier, trends SW 4.5 mi. to its terminus at head of Chickaloon River, 25 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°47’10” N, 146°27’00” W; (map 59). Var. Chickaloon Creek, Chickaloon Creek.

Tanana Indian name recorded in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, p. 332). USGS.

Chickamín Creek: stream, flows N 0.4 mi. to Dome Creek which flows to Iron Creek, 23 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°53’ N, 164°30’ W; (map 95).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10). USGS.

Chickamin Glacier: glacier, heads at Alaska-Canada boundary, trends SW 7.5 mi. to its terminus at head of Chickaloon River, 17 mi. NW of Hyder, Coast Mts.; 56°03’30” N, 130°23’45” W; (map 7).

Local name published by A. F. Buddington (in Brooks and others, 1925, p. 85). USGS.

Chickamin River: stream, heads at Chickamin Glacier, flows SW 40 mi. to Behm Canal, Coast Mts.; 55°47’ N, 130°58’ W; BGN 1962; (map 3).

Indian name recorded in 1891 by USCGS.

Chicken: village, pop. 23 (1958), on right bank of Chicken Creek 1 mi. N of Mosquito Fork, 56 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°04’30” N, 141°56’00” W; BGN 1944; (map 102). Var. Chicken Post Office.

Mining camp and post office established in 1903. “Chicken” is a common name for the ptarmigan. Its population was 20 in 1930.

Chick Creek: stream, flows N 5.4 mi. to Aniak River 36 mi. NE of Aniak. Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°05’ N, 159°09’ W; (map 73). Prospectors’ name reported by A. G. Mad- dern, USGS, in 1914.

Chick Creek: stream, in Nootzout Mts., flows SW 1 mi. to Glacier Creek at Caribou Pass, Alaska Ra.; 62°07’ N, 141°52’ W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1914 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 223). USGS.

Chick Creek: stream, heads on Chicken Mtn., flows S 4 mi. to Bonanza Creek 7.7 mi. E of its junction with Iditarod River, 8.5 mi. S of Flat and 54 mi. NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°19’50” N, 157°57’15” W; (map 79).

Name shown on a 1910 manuscript map of the “Iditarod Placer Fields.”

Chick Creek: stream, flows S 5 mi. to Ladue River, 50 mi. NE of Northway Junction, Yuc-
Chicken Creek: stream, heads at 64°08' N, 141°53' W; flows SW 7 mi. to Mosquito Fork, 55 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High; 64°03'30" N, 141°56'45" W; (map 102). Var. Left Fork Chicken Creek.

Prospectors’ name reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Chicken Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Moose Creek, 27 mi. S of Nenana, Alaska Ra.; 64°04' N, 149°05' W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1916 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Chicken Creek: stream, flows N 6 mi. to Wood River, 42 mi. S of Fairbanks, Tanana Low; 64°14'30" N, 147°45'45" W; (map 100). Prospectors’ name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Chicken Creek: stream, flows S 2 mi. to Cache Creek, 10 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°37' N, 164°07' W; (map 95). Prospectors’ name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Chicken Creek: stream, flows S 4 mi. to Yukon River, N of Linder I. and 2.5 mi. E of Birch Creek, Kokrines-Hodzana High; 65°08'45" N, 153°29'45" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Chicken Creek: stream, flows SW 1.3 mi. to Windy Creek.

Chick Rock: rocks, see Phoeuna Rocks.

Chickwan Bight: bight, 1.2 mi. wide, on S coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 54°40' N, 132°45' W; (map 1). Tinglit Indian name published in 1911 by USGS.

Chidaglekne Creek: stream, head at 64°08' N, 141°53' W, flows SW 5 mi. to Moose Creek, 50 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High; 64°03'30" N, 141°56'45" W; (map 102). Var. Left Fork Chicken Creek.

Chick Rock: rocks, see Phoeuna Rocks.

Chickwan Bight: bight, 1.2 mi. wide, on S coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 54°40' N, 132°45' W; (map 1). Tinglit Indian name published in 1911 by USGS.

Chigagak River: stream, heads SW. of Fish Lakes, flows NE 2.8 mi. to Moose Creek, 13 mi. S of Northway Junction, Alaska Ra.; 62°59'30" N, 141°51'15" W; (map 84). Indian name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Chidak: point of land, see Agulik Point.

Chidak Point: point of land, see Chagak, Cape.

Chidakh, Mys: point of land, see Agulik Point.

Chidek Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, W of Birch Lake, 7.3 mi. NE of Northway, Alaska Ra.; 62°52' N; 141°49' W; (map 84). Indian name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Chief Cove: cove, 0.3 mi. across, on E shore of Ushak Bay at mouth of Spiridon, on NE coast of Koidik I.; 57°42'30" N, 153°54'20" W; (map 54). Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Chief Creek: stream, flows N E and 14 mi. to Tanana R. E of Knob Ridge, 27 mi. NW of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana High; 63°40' N, 143°37' W; BGN 1961; (map 85). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Chief Creek: stream, sees Bear Creek.

Chief Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.7 mi. to Butter Creek, 7 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°36'12" N, 165°13'45" W; (map 94). Prospectors’ name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Chikin Island: island, 0.3 mi. long, in Latouche Passage, off NW coast of Latouche I., 18 mi. SE of Chenega, Chagak, Cape.; 60°02'20" N, 147°55'50" W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Var. Hen Island.

Local name reported in 1898 by USGS.

Chick Island: island, of Loring Island, 0.3 mi. long, in Latouche Passage, off NW coast of Loring Island, 18 mi. SE of Chenega, Chagak, Cape.; 60°02'20" N, 147°55'50" W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Var. Hen Island.

Local name reported in 1898 by USGS.

Chigmit Mountains: mountain range, see Alaska Range.

Chigmit Mountains: mountain range, 140 mi. long, extend from Diavanna Lake and Kamishak Bay, NE to Chakachatura River, at NE end of Alutian Ra.; 61°10' N, 152°30' W; [NE end], 59°25' N, 154°20' W [SW end]. Var. Tchigimmit Gebirge.

Constantin Grewingk in 1849 applied the Indian-German name “Tchigmit Gebirge” to that part of the Alaska Range northwest of Cook Inlet. In 1870, Dall (p. 286) wrote: “That portion of this range immediately north-west of Cook’s Inlet has been termed on some maps the Chigmit Mountains, from what cause I have been unable to discover.”

Chignik Mountains: mountain range, see Alaska Range.

Chignik: village, pop. 99, on S shore of Alaska Penin. at head of Anchorage Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 56°18' N, 158°24' W; Var. Chignik Bay. Aleut village, probably established as a fishing village and cannery, named for Chignik Bay. The 11th Census, in 1890, lists it as “Chignik Bay” with a population of 193. Its population was 224 in 1939 and 253 in 1950. The Chignik post office was established in 1901.

Chignik Bay: bay, 18 mi. across, on SE shore of Alaska Penin., bounded by Cape Kumliun, Alaska Penin. at head of Anchorage Bay. Aleutian Ra.; 56°18' N, 158°24' W; Var. Chignik Bay. Aleut village, probably established as a fish- ing village and cannery, named for Chignik Bay. The 11th Census, in 1890, lists it as “Chignik Bay” with a population of 193. Its population was 224 in 1939 and 253 in 1950. The Chignik post office was established in 1901.

Chignik Island: island, of Loring Island, 0.3 mi. long, in Latouche Passage, off NW coast of Loring Island, 18 mi. SE of Chenega, Chagak, Cape.; 60°02'20" N, 147°55'50" W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Var. Hen Island.

Local name reported in 1898 by USGS.

Chigmit Mountains: mountain range, see Alaska Range.

Chignik: village, pop. 99, on S shore of Alaska Penin. at head of Anchorage Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 56°18' N, 158°24' W; Var. Chignik Bay. Aleut village, probably established as a fishing village and cannery, named for Chignik Bay. The 11th Census, in 1890, lists it as “Chignik Bay” with a population of 193. Its population was 224 in 1939 and 253 in 1950. The Chignik post office was established in 1901.

Chignik Bay: bay, 18 mi. across, on SE shore of Alaska Penin., bounded by Cape Kumliun, Alaska Penin. at head of Anchorage Bay. Aleutian Ra.; 56°18' N, 158°24' W; Var. Chignik Bay. Aleut village, probably established as a fishing village and cannery, named for Chignik Bay. The 11th Census, in 1890, lists it as “Chignik Bay” with a population of 193. Its population was 224 in 1939 and 253 in 1950. The Chignik post office was established in 1901.

Chignik Island: island, of Loring Island, 0.3 mi. long, in Latouche Passage, off NW coast of Loring Island, 18 mi. SE of Chenega, Chagak, Cape.; 60°02'20" N, 147°55'50" W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Var. Hen Island.

Local name reported in 1898 by USGS.

Chigmit Mountains: mountain range, see Alaska Range.

Chignik: village, pop. 99, on S shore of Alaska Penin. at head of Anchorage Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 56°18' N, 158°24' W; Var. Chignik Bay. Aleut village, probably established as a fishing village and cannery, named for Chignik Bay. The 11th Census, in 1890, lists it as “Chignik Bay” with a population of 193. Its population was 224 in 1939 and 253 in 1950. The Chignik post office was established in 1901.

Chignik Bay: bay, 18 mi. across, on SE shore of Alaska Penin., bounded by Cape Kumliun, Alaska Penin. at head of Anchorage Bay. Aleutian Ra.; 56°18' N, 158°24' W; Var. Chignik Bay. Aleut village, probably established as a fishing village and cannery, named for Chignik Bay. The 11th Census, in 1890, lists it as “Chignik Bay” with a population of 193. Its population was 224 in 1939 and 253 in 1950. The Chignik post office was established in 1901.
Chikulunuk Creek: stream, flows S 12 mi., joins Chikootna Creek: stream, flows SW 0.8 mi. to Chikoominuk: lake, see Chikuminuk Lake.

Chiknik Cape: point of land, see Siknik Cape.

Chikak Creek: stream, see Chekok Creek.

Chikak Bay: bight, see Chekok May.

Chikak: locality, see Chekok.

Chigul Island: island, see Chugul Island.

Chigoothaligamute: locality, see Chigoorhaligamute.

Chigoorhaliguniut: locality, 1 mi. S of Irwak-Manus Mts.; 60°47' N, 158°32' W; BGN 1945; (map 60). Var. Cycle Creek.

Chigutna Lagoon: lagoon, trends NE 8 mi. to Purinton Creek E of Meadow Creek, 35 mi. 48°08'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 69). Var. Chikutna Creek.

Chigohaligamiut: locality, on E shore of a lake, 2 mi. NW of Duchikhaluk Bay, Nunivak I.; 59°51'30" N, 166°19'30" W; (map 55). Var. Dichikhamute.

Chukutna Creek: stream, see Chikootna Creek.

Chichat: village, see Klukwan.

Chichat Inlet: estuary, see Chilkat Inlet.

Chilkat Islands: islands, see Chilkat Islands.

Chilkat Lake: lake, see Chilkat Lake.

Chilkat Mountains: mountain range, see Chilkat Range.

Chilkat River: stream, see Bering River.

Chilkat River: stream, see Chilkat River.

Chilkat River: stream, see Chilkoot River.

Chilkatina River: stream, heads at 60°27' N, 154°40' W, flows W 35 mi. to Mulchatna River, 45 mi. NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60°28' N, 155°37' W; (map 61). Var. Chilchita River, South Fork Mulchatna River.

Chilkat: locality, on the Chilkat Penin., on E Chilkat River, 5 mi. SW of Skagway, Coast Ra.; 59°12'25" N, 135°26'20" W; (map 45). Var. Labach-tik, Klahuchrak.

Former Tingit Indian village; abandoned about 1910. The name "Chilkat" refers to a tribe of Tingit, and means "salmon storehouse."

Chilkat: locality, at mouth of Bering River, 11 mi. E of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°11' N, 144°12' W; (map 64).

Tlingit Indian subdivision name. It was reported as a "native village" by USCG&G in the 1890's.

Chilkat village, see Klukwan.

Chilkat Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 mi. to Controller Bay, 8 mi. E of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°11' N, 144°17' W; (map 64).

Tlingit Indian name given to this stream by prospectors in 1903 and reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin (1905, p. 13), USGS.

Chilkat Glacier: glacier, trends NW 12 mi. to its terminus at head of Chilkat River in British Columbia, 26 mi. NW of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°45'00" N, 135°40'30" W; (map 45). Var. Leslie Glacier.

So named by IBC survey party in 1922, "because it is at the head of the Chilkat River."

This may be the "Leslie Glacier" named in 1890 by the Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper expedition.

Chilkat Inlet: estuary, trends 16 mi. S from mouth of Chilkat River to Lynn Canal, 31 mi. S of Skagway, Coast Mts. and St. Elias Mts.; 59°05' N, 135°21' W; (map 45). Var. Chilkat Inlet, Chilkat Inlet, Tl'xikaht Inlet, Tl'xik Inlet.

Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1880 for the Chilkat River and published by USCG&G in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 196).

Chilkat Islands: islands, group of islands at N end of Lynn Canal, 2.5 mi. NE of Sullivan I. and 30 mi. S of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°02' N, 135°16' W; (map 45). Var. Chilkat Islands, Chilkatht Islands, Tl'xikaht Islands, Tl'xikat Islands, Tl'xik Ial  Islands.

Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, and published by USCG&G in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 196). The islands
Chilkat Lake: lake, 6 mi. long, trends NW, 3 mi. SW of Klukwan and 23 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°21'40"N, 135°56'00"W; (map 45). Var. Chilkat Lake, Tschilkut See.

Named for the Chilkat tribe of Tlingit Indians by the U.S. Navy in 1880. The name was published by USGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 188). It was called "Tschilkut See", or "Tschilkat Lake", by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map).

Chilkat River: stream, heads at Chilkat Glacier, 70 mi. long, extends from Seduction Point to Haines, 20 mi. S of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°10'N, 135°22'W; (map 45). Var. Chilkat Inlet, False Chilkat, Tschilkut Inlet.

Names for the tribe of Tlingit Indians, who had a village at its head. It was called "False Chilkat" or "Tschilkat Inlet" by Conrad R. W. Meade, USN, in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 199). The estuary was called "Chilkoot Inlet" by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map).

Chilkat Lake: lake, 3.6 mi. long, in course of Chilkoot River, 12 mi. SW of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°20'15"N, 135°33'30"W; (map 45). Var. Akha Lake, Chilkut Lake, Tschilkut See.

Named for the Chilkat tribe of Tlingit Indians, who lived on its shores. It was called "Chilkoot" or "Akha" in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 200). Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map) called it "Tschilkut See".

Chilkoot Mountains: mountain range, see Chilkoot Range.


Local name published by USGS as "Chilkoot Portage" and "Shaseki Pass" in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 278 and 200). It was called "Perrier Pass" by Lt. Frederick Schwatka, USA, in 1883. The Indian name "Dejah" was published by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map). The first known crossing of this pass by a "white man" was made in 1864 or 1865 by an employee of the Hudson's Bay Co., who started at Fort Selkirk and was delivered by the Chilkat Indians to Capt. Swanson (cenna), commander of one of the company's steamers. The first expedition to cross the pass was that of George Holt in 1875, who travelled from Lynn Canal to the headwaters of the Yukon River. With the discovery of gold in the Yukon in the 1870's, this pass was used by many prospectors and during the Klondike Gold Rush in 1896, the Dyca-Chilkoot Pass route became one of the important routes to the gold fields.

Chilkoot Portage: pass, see Chilkoot Pass.

Chilkoot River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows N through Chilkoot Lake, 20 mi. to Lutak Inlet, 12 mi. SW of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°19'30"N, 135°33'00"W; (map 45). Var. Chilkot, Tanane, Tenany, Tschilkut.

Former name of this river was "Chilcoot". In the 1880 Census, Ivan Petroff listed "Chilcoot." The population in 1890, including the mission, was

Chilkat Range: mountain range, 70 mi. long, extends from near Chuck Inlet at the head of Chilkat Peninsula, between Chilkat and Chilkat Lake, 3 mi. SW of Tlingit Indians living in this region. Tin-
Chinaput Bay: lagoon, see China Poot Bay.
China River: stream, see Tana River.
China Town: locality, on N coast of Annette I., near Walden Point, Alex. Arch.; 55°16'20" N, 131°33'25" W; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Chinchan Bay: bay, see Akutan Harbor.

Chinchinbrook Island: island, see Hinchinbrook Island.

Chinagunlud Lake: lake, 1.1 mi. long, between Kaluanka and Teltin River, 17 mi. W of Northway Junction, Alaska RA.; 63°00'N, 142°20'W; (map 85).

Teltin Indian name, said to mean "Moose Lick River"; reported by USGS in 1962.


Exkimo name meaning "pointed"; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Chineekluk Mountain: mountain, 1,500 ft., in southeast Corner of Alaska, 15 mi. W of Holokuk River S of Holokuk Mtn., 16 mi. SE of Little Mountain Village and 43 mi. SW of Sleetmute, Kiluck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 51°22' N, 158°19' W; BGN 1946; (map 72).

Exkimo name meaning "pointed"; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Chineluft: village, see Coluriut.

Chingeeruk Point: point of land, extends into Bering Sea, at NE end of Nass Harbor, 26 mi. SW of Cape Belton, on N coast of Nunivak I.; 60°16'15" N, 166°50'0" W; (map 57).

Chirgin Point.

Exkimo name meaning "point of land" reported in 1949 by USGS.

Chingekitsik Mountain: mountain, 1,200 ft., 26 mi. E of Jacksmith Bay, 35 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kiluck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°30' N, 161°00' W; (map 53).

Exkimo name reportedly meaning "sharp one," published in 1951 by USGS.

Chingekite Point: promontory, see Corwin, Cape.

Chingirak Point: point of land, see Chingeeruk Point.

Ching-myut: village, see Golovin.

Chiniak: locality, "on the E end of Kodiak Island;" (map 32 or 35).

Former Exkimo village reported by Ivan Petrof in the 1860s.

Chiniak, Cape: point of land, S point of entrance to Chiniak Bay, 15 mi. SE of Kodiak, Kodiak 1.; 57°37'35" N, 152°09'00" W; (map 34). Var. Cape Chiniatskiy, Cape Chiniatskiy. Chiniak, Cape.

Exkimo name, derived from Cape Chiniak.

Cape Chiniak: point of land, "pointed," reported in 1951 by USGS.

Chiniak, Cape: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.

Chiniak, Cape: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.

Chiniak, Cape: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.

Chiniak, Cape: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.

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Chiniak, Cape: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.

Chiniak, Cape: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.

Chiniak, Cape: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.
Chiniatskoi, Cape

Chinigak Cape: point of land, on SW coast of Nelson I., 12 mi. SE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°37' N, 165°15' W; (map 57). Var. Chinak Cape.

Chinig-myut: village, see Colovin.

Chinila: locality, "on the E side of Cook Inlet—near the mouth of Krami River, Cook Inlet.

Chinit Cape: point of land, see Chinit Point.

Chinik Mountain: mountain, see Chiniklik.

Chinitna River: stream in Chigmit Mts., flows NE 5 mi. to Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 59°49'15" N, 153°17'10" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Var. Squawgirl Creek.

Chirikof, Cape: point of land, see Bartolome, Cape.

Chirikof Island: island, 11 mi. long, in Pacific Ocean, 100 mi. SW of Kodiak I.; 55°50' N, 155°37' W; BGN 1890; (map 32). Var. Akamok, Chirikof, Chirikov, Elkmak, Foggy Island, Isla Infante, Ooakon, Ooakamok, Tchirikoff, Tschirikow, Tschirikow's Island, Tschirikof, TumannoI, Ugamok, Ukamok, Ukamuk, Yukanam.

Name published by USCAGS in 1868. Baker (1866, p. 139-40) says "the island appears to be the Tumannoi (foggy) Island of [Vitus] Bering, 1741 • " Capt. James Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 410), RN, in our chart by the name of Foggy Island; having reason to believe, from its situation, that it is the same which had the name given to it by Beering " The native name "Ukamok" was published by von Langsdorff (1814, v. 2, p. 74). Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, and Capt. Tederinov (1853, map 22), IRN, published the name "Otkrow" Ukamok ili Chirikov (Ukamok or Chirikov Island). See Keilhahn (1862, p. 16). This may be the island called "Isla Infante" by Martinson on July 5, 1788 (Wagner, 1937, p. 463).

Chirikof Point: point of land, 3.0 mi. E of Cape Vancouver, on SW coast of Inskin Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.; 59°48' N, 153°01' W; (map 51). Local name of Chinitna Bay; published in 1958 by USGS.

Chirikof Island: island, in Koyukuk River, 43 mi. SW of Roundabout Mtn., Koyukuk Low.; 63°06' N, 157°40' W; (map 108). Local name published by USGS in 1959.

"Chips Cabin" is located opposite this island.

Chips Slough: stream, anabranch of Koyukuk River, 2 mi. long, 43 mi. SW of Roundabout Mtn., Koyukuk Low.; 65°06' N, 157°59' W; (map 108).

Local name published by USGS in 1959.

"Chips Cabin" is located nearby.

Chirikov Island: island, see Chirikof Island.

Chirikof Cape: point of land, SW tip of Baker I., 1 mi. S of Granite Point, Aleut. Arch.; 55°18'10" N, 153°41'10" W; BGN 1929; (map 4).

Named in 1923 by USCAGS for Capt. Alexei Ilich Chirikov, commander of the vessel St. Paul, who accompanied Vitus Bering in 1741.

Chirikof, Cape: point of land, see Oomaneey, Cape.

Chirikof Point: point of land, see Bartolome, Cape.

Chirikof Island: island, 11 mi. long, in Pacific Ocean, 100 mi. SW of Kodiak I.; 55°50' N, 155°37' W; BGN 1890; (map 32). Var. Akamok, Chirikof, Chirikov, Elkmak, Foggy Island, Isla Infante, Ooakon, Ooakamok, Tchirikoff, Tschirikow, Tschirikow's Island, Tschirikof, TumannoI, Ugamok, Ukamok, Ukamuk, Yukanam.

Name published by USCAGS in 1868. Baker (1866, p. 139-40) says "the island appears to be the Tumannoi (foggy) Island of [Vitus] Bering, 1741 • " Capt. James Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 410), RN, in our chart by the name of Foggy Island; having reason to believe, from its situation, that it is the same which had the name given to it by Beering " The native name "Ukamok" was published by von Langsdorff (1814, v. 2, p. 74). Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, and Capt. Tederinov (1853, map 22), IRN, published the name "Otkrow" Ukamok ili Chirikov (Ukamok or Chirikov Island). See Keilhahn (1862, p. 16). This may be the island called "Isla Infante" by Martinson on July 5, 1788 (Wagner, 1937, p. 463).


Named for Capt. Lt. Alexei Ilich Chirikov who was in command of the Saint Paul on the

Chitina: village, pop. 31, on W bank of Copper River, 3 mi. N of Taral and 66 mi. ENE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°31'00" N, 144°26'15" W; BGN 1944; (map 68). Var. Chechitino, Chechito, Chettyna, Chitina, Chitty.

Railroad and mining supply town established about 1906 on the northern terminus of the Copper River and Northwestern RR located at or near an Indian village or camp. Its population was 171 in 1920; 116 in 1930; 176 in 1939; and 92 in 1950. The Chitina post office was established in 1910.

Chitina, Mount: mountain, 8,000 ft., 4 mi. NW of junction of Walsh Glacier with Logan Glacier and 113 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°58'N, 141°16' W; (map 65).

Name published on a Canadian topographic map in 1936 and derived from Chitina Glacier located to the north.

Chitina Glacier: glacier, heads in Canada, W of Mount Steele, about 61°05' N, 140°30' W, trends W 29 mi. to its 1951 terminus in Alaska at head of Chitina River, 121 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 61°00'N, 141°39' W; BGN 1954; (map 65).

Named by the IBC survey crew in 1912-13 and published in 1916 on Sheet 35. The glacier received its name from the Chitina River.

Chitina River: stream, flows WNW 112 mi. to Copper River, 1.2 mi. E of Chitina and 66 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°30'45" N, 144°23'45" W; (map 68). Var. Chechitino, Chechito, Chettyna, Chitina, Chitnah River, Chitty River.

Indian name meaning "copper river" reported by Dall (1870, p. 272) who spelled it "Chechitino" and "Chetchitino." Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, spelled it "Chittyna" in 1885. The name was spelled various ways by later explorers.

Chittok, Mount: mountain, 6,480 ft., in Schwatka Mts., 11 mi. W of Mount Igikpak, Brooks Ra.; 67°26' N, 155°23' W; (map 125).

Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS to mean "long ears."

Chitine Falls: waterfall, on Chitine River, at head of Chitine Gorge, 25 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°32'45" N, 142°10'30" W; (map 67).

Named for the river.

Chitistone Falls: waterfall, on Chitistone River, at head of Chitistone Gorge, 25 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°32'11" N, 142°11' W; (map 67).

Named for the river; published in 1951 by USGS.

Chitistone Gorge: canyon, extends 0.9 mi. along Chitistone River to Chitistone Falls, 3.4 mi. NE of Hole-in-the-Wall Glacier and 26 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°32'15" N, 142°11'00" W; (map 67).

Name was derived from that of the stream; published in 1951 by USGS.

Chitonashuak: locality, see Sitnazuak.

Chitna: Bay: bay, see Cbichagof Bay.

Chitina Pass: pass, 5,900 ft., at head of Chitina River, 30 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°36'15" N, 142°03'30" W; (map 67).

Named for the river; reported in 1959 by USGS.


Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 32), USA, "on account of the copper ore found by the natives near it" and "Chistystone River" on his map. The word "chitin" is Indian for copper, and with the English word "stone" attached, it is "copperstone." The Allen map shows the name applied in part to the stream later known as "Nizina River."

Chitistone Pass: pass, 2.1 mi. at head of Chitistone River, 14 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°17'30" N, 142°34'40" W; (map 67).

Chitistone Pass to Nizina River, 12 mi. E of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 64°58' N, 150°17'30" W; (map 88).

Tanana Indian name reported in 1902 as "Chitish," meaning "heart," by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Chitistone Gorge: canyon, extends 0.9 mi. along Chitistone River to Chitistone Falls, 3.4 mi. NE of Hole-in-the-Wall Glacier and 26 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°32'15" N, 142°11'00" W; (map 67).

Name was derived from that of the stream; published in 1951 by USGS.

Chitistone Pass: pass, 5,900 ft., at head of Chitina River, 30 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°36'15" N, 142°03'30" W; (map 67).

Named for the river; reported in 1959 by USGS.


Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 32), USA, "on account of the copper ore found by the natives near it" and "Chistystone River" on his map. The word "chitin" is Indian for copper, and with the English word "stone" attached, it is "copperstone." The Allen map shows the name applied in part to the stream later known as "Nizina River."

Chititonashuak: locality, see Sitnazuak.

Chitina River: stream, flows NW 19 mi. to Kanti- tsina River, 24 mi. S of junction of Toklat and Kantishna Rivers, Tanana Low.; 64°08' N, 150°39' W; (map 99).

Tanana Indian name reported in 1916 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 15), USGS.

Chitina Mountain: peak, 3,862 ft., in Kantishna Hills, 6.3 mi. NW of junction of Toklat and its East Fork, Alaska Ra.; 63°58'00" N, 150°17'30" W; (map 88).

Tanana Indian name reported in 1902 as "Chitish," meaning "heart," by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Chitina Creek: see Chistochina River.

Chitatenah: village, see Chitina.

Chitatenah: village, see Chitina.

Chitatenah River: stream, see Chitina River.

Chittenchina: stream, see Chistochina River.

Chitty: village, see Chitina.

Chitty Gulch: stream, see Chitina River.

Chitynana River: stream, see Chitina River.

Chitistone River: stream, see Chitina River.

Chitty-Too River: stream, see Chitina Creek.

Chityo River: stream, see Chitina Creek.


Site of an Eskimo village reported in 1861 as "Chikak-muyat" by P. Tikhmeniev. The Western Union Telegraph Expedition, 1865-67, reported the village as "Kneektaakum." Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census, in 1880, listed "Chiokak" with a population of 15; and showed "Chiokak" on the map.

Chikak-muyat: locality, see Chikak.

Chikuk River: stream, flows E 6 mi. to Kalia River 1 mi. above its mouth on NE coast of Gulf of Alaska, 12 mi. NW of Cape Yakataga, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°06'40" N, 142°46'00" W; (map 65). Var. Cheeuk River.

Indian name "Cheeuk" reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Chkahshini River: stream, see Katzechin River
Christine Bight: bight, 1 mi. across, W of Christians Sound. Christians Sound: bay, see Christian Sound. Christiansen Lake: lake, 1.4 mi. long, largest of Christian River: stream, heads SW of Shark of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°04'50" N, 177°33'00" W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. Christian River: stream, flows SW of Shark Edge Mtn. at 68°04' N, 147°23' W, flows S 140 mi. to Cutoff Slough of Yukon River, 17 mi. NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°39'30" N, 145°53'30" W; (map 119). Prospector's name reported in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS. Christiansen Lagoon: lagoon, 1.5 mi. across, on N coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°54'30" N, 164°13'30" W; (map 24). Local name published in 1951 by USGS. Christian Sound: bay, 23 mi. across, at S entrance to Chatham Strait, between Baranof and Coronation Is.; Alex. Arch.; 56°36'15" N, 133°01'45" W; (map 6). Local fisherman's name reported in 1947 by USCS. Christians Island: island, 200 ft. across, 15 mi. SW of Petersburg, between Beecher Pass and Duncan Canal, Alex. Arch.; 56°36'15" N, 133°01'45" W; (map 6). Local fisherman's name reported in 1947 by USCS. Gs. Island: island, 0.15 mi. across, in Security Bay, on N coast of Kuiu I., Alex. Arch.; 56°51'40" N, 134°22'00" W; (map 5). Named in 1881 by Comdr. H. Glass, USN. Christian Mountain: mountain, 2,226 ft., 12 mi. E of Norton Bay and 21 mi. W of Debauch Mtn., Nulato Hills, 64°35' N, 160°36' W; (map 96). Local name reported in 1910 by USGS. Christmas Tree Point: point of land, SW of Twin Bays, on SE coast of Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°41' N, 177°34' W; (map 4). Name published by USGS in 1957 on Chart 1946. Christy Creek: stream, flows S 3 mi. to Ohio Creek, 26 mi. SW of Summit, Alaska Ra.; 63°07' N, 149°49' W; (map 87). Local name published in 1951 by USGS. Christy Lake: lake, 700 ft. long, 0.7 mi. SW of junction of Jacksina Creek and Nabesna River, Wrangell Mts.; 62°21' N, 142°54' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960. Christy Point: point of land, 28 mi. SE of Barrow, between Dease Inlet and Etna Lagoon, Arctic Plain; 71°11' N, 155°35' W; (map 153). Var. Christy Point, Crissy Point, Point Christy, Toolivia. Named by Thomas Simpson (1845, p. 150) August 3, 1837, for Chief Factor Christie of the Hudson's Bay Company, "a warm personal friend, and also a zealous promoter of the interests of the expedition." The Eskimo name Tool-a-via, is shown by Maquire (Great Britain, 1854, map facing p. 186) and may mean (Tulavik) "place for coming ashore." Christie Creek: stream, W of Christine Lake, NW coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°05'00" N, 177°32'30" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska I. by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II. Christine Lake: lagoon, 0.9 mi. across, separated from Bering Sea by barrier beach on NW coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°04'50" N, 177°33'00" E; (map 14).
Chulitna River

Tanaina Indian name reported in 1898 by Eldridge (1900, map 3), USGS.

Chulitna River: stream, see Chulitna River.
Chuit: stream, see Chulitna River.
Chuli River: stream, see Chulitna River.
Chul River: stream, see Douglas River.

Chukak Creek: stream, flows SW 10 mi. to Tubutskul River, 22 mi. NE of Elim and 72 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°55' N, 162°09' W; (map 55).
This is a local Eskimo name reported in 1900 by W. J. Peters (in Mendenhall, 1901, pl. 20), USGS.

Chukaitolikamut: village, see Chakaitolik.
Chukaitolik: village, see Chakaitolik.
Chukakong: stream, see Chukak Creek.
Chukait Creek: stream, see Chukak Creek.

Chulit: sea; on S side of Arctic Ocean, between Siberia on SW and Alaska on SE; 69° N, 174° W; (map 5).
This is a local Eskimo name reported in 1900 by W. J. Peters (in Mendenhall, 1901, pl. 20), USGS.

Chukaitolikamut: village, see Chakaitolik.
Chulit: sea; see Chulit.

Chulitna River: stream, mile 271 on The Alaska Railroad. This station was named in 1916 for nearby Chulitna River and has been in use since the opening of the line.

Chulitna: stream, see Holitna River.

Chulitna Bay: bay, on W shore of Lake Clark, extends E 4 mi. from mouth of Chulitna River, 18 mi. NE of Onondolat, Alaska Ra.; 60°12' N, 154°27' W; (map 61).
Name shown on a 1909 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Name shown on an 1918 engineering map of The Alaska Railroad. Named for the river.

Chulitna Glacier: glacier, see Eldridge Glacier.

Chulitna Pass: pass, 1,350 ft., 1.5 mi. NW of Chulitna and 39 mi. S of Cantwell, Talkedena Mts.; 62°54' N, 149°36' W; (map 62).
Name shown on an 1918 engineering map of The Alaska Railroad. Named for the river.

Chulitna River: stream, flows E 90 mi. to Turner Bay on NW shore of Lake Clark, 15 mi. NE of Onondolat, Alaska Ra.; 60°12' N, 154°34' W; (map 81). Var. Charlie River, Chulitna River, Chulitna River, Chulitna River.

Tanaina Indian name reported in 1890 by Schantz (1893, p. 92), while gathering information for the 1890 Census.

Chulitina Creek: stream, heads 3.9 mi. NW of Mount Carter, flows SW 70 mi. to Susitna River, 1.5 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°20'15" N, 150°09'15" W; (map 81). Var. Chulitna River, Chulitna River.

Indian name reported in 1890 by G. H. Eldridge, USGS.

Chulitna: stream, see Chulitna River.
Chulitna River: stream, see Chullitna Creek.

Chulitkana Creek: stream, heads 3.9 mi. NW of Mount Carter, flows SE 5.5 mi. to Klutina Lake, 2 mi. SW of Dowlung Peak and 46 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°20'15" N, 150°09'15" W; (map 68). Var. Chulitka Creek.

Indian name published in 1932 USGS map.

Chulitka Creek: stream, see Chullitka Creek.

Chulitna River: stream, see Chulitna River.

Chulitna Creek: stream, flows N 4 mi. to S end of Kashvareof Passage, on NE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 60°00'50" N, 132°49'10" W; (map 6).
Local name reported in 1961 by USFS; probably so named because of heavy chum salmon spawning in it.

Chuna, Cape: point of land, on SW coast of Kanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°40' N, 177°39' W; (map 17). Var. My Chuna, Cape Tchuna.

Name published by USGS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 119).

Chunak Point: point of land, at W entrance to Bechic River, on NE coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 55°02' N, 163°27' W; (map 29). Var. Chunak, Chunok, My Chunok, Tchounok.

A local name published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 263), IRN, as "Tchounok" or "Chunkun."
Civoutchy Rocher: island, see Goose Island.

Civoutchy Rocher: island, see Little Goose Island.

Claikahak: Ucality, on right bank of Yukon River.

Claikahakamut: locality, see Claikahak.

Clam Cove: bight, at N entrance to Chinitna Bay.

Clam Cove: cove, 0.5 mi. across, on NE coast of Clam Cove.

Clam Cove: com, 0.4 mi. across, on S shore of Clam Cove.

Clapoutchy Rocher: island, sec Little Cove, 0.5 mi. SSW of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°13' N, 151°45' W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS. Name derived from Alaska, local name reported in 1964 by USGS or USC&GS.

Clam Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 0.5 mi. to Cook Inlet. (map 62).

Local name reported about 1911 by USGS.

Clam Gulch: ravine, on Kenai Peninsula, trends NW 0.5 mi. to Cook Inlet, 24 mi. S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°14'30" N, 151°23'00" W; (map 62).

Local name recorded about 1911 by USGS. Clam Gulch Store: village, see Clam Gulch.

Clam Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, in View Cove, on E coast of Dall Island, Aleut Arch.; 55°05'00" N, 133°02'10" W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 192).

Clam Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, between Klawak Inlet and San Alberto Bay, 3.2 mi. SW of Klawock, Aleut Arch.; 55°31'10" N, 133°09'35" W; (map 4).

Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Clam Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, in Neets Bay, 0.5 mi. SW of Scalp Island, Aleut Arch.; 55°58'48" N, 133°15'40" W; (map 4).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USGS.

Clam Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Clam Cove, W coast of Prince of Wales I., Aleut Arch.; 55°58'48" N, 133°15'40" W; (map 4).

Local name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 155).

Clam Island: island, 100 ft. across, in Port Walter, 9.3 mi. N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Aleut Arch.; 56°23'00" N, 134°40'40" W; (map 5).

Local name used by fisherman; published in 1924 by USGS.

Clam Island: island, see San Clemente Island.

Clam Islands: islands, extend N-S 0.5 mi., off W coast of Ushkot, Chugach Mts.; 56°13' N, 130°28' W; BGN 1966; (map 7). Var. Clarestmth Glacier.

Clare Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, between Moira Sound and Niblack Anchorage, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Aleut Arch.; 55°54'04" N, 132°06'06" W; (map 4).

Local name reported by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Faasert, USBSF.

Claremont Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, 4 mi. long, terminates 1 mi. W of Kings Bay and 18 mi. S of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°31' N, 148°40' W; BGN 1910; (map 63).

Named in 1910 by U. S. Grant, for Robert Fulton’s Claremont (which Grant misspelled), which made the first practical steamboat trip on the Hudson River from New York to Albany in 1807.


Named in 1827 by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 543), RN, who said, “To the outer harbour..."* * * 1 attached the name of Port Clarence, in honour of his most gracious majesty, then
Duke of Clarence.” This feature was known to the Russians as “Zaliv Kavyayak,” i.e. “Kavyayak Bay” (Tebenkov, 1952, map 1). According to Martin Sauer, of the Billings expedition in 1785, the Eskimo name is “Imagurn.”

Clarence Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 4.5 mi. SE of Junct. of Gilbert and Kosina Creeks and 14 mi. W of Junct. of Oshtena River, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°40′55″ N, 147°49′15″ W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Clarence River: stream, heads SW of Mount Magee in Yukon, Canada, and flows NW and NE 35 mi., crosses Alaska-Canada boundary several times, to Clarence Lagoon, 11.5 mi. SE of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69°37′ N, 140°52′ W; (map 138). On July 27, 1826, Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 139) wrote: “This being the most westerly river in the British dominions on this coast, and near the line of demarcation between Great Britain and Russia, I named it the Clarence, in honor of His Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral.”

Clarence Sound: water passage, see Clarence Strait.

Clarence Strait: water passage, 126 mi. long, from Dixon Entrance to Summer Strait, along E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°45′ N, 131°42′ W (southeast end); Var. Clarence Sound, Duke of Clarence Strait, Entrada de Nuestra Senora del Carmen.

Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, about September 20, 1793, for Prince William Henry, one of the sons of King George III of England (Wagner, 1937, p. 449). Lt. Don Jacinto Caamaño on July 23, 1792, called that part of the water passage between Prince of Wales Island and Cleveland Peninsula, “Entrada de Nuestra Señora del Carmen.”

Clark Lake: lake, 40 mi. long, 2 mi. NE of Nondalton and 40 mi. W of Cook Inlet, Alaska Ra.; 60°33′ N, 154°22′ W; (map 61). Var. Illima, Keghik, Kikhi, Kikhil, Kikikh-vona.

Named for John W. Clark, “chief of the Nushagak trading post in 1891 and discoverer of the lake.” Probably named by A. B. Schanz, who was with the Frank Leslie Illustrated Newspaper Expedition and published the name in 1891. According to Schanz, the native name is “Kikikh-vona,” which may represent an Eskimo name with an Indian ending. A Russian map of 1802 shows this lake as “Illima” (Baker, 1906, p. 186).
Clay Point: point of land, at W end of Clay Is., between Clayhill Slough and Yukon River, S of Cronin Is. and 8 mi. ESE of Birchers, Nowitna Low.; 63°08'30" N, 153°17'00" W; (map 107).


Clay Slough: stream, flows S 5 mi. to Yukon River opposite Polly Is., Innoko Low.; 63°08' N, 159°42' W; (map 91).


Clear: village, pop. 311, mile 392 9 on The Clay Slough: stream, flows S 5 mi. to Yukon River opposite Polly Is., Innoko Low.; 63°08' N, 159°42' W; (map 91).

Local descriptive name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 3.5 mi. to Twin Falls Creek, 0.7 mi. NE of head of Sawmill Bay and 17.5 mi. SW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°04'45" N, 146°46'30" W; (map 68).

Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by USGS and published in 1915.

Clear Creek: stream, flows 4 mi. SE to Kuskanuk River, 11 mi. SW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°34' N, 143°48' W; (map 67).

Descriptive name reported in 1912 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, heads on Beluga Mtns., flows SE 17.5 mi. to Alexander Lake, 46 mi. NE of Toneek, Creek Inlet Low.; 61°42'55" N, 150°46'30" W; (map 70).

Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, flows NW 10 mi. to Talkeetna River, 6.5 mi. NE of Talkeetna Glacier and 45 mi. NW of Tahneta Pass, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°16'15" N, 148°26'00" W; (map 82).

Local descriptive name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, flows NW 8.4 mi. to Nixon Fork, 14 mi. NW of Medfra, Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°13' N, 155°04' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, flows NW 6.8 mi. to Washak Creek, 19 mi. NW of Medfra, Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°13' N, 155°16' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Nenana River, 25 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Rts.; 63°30'10" N, 148°49'30" W; (map 87).

Name reported by The Alaska Railroad on a 1923 manuscript map.

Clear Creek: stream, flows NW 11 mi. to Tanana River, 15 mi. WNW of Big Delta, Tanana Low.; 64°14' N, 146°16' W; (map 101).

Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, flows N 3 mi. to Glacier Creek, 12 mi. S of Nenana, Tanana Low.; 64°24' N, 149°07' W; (map 100).

Local name published in 1917 on GLO (BLM) survey map. Originally, the name was applied to the lower part of Glacier Creek flowing to Julius Creek, but local usage has limited it to its present application.

Clear Creek: stream, flows NW 28 mi. to Kantishna River, 48 mi. SE of Bitzhhini Mts., Tanana Low.; 64°25' N, 150°22' W; (map 99).

Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, heads at 64°20' N, 147°26' W, flows N 36 mi. to Salchakoff Slough, 8 mi. SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°44'40" N, 147°55'10" W; (map 100).

Local name shown in 1911 on a fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, distributary, flows NW 9 mi. from Tanana River to Chena River, 2 mi. SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°30'10" N, 147°38'45" W; (map 100).

Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, flows NE 11 mi. to Tsubutulik River, 19 mi. NE of Elin and 72 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Pennin. High.; 64°54' N, 162°09' W; (map 95).

Local name reported in 1900 by W. J. Peters (in Mendendale, 1901, pl. 20). USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, heads in York Mts., flows NW 1.8 mi. to Banner Creek, 16 mi. E of Cape Prince of Wales and 39 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Pennin. High.; 63°32' N, 167°33' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Clear Creek: stream, heads in Zane Hills, flows E 18 mi. to Hogatza River, 36 mi. NW of Hughes, Hogatza High.; 66°14' N, 155°29' W; (map 116).

Named by mining engineers; recorded in 1956 by Orth.

Clear Creek: stream, see Glacier Creek.

Clear Creek: stream, see Roanant Creek.

Clear Creek Butte: hill, 925 ft., between Clear and Willow Creeks, 15 mi. S of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°38' N, 147°49' W; (map 100).

Local name published in 1912 by USGS.

Clear Creek Park: locality, on right bank of Clear Creek, 5 mi. SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°49'15" N, 147°33'45" W; (map 100).

Local name derived from Clear Creek and published in 1955 by USGS.

Clear Fork: stream, flows NW 40 mi. to Little Tanana River 13 mi. E of its junc. with South Fork Kuskokwim River, 60 mi. E of McGrath, Kuskokwim Low.; 62°57' N, 153°45' W; (map 80).

Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Clear Glacier: glacier, 2 mi. SE of Moraine Pass. Trends NE 1.3 mi. to its terminus near head of Ravenn Creek, 28 mi. NE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°03'30" N, 149°09'00" W; (map 69).

So named in 1932 by a USGS field party "because the ice is unusually clear."

Clearing Point: point of land, S tip of an unnamed island 5 mi. SW of Chichagof, W of...

Named in 1906 by USGS.

Clear Islets: islands, see Battery Islets.

Clear Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, in Matanuska Valley, 13 mi. SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°34'20" N, 149°34'25" W; BGN 1957; (map 69). Var. Wallace Lake.

Descriptive name given in 1954 by Leonard L. Stewart of Anchorage.

Clear Lakes: lakes, extend 2.4 mi. on St. Michael River, 61°34'20" N, 149°34'25" W; BGN 1957; (map 69). Var. Marsh Creek.

Local name reported and published in the 1950's by USGS.

Clear River: stream, flows NE 6 mi. to Tok River, 14 mi. S of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 63°09' N, 143°12' W; BGN 1936; (map 85).

Local name reported in 1936 by USGS.

Clearwater Creek: stream, flows NW 20 mi. to McKinley River, 4.6 mi. SW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°24'40" N, 150°58'15" W; (map 88). Descriptive name given about 1900 by prospectors.

Clearwater Creek: stream, flows N 19 mi. to Nowitina River, 43 mi. NW of Medford, Kuskokwim Delta; 63°44' N, 154°33' W; (map 89).

Local name obtained in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1926, pl. 5), USGS.

Clearwater Fork Toklat River: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows NE 30 mi. to Toklat River, 8 mi. SSW of junction of that stream's East Fork, Alaska Ra.; 63°48'30" N, 150°17'10" W; (map 88).

Descriptive name reported in 1913 by Archdeacon Stuck (1921, p. 15).

Clearwater Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, 4.2 mi. W of Tsiolmud Lake and 8.3 mi. SE of Northway, Alaska Ra.; 62°50'30" N, 141°53'10" W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Clearwater Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, 1 mi. SW of junction of Tanana River and Clearwater Creek and 9 mi. ESE of Big Delta, Alaska Ra.; 64°05' N, 145°35' W; (map 101).

Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Clearwater Mountains: mountains, 6,000 ft.; 20 mi. wide, extends SW 25 mi. from Maclaren River to Susitna River, 72 mi. SE of Hrany, Alaska Ra.; 63°12' N, 147°10' W; BGN 1959; (map 87). Var. Clear Water Mountains.

Named in 1954 by USGS for the stream,

Clearwater-Slana Campground: locality, see Clearwater Camp.

Clearwater Slough: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 9 mi. to Fox River, 6 mi. E of Caribou Lake and 30 mi. NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°53'30" N, 150°51'00" W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published in the 1950's by USGS.

Cleary: locality, 2 mi. SE of Chatanika, 20 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Tanana-Yukon High.; 65°03'30" N, 147°25'00" W; (map 105). Var. Cleary City.

Mining camp established about 1904. The Cleary post office operated from 1905 to 1942. The camp was possibly named for Frank Cleary.

Cleary City: locality, see Cleary.

Cleary Creek: stream, flows NW 8 mi. to Chulitna River, 20 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°07'15" N, 147°32'00" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Cleary: locality, see Cleary.

Cleark: locality, see Cleary.

Cleary City: locality, see Cleary.

Cleary Creek: stream, flows NW 23 mi. to Tanana River, 9 mi. ESE of Big Delta, Alaska Ra.; 64°06' N, 145°34' W; (map 101). Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Cleary Creek: stream, see Fourth of July Creek.

Cleary Fork Toklat River: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows NE 30 mi. to Toklat River, 8 mi. SSW of junction of that stream's East Fork, Alaska Ra.; 63°48'30" N, 150°17'10" W; (map 88).

Descriptive name reported in 1913 by Archdeacon Stuck (1921, p. 15).

Clearwater Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, 4.2 mi. W of Tsiolmud Lake and 8.3 mi. SE of Northway, Alaska Ra.; 62°50'30" N, 141°53'10" W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Clearwater Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, 1 mi. SW of junction of Tanana River and Clearwater Creek and 9 mi. ESE of Big Delta, Alaska Ra.; 64°05' N, 145°35' W; (map 101).

Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Clearwater Mountains: mountains, 6,000 ft.; 20 mi. wide, extends SW 25 mi. from Maclaren River to Susitna River, 72 mi. SE of Hrany, Alaska Ra.; 63°12' N, 147°10' W; BGN 1959; (map 87). Var. Clear Water Mountains.

Named in 1954 by USGS for the stream,

Clearwater-Slana Campground: locality, see Clearwater Camp.

Clearwater Slough: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 9 mi. to Fox River, 6 mi. E of Caribou Lake and 30 mi. NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°53'30" N, 150°51'00" W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published in the 1950's by USGS.

Cleary: locality, 2 mi. SE of Chatanika, 20 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Tanana-Yukon High.; 65°03'30" N, 147°25'00" W; (map 105). Var. Cleary City.

Mining camp established about 1904. The Cleary post office operated from 1905 to 1942. The camp was possibly named for Frank Cleary.

Cleary City: locality, see Cleary.

Cleary Creek: stream, flows NW 8 mi. to Chulitna River, 20 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°07'15" N, 147°32'00" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Cleary: locality, see Cleary.

Cleary Creek: stream, flows NW 23 mi. to Tanana River, 9 mi. ESE of Big Delta, Alaska Ra.; 64°06' N, 145°34' W; (map 101). Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Cleary Creek: stream, see Fourth of July Creek.

Cleary Fork Toklat River: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows NE 30 mi. to Toklat River, 8 mi. SSW of junction of that stream's East Fork, Alaska Ra.; 63°48'30" N, 150°17'10" W; (map 88).

Descriptive name reported in 1913 by Archdeacon Stuck (1921, p. 15).

Clearwater Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, 4.2 mi. W of Tsiolmud Lake and 8.3 mi. SE of Northway, Alaska Ra.; 62°50'30" N, 141°53'10" W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Clearwater Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, 1 mi. SW of junction of Tanana River and Clearwater Creek and 9 mi. ESE of Big Delta, Alaska Ra.; 64°05' N, 145°35' W; (map 101).

Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Clearwater Mountains: mountains, 6,000 ft.; 20 mi. wide, extends SW 25 mi. from Maclaren River to Susitna River, 72 mi. SE of Hrany, Alaska Ra.; 63°12' N, 147°10' W; BGN 1959; (map 87). Var. Clear Water Mountains.

Named in 1954 by USGS for the stream,
Clums Fork: stream, heads at confluence of Lawson and Munson Creeks, flows NE 13 mi. to Birch Creek, 50 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°16' N, 143°14' W; (map 104).

Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS; derived from "Coulomb-le," the surname of four brothers—Peter, Charles, Joseph, and Philip—who came to the Klondike in 1897 from Massachusetts.

Coal Creek: stream, flows E 4 mi. to Wood River, 43 mi. NW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°59'40" N, 147°43'10" W; (map 6).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS. Local name published in 1918 by G. C. Martin (1919, pl. 2), USGS.

Coal Creek: stream, flows E 4 mi. to Wood River, 43 mi. NW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°59'40" N, 147°43'10" W; (map 6).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS. Local name published in 1918 by G. C. Martin (1919, pl. 2), USGS.

Coal Creek: stream, flows E 4 mi. to Wood River, 43 mi. NW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°59'40" N, 147°43'10" W; (map 6).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS. Local name published in 1918 by G. C. Martin (1919, pl. 2), USGS.

Coal Creek: stream, flows NW 8 mi. to Solomon River, 13 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°45' W, 164°19' W; (map 95). Var. Kentucky Creek.

"Kentucky" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Local name reported on a 1910 field-sheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Coal Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Canyon Creek, downstream from El Patrone Creek. 23 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°53' W, 164°45' W; (map 95).

Local name published on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.
Coal Creek: stream, flows SW 7.3 mi. to Kiwalik River Valley, 33 mi. NE of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°37' N, 161°46' W; (map 109).

Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21).

Coal Creek: stream, flows NE 12 mi. to Dall River, 30 mi. NW of Stevens Village, Kuk-kluss-Hodzana High.; 66°19'30" N, 149°45' 00" W; (map 118).

Prospector's name reported in 1901 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Coal Creek: stream, flows NW 21 mi. to Killik River 11 mi. SE of its junct. with Colville River, Brooks Ra.: 68°57' N, 153°30' W; BGN 1960; (map 143).

So named about 1950 by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, because "numerous beds of coal were found by field party along this stream."

Coal Creek: stream, see Long Creek.

Coal Creek: stream, see Suntrana Creek.

Coal Creek Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 6 mi. N of Tustumin Lake and 14 mi. SSE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°23' N, 151°03' W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Coal Creek Lake: lake, 1.9 mi. long, E of junct. of Coal Creek with West Fork, 32 mi. NW of Kuskokwim, Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.: 55°47'10" N, 160°52'00" W; (map 26).

Name shown on 1963 USGS chart.

Coal Point: point of land, on W shore of Heritage Bay, NE of Seward Bay Low., Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 55°02'25" N, 163°50' 00" W; (map 29).

Local name reported by USGS in 1943.

Coal Point: point of land, on N shore of Wildcat Bay, on E coast of Alaska Penin., 14 mi. E of Steepwater Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°52' N, 159°18' W; (map 27).

Listed by USGS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 163).

Coal Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska Penin., 14 mi. E of Steepwater Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°52' N, 159°18' W; (map 27).

Listed by USGS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 163).

Cobal: locality, see Cobol.

Cobb Creek: stream, heads on E slope of Karr Hills, on N coast of Alaska. 30 mi. W of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°29'25" N, 151°34'00" W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Cobal: locality, see Cobol.

Cobb Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Norton Sound. 0.9 mi. S of Jesse Creek and 7.8 mi. S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63°45'30" N, 160°46'43" W; (map 91).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS; so called because "there is a coal mine at the mouth of the stream."

Coal Mountain: mountain, 2,800 ft., 6 mi. N of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°11' N, 145°35' W; (map 136).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Coal Oil Creek: stream, flows N 16 mi. to Bering Sea, 20 mi. NW of False Pass, on NW coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°02'25" N, 163°50'00" W; (map 29).

Local name reported by USGS in 1943.

Coal Point: point of land, on W shore of Heritage Bay, NE of Seward Bay Low., Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 55°02'25" N, 163°50'00" W; (map 29).

Local name reported by USGS in 1943.

Coal Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska Penin., 14 mi. E of Steepwater Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°52' N, 159°18' W; (map 27).

Listed by USGS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 163).

Coast Range: a name frequently misapplied to the Coast Mountains. As used this feature is a continuation of the Insular Mountains of the Pacific Ocean to the south in California and the Coast Ranges of Oregon and Washington, and is represented in Alaska by Kodiak Island, Kenai Mountains, Chugach Mountains, St. Elias Mountains, and the islands of the Alexander Archipelago. Var. Coast Ranges Belt.

Coast Range: mountain range, see Coast Mountains.

Coastal Mountains: mountain range, extends SE about 1,000 mi. from 35 mi. SE of Haines Junction, Yukon, to Fraser River E of Vancouver, British Columbia; it forms mainland portion of SE Alaska between Skagway and Portland Canal; 60°23' N, 136°40' W [NW end], 49°15' N, 122°00' W [SE end]. Var. Coastal Mountains, Coast Range.

In 1870, Dall (p. 286) wrote: "The Coast or St. Elias Range contains the highest peaks and most of the volcanoes. It extends along the whole northwest coast from California to the peninsula of Alaska." The name "Coast Mountains" was standardized and the mountains were defined as above by the CPCGN in 1902. See Coast Range.

Coast Range: a name frequently misapplied to the Coast Mountains. The term "Coast Ranges belt" has been applied in Alaska (Seltzer, 1952, p. 423). As used this feature is a continuation of the Insular Mountains of British Columbia and the Coast Ranges of California, Oregon, and Washington, and is represented in Alaska by Kodiak Island, Kenai Mountains, Chugach Mountains, St. Elias Mountains, and the islands of the Alexander Archipelago. Var. Coast Ranges Belt.

Coast Range: mountain range, see Coast Mountains.

Cobal: locality, see Cobol.

Cobalt Creek: stream, heads in Russian Mts., flows N 15 mi. to Owhat River 21 mi. NE of Aniak, Killbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°49'45" N, 159°10'50" W; BGN 1948; (map 73).

Prospector's name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Cobb Creek: stream, flows 5 mi. N through a lake to Hugh Smith Lake, Coast Mts.; 55°05'45" N, 130°38'30" W; (map 3).

Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Cobb Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in Eastern Channel, 3 mi. SE of Sitka. 0.1 mi. across, in Eastern Channel, 3 mi. SE of Sitka. W coast of Baranof I. Alex. Arch.; 57°00'30" N, 135°17'35" W; (map 9).

Named in 1880 by USN and published by USCS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Cobb Lakes: lakes, chain of three, largest 1 mi. long, S of Glenn Highway, 2.8 mi. W of junc. of Copper and Slana Rivers, Copper River
Cobble Creek

- **Stream, flows NW 23 mi. to Nanushuk River, SW of Arc Min.**, 12 mi. E of Table Top and 43 mi. NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°32'51" N, 150°33'23" W; (map 134).

- Named by W. W. Patton, Jr., USGS, about 1950, "because the creek bottom is filled with cobblestones."

Cobblestone Creek: **Stream, heads in Kiguulak Mts., flows NE 20 mi. to Imuruk Basin, 28 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°08' N, 165°27' W; (map 111).**

- Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard, USGS, 1901, pl. 17, USGS.

Cobol: **Locality, along Coco Creek which is tributary to Kaviruk River, 12 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°26' N, 165°04' W; (map 111).**

- Site of a mining camp; name published in 1951 by a USGS geologist because of the "hogback's resemblance to a rooster's comb."

Cockscomb Creek: **Stream, heads on Panoramic Peak of Granite Mtn., flows NE 5 mi. to Arrow Creek, 16 mi. SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 65°15'45" N, 145°22'30" W; (map 86).**

- Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Péwe, USGS.

Coca: **Locality, Slocum Arm, on SW coast of Chichagof L.; 44 mi. SE of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°28'25" N, 133°52'16" W; (map 9).** Var. Cobal, Kobal.

- This former mining camp was probably established soon after gold was found on Mine Mountain in 1921. A post office was established here in 1946 and discontinued in 1954 (Ricks, 1963, p. 13).

Cobolonuk: **Locality, see Kobolonuk.**

Cobra Peninsula: **Peninsula, extends 8 mi., between Gertrude and Jeff Coves on S coast of Kiska L., Aleutian Is.; 51°55'30" N, 177°28'00" E; (map 14).**

- One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska L by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Cochee-shluck Hill: **Hill, see Kuchilagek Hill.**

Cochrane, **Point: point of land, on NE coast of Kenai Penin., at S entrance to Passage Canal, 11 mi. E of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°46'00" N, 148°36'46" W; BGN 1915; (map 63).**

- This point was investigated by Joseph Whidbey on June 3, 1794, and named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, probably for Sir Alexander Forrester Inglis Cochrane, British naval officer and later admiral (Wagner, 1937, p. 381).

Cochrane Bay: **Estuary, trends NE 12 mi. to Port Wells on E coast of Kenai Penin., 12 mi. E of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°48'25" N, 149°03'06" W; (map 63).**

- Named in 1943 by USCGS.

Cochranes Post: **Village, see Kokrines.**

Cochran Point: **Point of land, see Cochrane, Point.**

Cochren: **Village, see Kokrines.**

Cochrines: **Post, see Kokrines.**

Cockatoog Bight: **Bight, 0.5 mi. across, N of S Point, in Srdini Bight, on NE coast of Kiska L., Aleutian Is.; 52°03'10" N, 177°38'15" E; (map 14).**

- One of the "bird names" arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska L in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Cockedhat Mountain: **Mountain, 7,610 ft., E of Nanushuk River headwaters, N of Alaska Mountain, 22 mi. E of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°08' N, 150°41' W; BGN 1932; (map 134).**

- So named by Robert Marshall in 1932 "because of its peculiar shape."

Cocks Island: **Island, see Cook Island.**

Cockscomb, The: **ridge, elev. 2,660 ft., trends E-W 3 mi., 24 mi. N of Fenik Lake, Brooks Ra.; 68°37' N, 158°20' W; BGN 1969; (map 121).**

- So named in 1951 by a USGS geologist because of the "hobgob's resemblance to a rooster's comb."

Cocktail Creek: **Stream, flows NW 2 mi. to join Kavik River, 30 mi. E of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°48'20" N, 148°00'25" W; (map 87).**

- Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 field-sheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Cody Creek: **Stream, flows W 3 mi. to Moose River, 36 mi. S of Nenana, Alaska Ra.; 64°03' N, 149°02' W; (map 100).**

- Local name published in 1915 on a GLO (BLM) survey plat.

Coeur d'Alene Creek: **Stream, on Kenai Penin., flows NW 2 mi. to Moose Creek, 43 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°51' N, 149°32' W; BGN 1933; (map 63).**

Coffin: **Island, off Wrangell Island, see Kukouwok Island.**

Coffee Creek: **Stream, flows S 1 mi. to join Johnston Creek to form Kavrik River, 12 mi. E of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°48'25" N, 148°00'40" W; (map 63).**

- Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USCGS.

Codi: **Island, see Kodiak Island.**

Cody Lake: **Lake, 1.2 mi. across, 33 mi. SW of Livingston, Tanana Low.; 65°05'30" N, 149°01'00" W; (map 105).**

- Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Cod Point: **Point of land, between Long Arm and mouth of Moose Bay, on W coast of Revillaigedos L, Alex. Arch.; 55°52'20" N, 131°39'20" W; (map 4).**

- Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Cody Creek: **Stream, flows E 8 mi. to Wood River, 30 mi. E of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°48'20" N, 148°00'25" W; (map 87).**

Coffee Cove: **Cove, 0.1 mi. across, on NE shore of Tenakee Inlet in E central Chichagof L.; 6.5 mi. E of Tenakee Springs, Alex. Arch.; 57°46'45" N, 135°02'30" W; (map 9).**

- Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Coffee Creek: **Stream, heads in lake, flows W 30 mi. to Kvichak River, on Alaska Penin., 12 mi. N of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°54'10" N, 156°50'00" W; (map 41).**

- Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Coffee Creek: **Stream, flows 4 mi. N to Chitina River E of Discovery Creek, 33 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts., 61°05' N, 142°14' W; (map 67).**

- Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Coffee Creek: **Stream, flows S 3.5 mi. to Beluga River, 11 mi. N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°13'40" N, 151°08'30" W; (map 70).**

- Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Coffee Creek: **Stream, flows SW 6.5 mi. to Chelatna Lake, 45 mi. NW of Takukena, Alaska Ra.; 62°31' N, 151°28' W; (map 81).**

- Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USCGS.
Coffin Creek: stream, flows NW 19 mi. to Dishna River 3 mi. S of its junc. with Innoko River, 38 mi. NW of Ophir and 66 mi. NW of Mc-Grath, Innoko Low: 63°39'40" N, 157°16'50" W; (map 90).

Local name obtained from Joseph Ferris in 1954 by R. E. Iato, USGS.

Coffee River: stream, flows SE 18 mi. to Chul-kin Creek, 1 mi. N of Chul-kin Creek, 0.3 mi. across, in Favorite Channel, 1.6 mi. NW of Point Stephens and 17 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts: 58°25'50" N, 134°46'10" W; (map 11).

Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, and published in 1895 by USCS&G.

Coho Cove: estuary, extends 0.8 mi. off Thorne Arm, on S coast of Revillagigedo 1., Alex. Arch: 55°00'55" N, 131°22'15" W; (map 3).

Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF; "coho" is a species of salmon.

Cohoe Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Peters- burg Creek, 1.5 mi. W of Petersburg, on E coast of Lindenberg Penin, Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch: 56°48'45" N, 133°00'20" W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Cohoc: village, pop. 122, on Kenai Penin, on banks of Kasilo River, 13 mi. S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.: 60°22' N, 151°18' W; (map 62).

Agricultural settlement, where a post office was established in 1950 (Ricks, 1965, p. 13).

Coke, Point: point of land, on S end of Snettisham Mts.; 58°20'30" N, 134°58'00" W; (map 139). Var. Giraffe Creek.

Named in the 1940's for a USGS geologist from Martinique, whose grandmother called him "Ma petit coq," and thus was nicknamed "Cog," or in an anglicized form, "Coke."

Cold Bar: village, pop. 86, on W shore of Cold Bay, SW end of Alaska Penin, Bristol Bay Low: 55°12' N, 162°42' W; BGN 1960; (map 139). Var. Fort Randall.

Local name derived from Cold Bay. This village is located near the site of Fort Rand- all. A post office was established there in 1894 (Ricks, 1965, p. 14).

Cold Bay: village, pop. 86, on W shore of Cold Bay, SW end of Alaska Penin, Bristol Bay Low: 55°12' N, 162°42' W; BGN 1960; (map 29). Var. Fort Randall.

Local name derived from Cold Bay. This village is located near the site of Fort Rand- all. A post office was established there in 1894 (Ricks, 1965, p. 14).
Cold Bay

Cold Bay: bay, see Puale Bay.

Cold Cape: point of land, see Vodapoini Point.

Cold Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 mi. to Bonaiua.

Cold Cape: point of land, see Vodapoini Point.

Cold Mountain: peak, 2,400 ft. on Attn I on

Cold Bay: bay. see Harvard Arm Col.

Cold Glacier: glacier, heads on Icefall Peak.

Coldfoot: locality, site of a mining camp, at mouth of Slate Creek, on E bank of Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 11 mi. S of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°15'30" N, 150°11'00" W; (map 124). Var. Slate Creek. Prospector's name published as Cold Spring on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Cold Creek: stream, flows SE 2.2 mi. to Hot Springs Slough, 53 mi. NE of Bitzhshini Mts., Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°59'35" N, 150°39'00" W; (map 99).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Coldfoot: locality, site of a mining camp, at mouth of Slate Creek, on E bank of Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 11 mi. S of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°15'30" N, 150°11'00" W; (map 124). Var. Slate Creek. Prospector's name published as Cold Spring on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Cold Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 mi. to Bonaiua.

Cold Cape: point of land, see Vodapoini Point.

Cold Mountain: peak, 2,400 ft. on Attn I on

Cold Bay: bay. see Harvard Arm Col.

Cold Glacier: glacier, heads on Icefall Peak.

Coldfoot: locality, site of a mining camp, at mouth of Slate Creek, on E bank of Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 11 mi. S of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°15'30" N, 150°11'00" W; (map 124). Var. Slate Creek. Prospector's name published as Cold Spring on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Cold Creek: stream, flows SE 2.2 mi. to Hot Springs Slough, 53 mi. NE of Bitzhshini Mts., Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°59'35" N, 150°39'00" W; (map 99).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Coldfoot: locality, site of a mining camp, at mouth of Slate Creek, on E bank of Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 11 mi. S of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°15'30" N, 150°11'00" W; (map 124). Var. Slate Creek. Prospector's name published as Cold Spring on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Cold Creek: stream, flows SE 2.2 mi. to Hot Springs Slough, 53 mi. NE of Bitzhshini Mts., Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°59'35" N, 150°39'00" W; (map 99).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Coldfoot: locality, site of a mining camp, at mouth of Slate Creek, on E bank of Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 11 mi. S of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°15'30" N, 150°11'00" W; (map 124). Var. Slate Creek. Prospector's name published as Cold Spring on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.
Columbia Creek

Tanana High.; 64°26' N, 141°21' W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1886 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Columbia Creek: stream, flows S 7 mi. to Chena River, 4.6 mi. SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°49'58" N, 147°34'00" W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; reported in 1897 by C. C. Covert (in Henshaw and Covert, 1908, pl. 9), USGS.

Columbia Creek: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to Washington Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 50 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°44' N, 165°01' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by A. H. Brooks (in Collier and others, 1908, pl. 9), USGS.

Columbia Glacier: glacier, heads 2 mi. SE of Mount Wilherspoon, at 61°22' N, 147°09' W, trends SE 40 mi. to Columbia Bay, 28 mi. SW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 60°59'30" N, 147°02'30" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). Named by the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899, for Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y., founded in 1874.

Columbia Peak: mountain, 9,489 ft., S of Second Branch Columbia Glacier, 32 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°14'40" N, 147°11'45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1906 by USGS.

Columbia Peak: mountain, 5,324 ft., 5 mi. NW of junction of Happy and Skwenta Rivers, 77 mi. SW of Talkotna, Alaska Ra.; 62°02'45" N, 152°25'30" W; (map 81). Named in 1898 by W. S. Post and J. E. Spurr, USGS.

Columbia Point: point of land, on NE shore of Tenakee Inlet, on E central Chichagof I., 3.8 mi. E of Tenakee Springs, Alex. Arch.; 57°46'45" N, 135°13'00" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Columbine Rock: rock, on E coast of Partoshikof I., 17 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°15'30" N, 135°05'00" W; (map 9). Named in 1901 by USGS.

Columbus Glacier: glacier, heads in Canada at 60°24' N, 140°54' W, trends W 8 mi. to Bagley Icefield. 5 mi. SW of Table Mtns. and 80 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°25' N, 141°13' W; BGN 1954; (map 65). Var. Colombo Glacier.

Named on July 31, 1897, for Christopher Columbus, by His Royal Highness, Prince Luigi Amedeo, Duke of the Abruzzi, who saw the Bagley Icefield from the summit of Mount St. Elias (Filippi, 1900, p. 159); the name "Columbus Glacier" has been relegated to a part of the east end of Bagley Icefield.

Columbus Point: point of land, on NW coast of Chichagof I., at mouth of Lisianski Inlet, 3.5 mi. SW of Point3 Lucan, 37 mi. W. of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°07'15" N, 136°26'59" W; (map 10). Var. Point Lucan.

Descriptive name given by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880 because this point, which is low and rocky, has several rock pinnacles or columns near it." Some of the older charts show it mistakenly as Point Lucan.

Coville River: stream, see Colville River.

Coville, Mount: mountain, 4,570 ft., W of Mount Emerson, 61 mi. E of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°07'15" N, 148°04'15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1939 by USGS.

Colville Bend: bend, on right bank of Three Day Slough, 18 mi. NW of Roundabout Mtns., Koyukuk Low.; 65°37' N, 157°10' W; (map 108).

Named "Colwell Bend" in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, who wrote, "in honor of Mr. Colwell [cnna], of the Adjutant-General's Office, who gave me such conscientious work in working up my observations and making my maps" (Baker, 1906, p. 192).


Named July 24, 1837, by Peter Warren Dease and Thomas Simpson, who wrote, "We called it Colville River, as a mark of our respect for Andrew Colville, Esquire, of the Hudson's Bay Company"; however, their map shows the spelling "Colville." Archdeacon Stuck (1920, p. 278) recorded, "Andrew Colville, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1825-1856, and brother-in-law to Thomas, fifth earl of Selkirk." In 1852 Surgeon John Simpson (Great Britain, 1855, v. 3, p. 918), RN, wrote of the Colville, "it bears the native name of Nig'-a-lek Koko, or Goose River," and also gave "Kang'-a-nok" as the Eskimo name meaning "headwaters." Variants of this name were reported in 1865 and 1866 by Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS, and Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN. For the lower river, Leffingwell (1919, p. 93) noted the Eskimo name "Kupik," meaning "big river."

Coma Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, 25 mi. SW of Nenana, Tanana Low.; 64°19'15" N, 149°47'30" W; (map 100). Var. Coma Lake.

Local name shown on recent maps.

Company Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Asikpak Creek, Arctic Slope; 67°53' N, 164°44' W; (map 128). Local name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch; name derived from Kivalina Reindeer Company which had its winter range in this area at least one winter.

Company Mountain: Aill, 525 ft., between Asikpak and Kivalina Rivers, 10 mi. N of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67°49' N, 164°38' W; (map 128). Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Company Island: island, 14 mi. across, in Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 3 mi. N of Gilbert I. and 67 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°53'15" N, 136°33'45" W; (map 10).
Confusion Creek

Named by U. S. Grant, USGS, in 1909 because of its conelike shape.

Cone Mountain: mountain, 1,400 ft, 7 mi. N of Tooth Mtn. and 18 mi. N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°21' N, 161°45' W; (map 53).

Local descriptive name published in 1915 by USGS on Chart 9103.

Cone Mountain: mountain, 1,380 ft, between Cripple and Penny Rivers, 3 mi. N of Norton Sound and 12 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°36' N, 163°45' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrad and Brooks, 1900; map 2).

Cone Mountain: mountain, 4,053 ft, 56 mi. SE of Shugnank, Hogatza High.; 66°13' N, 156°04' W; (map 115).

Descriptive name given by Lt. H. T. Allen USA, in 1885.

Cone Peak: mountain, 1,085 ft, on Agattu I., 3.2 mi. SW of Kruglof Point, Aleutian Is.; 52°29'50" N, 173°41'37" E; (map 13).

Name published in 1953 by USGS.

Cone Peak: mountain, 1,280 ft, between Canoe and Pavlof Bays, Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 55°53' N, 161°20' W; (map 28).

Local name reported by USGS in 1929.

Cone Peak: mountain, 1,079 ft, on W coast of Heceta I., Alex. Arch.; 55°47'15" N, 133°38'45" W; (map 4).

Descriptive name given in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USGS, "on account of its conical shape."

Cone Point: point of land, on S coast of Revillagigedo I., E of Cone I., between Revillagigedo Channel and Thorne Arm, Alex. Arch.; 55°11'19" W; (map 3). Var. Cone Island Point.

Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Cone Island: island, 0.3 mi. long, on S end of Frederick Sound, 14 mi. NE of Nutlato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°48' N, 157°25' W; (map 97).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Cone Point: point of land, see Grindall Point.

Cone Point: point of land, see Turn Point.

Coney Island: island, 0.3 mi. long, on S end of Frederick Sound, 14 mi. NE of Petersburg, Alex Arch.; 56°41'30" N, 132°38'30" W; (map 6).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USGS Chart 705.

Confederate Creek: stream, flows NE 3 mi. to Hutchinson Creek, 49 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°17'40" N, 142°19'00" W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Confusion Creek: stream, flows N 22 mi. from a glacier to Sikilkpak River, 27 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°31' N, 152°03' W; (map 134).

Descriptive name reported in 1901 by USGS.

Cone Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Port Conclusion, 1 mi. N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°16'20" N, 134°38'35" W; (map 5).

Local name used by fishermen; published in 1901 by USGS.

Conclusion Isbnd: island, 4 mi. long, at S end of Alaska-Canada boundary, 26 mi. NE of Metlakatla, Hogatza High.; 56°17' N, 132°38'30" W; (map 94).

Descriptive name published in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Cone Island: island, 2.5 mi. long, between St. Nicholas Channel and Siketi Sound, 16 mi. W of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°26' N, 133°38' W; (map 4).

Name published in 1914 by USGS.

Cone Island: island, see Krishka Island.

Cone Island Point: point of land, see Ape Point.

Cone Island Point: point of land, see Cone Point.

Cone Islands: island, see Cone Island.

Cone Island: island, 2,200 ft. long, between Revillagigedo Channel and Thorne Arm, W of Cone Point, Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°14'40" N, 131°19'15" W; (map 3).

Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Cone Island: island, 2.5 mi. long, between St. Nicholas Channel and Siketi Sound, 16 mi. W of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°26' N, 133°38' W; (map 4).

Name published in 1914 by USGS.

Cone Island: island, see Krishka Island.

Cone Island Point: point of land, see Ape Point.

Cone Island Point: point of land, see Cone Point.

Cone Islands: island, see Cone Island.

Cone Mountain: hill, 492 ft., on SW coast of Kiska I., S of Port Bazaan, Alex. Arch.; 54°45'10" N, 132°56'43" W; (map 1).

Local descriptive name published by USGS in 1943.

Cone Mountain: mountain, 3,200 ft., between N ends of Willard and Fillmore Inlets, Coast Mts.; 54°55'50" N, 130°37'30" W; (map 2).

Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Cone Mountain: mountain, 2,075 ft., E of Cape Lookout, on W coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 55°05'45" N, 133°13'15" W; (map 4).

Descriptive name published in 1924 by USGS.

Cone Mountain: mountain, 2,615 ft., on Annette I., 5.5 mi. NE of Metlakatla, Alex. Arch.; 55°11'30" N, 131°29'26" W; (map 3).

Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Cone Mountain: mountain, 2,055 ft., 55 mi. S of Alaska-Canada boundary, 26 mi. NE of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°31'30" N, 131°43'10" W; (map 7). Var. Cone Mountain.

Name published in 1899 by USGS, which had erroneously published the name "Cane" in 1891 for this feature.

Cone Mountain: mountain, 2,061 ft., in Kenai Mts., 2.5 mi. W of Windy Bay and 16 mi. S of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°13'30" N, 151°37'15" W; BGN 1911; (map 50).
So named in 1949-50 field season by W. W. Patton and A. S. Keller, USGS, "because the closely-spaced parallel tributaries in this area caused confusion locating ourselves in the field, and because the preliminary map of this area was in error and was confusing."

**Congabuna Lake**: lake, 2.2 mi. long, 9 mi. W of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°04'15" N, 151°25'30" W; (map 70).

Tanaid Na name reported in 1958 by USGS.

**Conglomerate Creek**: stream, on Alaska Penin., flows W 4 mi. to jion Broad Creek to form Alerc River, 13 mi. NW of Chigikin, Aleutian Ra.; 56°26' N, 158°42' W; (map 30).

So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because "the creek flows through conglomerate beds."

**Conical Mound**: peak, see Cony Mountain.

**Coning Point**: point of land, N point of entrance to Coning Inlet, on E coast of Long I, Ale. Arch.; 54°50'15" N, 132°38'00" W; BGN 1929; (map 1).

Named by Capt. R. S. Patton, USC&GS, in 1928.

**Connecticut Creek**: stream, flows 4 mi. NW to Bering Sea, 1 mi. SW of Cape Chagak, on N coast of Unmak I, Aleutian Is.; 53°30'45" N, 166°15'00" W; (map 22).

Name reported by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

**Conneaut Creek**: stream, NE 1.4 mi. to Canyon Creek which flows to Caspagemada River, 20 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°51' N, 164°26' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerding, USGS.

**Connection Pass**: water passage, 0.7 mi. long, between Polk Inlet and Skowl Arm, near center of Prince of Wales I., Ale. Arch.; 55°26' N, 131°40' W; BGN 1938; (map 3).

Named about 1962 by geologists associated with Project Chariot studies.

**Connecticut Inlet**: estuary, extends NW 3.5 mi. off Cordova Bay, on E coast of Long I., Ale. Arch.; 54°50' N, 132°38' W; (map 1).

Name recorded in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS. 

**Constantine Cap**: point of land, see Constantine.

**Constantine Harbor**: harbor, 5.5 mi. across, in the coastal area between Polk Inlet and Skowl Arm, near center of Prince of Wales I., Ale. Arch.; 57°50'30" N, 136°23'15" W; (map 1). 

Named by prospectors on the 1908 USFS map "for Capt. Connell [name], who died in 1933, a prominent resident of Ketchikan, who built a sawmill nearby in 1900."

**Conner Creek**: stream, flows SW 2.5 mi. to Koko- kome Creek, 27 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°08'20" N, 147°06'40" W; (map 105). 

Var. Conner Creek.

**Connors Lake**: lake, see Connors Lake.

**Connolly Creek**: stream, flows NW 9.9 mi. to Hunter Creek, 36 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°42' N, 161°16'46" W; (map 109).

Local name published on maps after 1950.

**Connors Lake**: lake, 0.3 mi. across, 3.7 mi. SW of Anchorage. Cook Inlet Low.; 61°10' N, 149°56' W; (map 69). 

Var. Connors Lake, Connors Lake.

Local name reported in 1941 by AMS.

**Converge Bay**: bay, see Connors Lake.

**Conquer Bay**: bay, 2 mi. across, S of Conquer Point, including Beach and Bluff Covers, W coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°59'45" N, 177°28'30" E; (map 14).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska I. by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

**Conquer Point**: point of land, backed by 993-ft. Lady Hill, on W coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°00'25" N, 177°29'15" E; (map 14).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska I. by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

**Conors Lake**: locality, see Cos Jacket.

**Consta**: locality, see Connors Lake.

**Constance Creek**: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Silverbow Creek which flows to Norton Sound, 19 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°36' N, 163°50' W; (map 95). 

Var. Contact Creek.

Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson, but shown as "Contact Cr." on his "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1902.

**Constantine Island**: island, 0.6 mi. long, Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°48'02" N, 176°42'40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). 

Var. Lake Constantine.

Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1933.

**Constitution, Cap**: point of land, see Constantine, Cape.

**Constitution Bay**: bay, see Constantine Harbor.

**Constitution, Cape**: point of land, S tip of Nushagak Penin., 48 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°23'30" N, 158°53'30" W; (map 40). 

Var. Mys Konstantinya, Mys Konstantinysa, Cap Constant in.

Named by a Mr. Ustigow (cma) who surveyed this region in 1818; probably named for the Russian American Company's ship Constaintin. The name was published by Capt. Lukte (1836, map 14), IRN, as "M[y] Konstantinya" and as "Cap Constantin" (1836, p. 256).

**Constantine Anchorage**: cove, see Constantine Cove.

**Constantine Bay**: bay, 0.7 mi. across, in Unalaska Bay, NE coast of Unalaska I., 7 mi. NE of Unalaska, Aleutian Is.; 53°57' N, 166°25' W; (map 23).

Name published by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 163) as "Konstantinovskaya," or "Constantinovskaya"; probably named for the Russian American Company's ship Constantine which was wrecked while attempting to enter the bay.

**Constantine Cove**: cove, 0.1 mi. across, in Ilin Bay, at head of Islas Bay, 16 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Ale. Arch.; 57°50'30" N, 163°23'15" W; (map 9). 

Var. Constantine Anchorage.

Named by the Russian pilot Peter Ivano- vich Ilin, who mapped this area about 1800.

**Constantine Harbor**: harbor, 2 mi. long, on NE coast of Amchitsk I., Aleutian Is.; 51°24'30" N, 179°19'00" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). 

Var. Constantine Bay, Constantine Harbor, Gavan Konstantina.
Named apparently by the navigator Klinkstdrem before 1849 (Baker, 1906, p. 194), called "Glavan Konstantina," or "Constantine Harbor," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 29), IRN.


A Russian chart dated 1802 shows a fortified post and harbor at this location with the name of "Chur Konstantina and Helena." In 1830, Ivan Chernov of the Russian American Co. referred to it as "Konstantina Harbor." The English form "Constantine" was first reported by USCGS in 1904. Capt. Printz (1879, map facing p. 227), who with Capt. Dixon explored the region in 1877, called it "Brooks Harbor."  

**Constantine Point**: point of land, E entrance point of Constantine Harbor, on N coast of Amchitka I., Rat Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°24'30" N, 179°21'10" E; (map 15). Name listed in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 122).

**Constantin Harbor**: bay, see Constantin Harbor.

**Contact Creek**: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to John River at Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°09' N, 151°44' W; (map 134). Var. Nachrunkenga Creek.

So named in 1901 by Schrader (1904, p. 63), USGS, because the stream flows a faultline, being a contact between two different geological formations. The Eskimo name for this stream is "Nachrunkenga," meaning "divide creek" (Rausch, 1931, p. 131); so called because it is on the divide between the John and Anaktuvuk Rivers.

**Contact Creek**: stream, see Constantin Creek.

**Contact Glacier**: glacier, on SE side of Kenai Penin., heads in Sargent Icefield, trends N 2 mi. to its terminus, 1 mi. SW of Head of Deep Water Bay, 22 mi. SE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°29' N, 148°25' W; (map 190); (map 63).  

Named in 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS, because it covers contact between granite and sedimentary rocks.

**Contact Glacier**: glacier, heads on Mount Hubley in Romanzof Mts., trends E 2 mi. to its terminus, 13 mi. SE of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°16' N, 143°42' W; (map 138).  

Named about 1957 by personnel participating in the International Geophysical Year glaciological work in the Romanzof Mountains.

**Contact Gulch**: ravine, extends 2.9 mi. SE to Chistichone River 9.5 mi. E of its junc. with Nisina River and 20 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°29' N, 142°19' W; (map 67).

Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

**Contact Nunnak**: peak, 3846 ft., on SE side of Reid Glacier 2 mi. NE of its head, Glacier Bay National Monument, 64 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°43'00" N, 136°46'30" W; (map 101).  

Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

**Contact Point**: point of land, at entrance to Bruin Bay, 20 mi. W of Augustine I., Aleutian Is.; 59°21'45" N, 153°56'40" W; (map 51).  

So named in 1926 by USGS because a fault contact between two geologic formations is exposed here.

**Con-ty-ai-lno**: itteam, see Kantishna River.

**Contlechebna Lake**: lake, see Kontrashibuna Lake.

**Cook Bay**: lagoon, 14 mi. long, on NW coast of Long I., 5 mi. SE of Kodiak, NE of Kodiak I.; 57°46'30" N, 152°16'00" W; (map 34). Var. Brickyard Harbor.

Name published in 1965 by USGS. Baker (1906, p. 147) calls this feature "Brickyard Harbor" because "Old Russian charts [Sarichev, 1826, map 16] indicate the existence of a brickyard on the shores of this * * harbor."

**Cook Inlet**: estuary, 30 mi. wide, W of Kenai Penin., extends SW 220 mi. from Anchorage to its junc. with Shelikof Strait at Barren I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°05' N, 152°30' W; (map 50). Var. Baie de Cook, Baie Keniaskaia, Cook's Arm, Cook's Inlet, Cook's Inlet, Cook's River, Grooskinoonchee, Kenai Bay, Kenaiaschischer, Kenaischecher Meerbusen, Keniaiskei Golfe, Keniaschech, Tusniaiskych, Zaliv Kenayskov.

Named by the Earl of Sandwich for Capt. James Cook, 1778-79, RN, who explored and mapped the region in 1778. Capt. George Vancouver called it "Cook's Inlet" (Wagner, 1937, p. 382). The inlet was recorded as "Zaliv Kenayskov," or "Kenay [Kenai] Bay," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN.

**Cook Island**: island, in Yukon River, 32 mi. NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°49' N, 157°04' W; (map 97). Var. Cook Island.
Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

**Cook Lake**: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 22 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°00'10" N, 150°22'45" W; (map 70).

Named about 1963 for administrative purposes by officials of the Kenai National Moose Range.

**Cook River**: stream, see Nushagak River.

**Cook's Arm**: estuary, see Cook Inlet.

**Cook's Bend**: bend, on Klutina River, 4.3 mi. ESE of Hudson Lake, 57 mi. NNE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°52'43" N, 145°31'30" W; (map 68).

**Cooney Creek**: stream, flows S 4 mi. to Killarney.

**Cooney Creek**: stream, flows S 4 mi. to Chaudalair, Brooks Ra.; 67°28'30" N, 149°58'50" W; (map 128).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

**Coon Cove**: estuary, on Revillagigedo Is., extends NE 1.3 mi. off George Inlet, E of Coon I., Cooper Creek which flows to Cripple River, about 30 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; (map 94).

**Cooper Island**: barrier island, see Cooper Island.

**Cooper Lake**: lake, on Kenai Penin., extends SE 6 mi. from head of Cooper Creek, on NE side of Cooper Mtn., 22 mi. NW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°24'4 N, 149°46' W; (map 63).

**Cooper Lake**: lake, on Kenai Penin., extends SE 6 mi. from head of Cooper Creek, on NE side of Cooper Mtn., 22 mi. NW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°29'25" N, 149°50'00" W; (map 63).

**Cooper Point**: point of land, on Kenai Penin., between Cooper Lake and Upper Russian Lake, 24 mi. NW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°22'45" N, 149°50'10" W; (map 63).

**Cooper Point**: point of land, on W shore of Taku Inlet, 2.8 mi. NE of Bishop Point and 12 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°14'10" N, 134°06'10" W; (map 11).


**Cooper Gulch**: ravine, see Cooper Gulch.

**Cooper's Island**: barrier island, see Cooper Island.

**Coop Cove**: cove, 0.4 mi. across, in Funter Bay on Menskin Penin., 0.7 mi. N of Clear Point and 18 mi. SW of Hoonah, Arch. Arch.; 58°15'20" N, 134°54'20" W; (map 11).

**Cooper's Island**: cove, 0.4 mi. across, in Funter Bay on Menskin Penin., 0.7 mi. N of Clear Point and 18 mi. SW of Hoonah, Arch. Arch.; 58°15'20" N, 134°54'20" W; (map 11).


**Copeland Creek**: stream, flows N 15 mi. to Nabsen River, which flows to Arctic Lagoon, 42 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°51' N, 146°42' W; (map 94).

**Copeland Creek**: stream, flows SE 12 mi. to Ohio Creek, 61 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°03'15" N, 149°43'00" W; (map 87).

**Copeland Creek**: stream, flows SE 12 mi. to Ohio Creek, 61 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°03'15" N, 149°43'00" W; (map 87).

**Copeland Creek**: stream, flows SE 4 mi. to Moody Creek, 3 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°50'40" N, 148°52'30" W; (map 87).

Local name reported in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

**Copeland Creek**: stream, flows SE 4 mi. to Moody Creek, 3 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°50'40" N, 148°52'30" W; (map 87).

**Copeland Creek**: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 13 mi. to Kivichav Bay, 10 mi. NW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°50'45" N, 157°11'10" W; (map 41).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.
Copleston, Mount: mountain, 3,840 ft., at W end of Shublik Mts., 47 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Brook R., 69°30' N, 146°06' W; (map 139). Var. Mount Cobblestone, Mount Copleston.

On August 5, 1826, Sir John Franklin (1826, p. 150) wrote, "Lieutenant Back made a sketch of the most western mountain, ... which I had the pleasure of naming in honour of Dr. Copleston, Provost of Oriel College, now Bishop of Landaff."

Copleston, Mount: mountain, see Copleston, Mount.

Copoly Reef: reef, 0.1 mi. long, at S tip of Keene I., at junc. of Beecher Pass and Wrangell Narrows, 14 mi. S of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56°36' N, 132°59' W; (map 6). Local name used by fishermen; name published in 1896 by USC&GS.


Spanish name given in 1775–79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isla Coposo," meaning "utmost island."

Copper Bay: cove, see Nehenta Bay.

Copper Bay: estuary, on SW coast of Knight I., extends W 2 mi. to Long Channel, in Knight Island Passage, 6.5 mi. ESE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°16' N, 147°54' W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Local name published in 1908 by USC&GS.

Copper Center: village, pop. 151, on Kuitna River 1 mi. W of its junction with Copper Creek and 66 mi. NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; BGN 1944; (map 68).

Trading post located here about 1896. Village established as a mining camp when about 300 prospectors wintered here in 1898–99. With the establishment of a telegraph station by the U.S. Army Signal Corps about 1901, and being on the Fairbanks–Valdez trail, the village became the principal settlement and supply center in the Nelchina–Susitna Region. With the establishment of a telegraph station about 1901, the town became the principal settlement and supply center in the Nelchina–Susitna Region. The Copleston Center post office was established in 1930; 138 in 1939; and 90 in 1950. The Copper Center post office was established in 1930 (Ricks, 1965, p. 14).

Copper Center Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. long, near head of Kassan Peninsula, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°37'05" N, 132°29'45" W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Copper City: locality, site of village, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., 5.5 mi. N of Lime Point, on E shore of Hetta Inlet, Alex. Arch.; 55°08'03" N, 132°36'30" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1905 by E. F. Dicks, USGS.

Copper City: locality, current sources show this is an abandoned mining camp.

Copper City: town, see Old Valdez.

Copper Creek: stream, flows N 2 mi. to Millard Creek, 38 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°53'15" N, 146°32'30" W; (map 64). Local name published in 1912 by USGS.

Copper Creek: stream, flows NW 6.2 mi. to Dan Creek 3.5 mi. E of its junc. with Nizina River, 15 mi. E of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°22'20" N, 142°28'40" W; (map 67). Name used by prospectors and reported by Mendenhall (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, fig. 5), USGS.

Copper Creek: stream, flows 4 mi. N to Kotiana River, 3 mi. NE of Sheep Mtn. and 82 mi. ENE of Valdez, Wrangell Mts.; 61°42'40" N, 144°03'55" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name obtained in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Copper Creek: stream, flows E 8 mi. to Wood River, 34 mi. NE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°53'30" N, 147°50'45" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name reported in 1910 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Copper Creek: stream, flows NE 3 mi. to Cedar Creek, 72 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon–Tanana High.; 64°03'45" N, 142°54'00" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Copper Creek: stream, heads at 64°50' N, 142°42' W, flows NW 27 mi. to Charley River, 26 mi. W of Eagle, Yukon–Tanana High.; 64°52' N, 143°30' W; (map 102). Var. Godfrey Fork of Charley River.


Copper Creek: stream, flows W 2 mi. to head of Dry Creek, 3 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Pennin. High.; (map 94). Prospector's name published in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Copper Creek: stream, flows E 12 mi. to Kupok River, 22 mi. W of Haycock, Seward Pennin. High.; 65°13' N, 161°55' W; (map 109).

Local name published on maps after 1950.

Copper Creek: stream, flows W 2 mi. to head of Dry Creek, 3 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Pennin. High.; (map 94). Prospector's name published in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Copper Creek: stream, flows E 12 mi. to Kupok River, 22 mi. W of Haycock, Seward Pennin. High.; 65°13' N, 161°55' W; (map 109).

Local name published on maps after 1950.

Copper Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Wrangell, trends N 15 mi. to its 1937 terminus at head of Copper River, 28 mi. SW of Nabanna, Wrangell Mts.; 62°12'30" N, 143°47'00" W; (map 84). Named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, for the Copper River.

Copper Glacier: glacier, see Ellsworth Glacier.

Copper Harbor: estuary, extends NE 1 mi. off Hetta Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°12'30" N, 132°37'45" W; (map 4).
Copper Mountain Peninsula

Copper Mountain Peninsula: peninsula, extends 3 mi. into N edge of Port Fidalgo, 35 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°50' N, 146°37' W; BGN 1914; (map 64). Var. Copper Mountain Point.

Local name derived from nearby Copper Mountain, reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Copper Mountain Point: point of land, see Biddarka Point.

Copper Mountain Point: peninsula, see Copper Mountain Peninsula.

Copper Point: point of land, on W. coast of Annette I., 2 mi. NE of Metlakatla, Alex. Arch.; 55°09'00" N, 131°32'30" W; (map 3).

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Copper Point: point of land, S tip of island 4 mi. SSW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 55°31'40" N, 145°31'10" W; (map 51).

Local name reported in 1928 by USGS.

Copper River: stream, heads in Meadow Lake, flows SW through Upper and Lower Copper Lakes 21 mi. to Copper River Bay, 10 mi. NE of Kachunk, Aleutian Ra.; 59°51'00" N, 154°53'10" W; (map 51).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Copper River: stream, heads on N side of Wrangell Mts., flows S 250 mi. through Chugach Mts. to Gulf of Alaska, 20 mi. NW of Katchal, 1842-1909. USA.

Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Copper River Rapids: rapids, see AECBerg Rapids.

Copper sands: bar, 7.5 mi. long, S coast of Alaska, 15 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain, 60°25' N, 145°00' W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Coral Creek: stream, see Chokotokon River.

Coral Rapids: delta, 20 mi. wide, at mouth of Copper River, 20 mi. NW of Katchal, Malaspina Coastal Plain, 60°25' N, 145°00' W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Coral Point: point of land, see Biddarka Point.

Coral Lake: stream, flows SW 2.7 mi. to Bering Sea, 42 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penn.; 64°53'5" N, 166°26' W; (map 94).

Prospectors name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Cora Gulch: ravine, trends NE 0.7 mi. to Cleary Creek, 20 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°06'20" N, 147°27'00" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Cora Gulch: stream, see Lulu Creek.

Coral Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, 0.7 mi. S of Copper Point, E tip of Coronation I., Alex. Arch.; 55°54'10" N, 134°47'15" W; BGN 1961; (map 4).

Named in 1960 by the commander of the USCGS steamer Hodgson, who made surveys in this vicinity.

Coral Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to Akulikutak River, 38 mi. SE of Bethel, Kulukuk-Kokokwim Mts.; 60°29' N, 160°49' W; (map 59).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Coral Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on Norton Sound, 2.8 mi. S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63°49'30" N, 160°45'30" W; (map 91). Var. Coral Lake.

Local name reported in 1952 by USCG.

Cora Point: point of land, on Copper Mountain Peninsula, 6 mi. into N edge of Port Fidalgo, 35 mi. SW of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range, 63°01'10" N, 146°58'20" W; BGN 1960; (map 86).

Local name given in 1954 by USGS geologists.

Coral Islands: islands, extend 1.7 mi. in Tievak Sound NW of Coowan I., Alex. Arch.; 55°08'0" N, 132°55' W; (map 4). Var. Rankin and Young Islands.

Named in 1982 by W. H. Dall, USGS.

Cordwood Creek: stream, on N end of Mansfield Penin., flows 2.5 mi. to Lynn Canal, 1.4 mi. S of False Point Retreat and 2 mi. NW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°20'00" N, 134°57'15" W; (map 11).

Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Corea Creek: stream, on W coast of Kenai Penin., flows SW 1 mi. to Cook Inlet, 28 mi. S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°10' N, 151°29' W; (map 62).

Local name reported about 1947 by Barnes and Cobb (1959, pl. 17). USGS. It was reported that the name "Corea" was derived from an old sailing bark that was wrecked in the area in 1880.

Corea Lakes: lakes, 0.7 mi. long, on Attu I., 1.5 mi. S of Chichagof Harbor, Aleutian Is.; 52°54'15" N, 173°14'15" E; (map 13).

Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Corkscrew Creek: stream, heads near S end of Clearwater Mts., flows SE 6.5 mi. to Clearwater Creek, 2 mi. S of Denali Highway and 43 mi. N of Monty Hayes, Alaska Range, 63°01'10" N, 146°58'20" W; BGN 1960; (map 86).

Descriptive name given in 1954 by USGS geologists.

Corlies Islands: islands, extend 1.7 mi. in Tievak Sound NW of Coowan I., Alex. Arch.; 55°08'0" N, 132°55' W; (map 4). Var. Rankin and Young Islands.

Named in 1982 by W. H. Dall, USGS.


"The island is a narrow strip of land, 1,200 acres, isolated in the midst of the Wrangell District." (Rankin, 1909, pl. 4).

Local name derived from the original name "Puerto Cordova," given to what is now known as Orca Bay, by Senor Don Salvador Fidalgo who visited the region in 1790.

Cordova Puerto: bay, see Orca Bay.

Cordova Creek: stream, see Rude River.

Cordova Glacier: glacier, trends SE 9 mi. to its terminus at Rude Lake, 20 mi. NE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°49' N, 145°53' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Cordova Peak: peak, 7,730 ft., at head of Schwan Glacier, 27 mi. NE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°50'50" N, 145°17'30" W; BGN 1933; (map 64).

Local name derived from nearby town of Cordova; reported in 1925 by USFS.

Cordwood Creek: stream, on N end of Mansfield Penin., flows S 2.5 mi. to Lynn Canal, 1.4 mi. S of False Point Retreat and 2 mi. NW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°20'00" N, 134°57'15" W; (map 11).

Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Corea Creek: stream, on W coast of Kenai Penin., flows SW 1 mi. to Cook Inlet, 28 mi. S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°10' N, 151°29' W; (map 62).

Local name reported about 1947 by Barnes and Cobb (1959, pl. 17). USGS. It was reported that the name "Corea" was derived from an old sailing bark that was wrecked in the area in 1880.

Corea Lakes: lakes, 0.7 mi. long, on Attu I., 1.5 mi. S of Chichagof Harbor, Aleutian Is.; 52°54'15" N, 173°14'15" E; (map 13).

Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Corkscrew Creek: stream, heads near S end of Clearwater Mts., flows SE 6.5 mi. to Clearwater Creek, 2 mi. S of Denali Highway and 43 mi. N of Monty Hayes, Alaska Range, 63°01'10" N, 146°58'20" W; BGN 1960; (map 86).

Descriptive name given in 1954 by USGS geologists.

Corlies Islands: islands, extend 1.7 mi. in Tievak Sound NW of Coowan I., Alex. Arch.; 55°08'0" N, 132°55' W; (map 4). Var. Rankin and Young Islands.

Named in 1982 by W. H. Dall, USGS.

"For Rev. W. H. R. Corlies of Philadelphia, a missionary who began work in Alaska in 1879." The northern island was called "Rankin," and the southern "Young" by Jackson (1880, p. 376).

Corlies Point: point of land, S of Ham Cove, on E coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 54°52'50" N, 132°50'58" W; (map 1).
**Cornucopia Creek**: stream, flows NW 9 mi. to Cornoi Island: island, tee Gornoi Island.

**Cornforth Peak**: mountain, sec Mesa Mountain.

**Cornuropia Creek**: stream, sec Crater Creek.

**Cornwallis, Point**: point of land, extends W into Comer Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on S shore of Cornelius Lake: lake, 2,000 ft long, in Matan.

**Cormorant Island**: island, 0.1 mi. across, in Davi-

**Christian, Brooks Ra.; 67°18' N. 146°56' W; map 122)** of Mutt Cove, central Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; for tactical purposes during World War II. Named in 1979 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for the stream launch Cosmos of the USC&GS steamer Patterson, which aided in the exploration of this region.

**Cosmos Creek**: stream, flows SW 16 mi. to Kobuk River, 4 mi. W of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 65°52' N, 157°18' W; (map 115). **Cosmos Pass**: water passage, 0.5 mi. long, between two islands, off S tip of Kosciusko I. Named in 1901 by USGS for the coal mine there; not published until recently. **Corwin Lagoon**: lagoon, see Kivalina Lagoon. **Corwin Mine**: locality, at coal vein, at base of Corwin Bluff, on Chukchi Sea coast, 27 mi. E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68°52'05" N, 165°08'35" W; (map 21). **Var.** Named by Capt. C. L. Hooper, USRCS, after his ship Corwin which took on 20 tons of coal here in 1881.

**Cosmos, Point**: point of land, on E coast of Baker I., near entrance to Port Asunmion, Alex. Arch.; 55°21'50" N, 133°30'30" W; (map 4). **Var.** Mys Kozinio, Punta de Cociñas, Punta de Cosinas.

**Cosinas, Point**: point of land, on E coast of Baker I., near entrance to Port Asunmion, Alex. Arch.; 55°21'50" N, 133°30'30" W; (map 4). **Var.** Mys Kozinio, Punta de Cociñas, Punta de Cosinas.

**Cosmas, Point**: point of land, 10 mi. SE of Manley Hot Springs, Nowitna Low.; 64°52' N, 151°25' W; (map 99). **Var.** Cos-chaget, Coshaget, Cotkakat, Cosna, Cosna, Cross Jookast, Kosakat.

**Cosina**: stream, see Cosina River.

**Cosino**: stream, see Cosina River.

**Cosinos, Point**: point of land, 10 mi. S of Teeklan Inlet, on W central Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°43'55" N, 153°07'30" W; (map 34). **Var.** Mys Kosinas, Punta de Cocinas, Punta de Cosinas.

**Cosies Creek**: stream, see Colvin Creek.

**Cosines**: stream, see Cosina River.

**Cosito Creek**: stream, see Crater Creek.

**Cosmopolita Creek**: stream, flows NW 9 mi. to East Fork Chandalar River, 48 mi. W of Christian, Brooks Ra.; 67°18' N, 146°56' W; (map 122).

**Cosmos Pass**: water passage, 0.5 mi. long, between two islands, off S tip of Kosciusko I.,
Cosmos Peak: peak, 4,740 ft, on W end of Cosmos Mountain: mountain, 3,117 ft., B mi.

Cosmos Point: point of land, on E coast of Cosna: locality, on right bank of Tanana River, Cosna Bluff: bluff, on right hank of Tanana River, Mt. Alex. Arch.; 55°53'40" N, 133°42'10" W; (map 4).

Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USGS, "after Launch Cosmos in which I first explored the passage."

Cosmos Hills: hills, extend WNW-ESE 30 mi. between Ambler Low. and Kobuk River, Brooks Ra.; 67°00' N, 157°00' W; (map 126).

P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin, USGS, wrote, "This name is given because [Lt. G. M.] Stoney's winter camp on the Kobuk was called Fort Cosmos" (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 274).

Cosmos Mountain: mountain, 3,117 ft., 8 mi. N of Shungnak, Brooks Ra.; 67°00' N, 157°03' W; (map 126).

Local name reported by USGS in 1956. See Cosmos Creek.

Cosmos Peak: peak, 4,740 ft., on W end of Cosmos Ra., 2 mi. E of Thomas Bay and 107 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°00'15" N, 132°43'30" W; (map 8).

Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Cosmos Point: point of land, on W coast of Mitkof I., 15 mi. NW of Wrangell, Alex. Arch.; 56°40'05" N, 132°37'20" W; (map 126).

Name published in 1903 for the Cosmos River by the U.S. Army Signal Corps.

Cosna: locality, on right bank of Tanana River, 37 mi. NE of Bitmit, Yukon-Tanana Hts.; 64°54' N, 151°15' W; (map 99). Var. Cosna.

This was a telegraph station named in 1903 for the Cosmos River by the U.S. Army Signal Corps.

Cosna Bluff: bluff, on right bank of Tanana River, 32 mi. NE of Bitmit Mts., Nowitna Low.; 64°51' N, 151°23' W; (map 99). Var. Cosnak.

Cotton Bluff, Cosmetic Point, on W coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°18' N, 161°42' W; (map 53).

Name published in 1915 by USGS on Chart 9103.

Cotton Creek: stream, flows S 2 mi. to California Creek which flows to Pargon River, 14 mi. NE of Council and 26 mi. SE of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Penin. High.; 65°01' N, 163°17' W; (map 110).

Local name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Cottonwood Beach: beach, at Beluga, on NW shore of Cook Inlet, 7 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°00'30" N, 132°37'20" W; (map 99).

Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows NE 22 mi. from Tsetkuk Creek, 40 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 61°36'15" N, 149°18'10" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, heads at a glacier flows NE 2.7 mi. to Metal Creek, 24 mi. E of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°34'15" N, 148°23'30" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, heads in a lake in Matanuska Valley, flows SW 1.8 mi. to Cottonwood Lake, 6 mi. W of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°36'15" N, 149°18'10" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1912 by Alaska Railroad Commission.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. to Crooked Creek, 11 mi. NE of Teltuhi Pass and 63 mi. SW of Gilka, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°02'15" N, 147°15'10" W; BGN 1960; (map 82).

Local name published by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1915, fig. 3), USGS.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows NE 4.3 mi. to Camp Creek, 40 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°23'35" N, 151°27'40" W; (map 81).

Descriptive name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows NE 22 mi. from Nottin Mts. to lake on E bank of Snae Creek, E of Wellesley Mtn., 48 mi. SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Ra.; 62°24'10" N, 141°01'40" W; (map 84).

Local name reported by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 129), USGS.
Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to
Peters Creek, 27 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska
Ra.; 62°32'35" N, 150°49'10" W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS; name derived from Cottonwood Creek.

Cottonwood Islands: islands, 5 mi. long, at
Cottonwood Lake; lakt. 1.3 mi. long, in
Cottonwood Islands: Island, see Cottonwood Island.

Cottonwood Island: island, 2 mi. long, in Stikine
Cottonwood Creek: stream, see Sleigh Creek.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows SW 16 mi. to
Nixon Fork Takotna River, 20 mi. NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°24' N, 154°37' W; (map 89).

Local name obtained in 1924 by J. S. Brown
(in Smith, P. S., and others, 1926, pl. 5), USGS.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to
Caribou Creek, 9 mi. N of Big Delta, Tanana
Low.; 64°17' N, 145°51' W; (map 101).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1910 by USGS (Cappa, 1912, pl. 1).

Cottonwood Point: point of land, at mouth of
Cottonwood Slough: stream, distributary of the
Cottonwood Slough: stream, flows 2 mi. SW, in

Cottonwood Slough: stream, flows 2.4 mi. long,
asbranch of Yukon River; 1 mi. E of Horse
I and 10 mi. S of Holy Cross, Innoko Low.;
62°03'30" N, 159°55'15" W; (map 78).

Descriptive name reported in 1916 by G. L.
Harrington and R. H. Sargent (in Harrington,
1918, pl. 1), USGS.

Coulour Peak: mountain peak, 6,320 ft., at

The name was derived from the court house
built on the hill in 1898. In 1881 it was
known as Knob Hill and Telegraph Hill and
also as Navy Hill because of the Navy barracs built there that year. The miners referred to it as “Chicken Ridge.” It was also known as “Government Hill” because it was a
government reserve. About 1904 it was
known locally as “Horsehoe Hill” probably
for the Horseshoe Saloon located nearby.
The southern part is also known as “Telephone Hill” because of the telephone offices and
exchange located here (Dr. Armond,
1957, p. 12).

Coutous Pass: water passage, see Caution Pass.

Couverden, Point: point of land, on SE end of
Courverden Island, at mouth of Lynn Canal, 7 mi.
SW of Funter and 24 mi. SW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.;
58°11'25" N, 135°03'10" W; (map 11).

Observed by Joseph Whidbey, July 13, 1794,
and named by Capt. Vancouver (1789, v. 3,
p. 245), RN, for Courverden, England, the
home of his ancestors. Capt. Tebenkov
(1852, map 8), IRN, transliterated the Eng-
lish name as “M[ys] Kouverden.”

Courverden Island: island, 3 mi. long, off W
shore of Lynn Canal at junc. with Icy Strait,
7 mi. SW of Funter and 25 mi. SW of Juneau,
St. Elias Mts.; 58°12' N, 135°03' W; (map 11).

Probably named in 1868 by Cochr. R. W.
Meade, USN, for nearby Point Courverden,
and published in 1881 on Hydrog. Chart 882.

Courverden Rock: rock, near mouth of Lynn
Canal, 2 mi. NE of Point Courverden and 33
mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.;
64°37' N, 163°24' W; (map 95).

Site of a boat landing; published in 1956 by
USGS.

Court, Cape: point of land, see Romanzof, Cape.

Count, Point: point of land, see SE coastal
of Kenai Penin., at N end of Bainbridge Pas-
sage, 4.5 mi. S of Chenega, Chugach Mts.;
60°13' N, 148°05' W; (map 63).

Named on June 3, 1794, by Capt. George
Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 178), RN, for
“Capt. Countess,” RN.

Course Point: point of land, on Narrow Strait,
7.5 mi. NW of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°53'35"
N, 152°28'00" W; (map 34). Var. My*
Kurza, Mys Povorota, Turn Cape.

Translation of the name “M[ys] Kursa”
[from the French ‘’cours’’] given in 1839 or
1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Muravev, IRN, and
published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept.
Chart 1425. The name “M[ys] Povorota,”
meaning “turn cape,” was published for this
point by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23),
IRN.

Court House Hill: hill, 50 ft., on Chicken Ridge
Hill, Telegraph Hill.

The name was derived from the court house
built on the hill in 1898. In 1881 it was
known as Knob Hill and Telegraph Hill and
also as Navy Hill because of the Navy barracs built there that year. The miners referred to it as “Chicken Ridge.” It was also known as “Government Hill” because it was a
government reserve. About 1904 it was
known locally as “Horseshoe Hill” probably
for the Horseshoe Saloon located nearby.
The southern part is also known as “Telephone Hill” because of the telephone offices and
exchange located here (Dr. Armond,
1957, p. 12).

Coutous Pass: water passage, see Caution Pass.

Couverden, Point: point of land, on SE end of
Courverden Island, at mouth of Lynn Canal, 7 mi.
SW of Funter and 24 mi. SW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.;
58°11'25" N, 135°03'10" W; (map 11).

Observed by Joseph Whidbey, July 13, 1794,
and named by Capt. Vancouver (1789, v. 3,
p. 245), RN, for Courverden, England, the
home of his ancestors. Capt. Tebenkov
(1852, map 8), IRN, transliterated the Eng-
lish name as “M[ys] Kouverden.”

Courverden Island: island, 3 mi. long, off W
shore of Lynn Canal at junc. with Icy Strait,
7 mi. SW of Funter and 25 mi. SW of Juneau,
St. Elias Mts.; 58°12' N, 135°03' W; (map 11).

Probably named in 1868 by Cochr. R. W.
Meade, USN, for nearby Point Courverden,
and published in 1881 on Hydrog. Chart 882.

Courverden Rock: rock, near mouth of Lynn
Canal, 2 mi. NE of Point Courverden and 33
mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.;
64°37' N, 163°24' W; (map 95).

Site of a boat landing; published in 1956 by
USGS.
Covearuk River

Name published in 1948 by USGS; derived from the nearby point of the same name.

Covearuk River: stream, see Kaviruk Lagoon.

Cove Creek: stream, on N end of Douglas I., flows NE 1 mi. to Fritz Cove, 0.8 mi. SW of Entrance Point and 7.6 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°19'25" N, 134°56'40" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Cove Hill: hill, 690 ft., 0.7 mi. NE of Tongass I., Coast Mts.; 54°47'15" N, 130°43'20" W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Cove Island: island, 0.7 mi. across, in Applegate Cove, 8 mi. NW of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Penin., Bristol Bay Low.; 55°14' N, 162°55' W; (map 29). Named by USBF in 1888.

Cove Mountain: hill, 700 ft., on Revillagigedo I., between Connell and Ward Lakes, 5 mi. N of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°25'45" N, 131°40'40" W; (map 3). Named in 1886 by USGS.

Cove Point: point of land, on N end of Glass Cove, Point of land, on W shore of Bemis Cove, Point of land, on N end of Douglas I., between Council and Ward Lakes, 5 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°07'45" N, 134°10'00" W; (map II). Named in 1926 by USC&GS.

Cow Creek: stream, flows SW 2.2 mi. to Benito Creek, 3.4 mi. W of Iron Mtn. and 78 mi. NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mts.; 61°37'00" N, 144°08'15" W; (map 68). Named 1912-13 by USGS; published in 1915 by USGS (Moffit, pl. 5). Local name reported in 1929 by USFS.

Cow Creek: stream, flows E 1 mi. to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 2 mi. S of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°23'30" N, 150°08'00" W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Cow Creek: stream, flows N to Arctic River, about 10 mi. SE of Ear Mtn. and 40 mi. NE of Tellier, Seward Penin. High.; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a precint map of Seward Peninsula gold fields by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to June 1930 by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Cow Creek: stream, heads in unnamed glacier, flows mostly W 0.5 mi. to Davies Creek, 1.6 mi. NE of Bridget Cove on Favorite Channel and 30 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°38'50" N, 134°54'30" W; (map 11). Prospectors name reported by Spencer and Wright (1906, pl. 37 and p. 89), USGS. Named for Chief Kowee of the Auk Tlingit Indians. See Kowee Creek.

Cow Creek: stream, see Kowee Creek.

Cowen Creek: stream, see Golden Creek.

Cow Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, northernmost of Percy Is., Alex. Arch.; 54°58'00" N, 131°35'00" W; (map 2). Named in 1886 by USC&GS.

Cow Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 6 mi. NE of Salmon Village and 38 mi. W of Chalikyinuk, Porcupine Plat.; 66°37'20" N, 142°20' W; (map 120). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. It may be a form of translation of an Indian name.

Cow Creek: stream, flows SE to Anvikok River near its head, about 15 mi. E of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Penin. High.; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Cow Creek: stream, flows NW 9 mi. to Behm Canal, W of Claude Point, on N coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°36'10" N, 131°22'45" W; BGN 1929; (map 3). Local name reported in 1929 by USFS.

Cow Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, between Fox and Shack Lakes, 20 mi. W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°18'20" N, 148°06'00" W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yaner who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Cowpack Inlet: bay, extends S 3 mi. at mouth of Cowpack River, 30 mi. NE of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°26' N, 165°01' W; (map 112). Local name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Cowpack River: river, heads in lake, flows NE 18 mi. to Cowpack Inlet, 30 mi. NE of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°23' N, 165°01' W; (map 112). Local name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Coworknik Lake: lake, see Imuruk Basin.

Cowcomb, Mount: mountain, 1,808 ft., on SE shore of Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°53'34" N, 166°28'26" W; BGN 1935; (map 23). Descriptive name given by a USC&GS field party in 1934 "because, on one side near its top, is a projecting ledge of rock which gave the appearance of a cock's comb."

Cowcomb Point: point of land, on N shore of Killiuda Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak I.; 57°20' N, 153°01'00" W; BGN 1933; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1933 by USC&GS, "because the fringe of reefs on the side of the point resembles a cock's comb."


Cox River: river, heads in Cold Storage Lake, flows SW 2.5 mi. to Katiyan Bay, 8 mi. N of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°10'20" W, 135°16'35" W; BGN 1933; (map 9). Named by USFS in 1933 "for Captain Cox commander of the Swedish cruiser Mercury, who went to Alaska in 1790 to destroy the Russian trade and colonizations. But because of the deplorable state of the settlers he abstained from hostilities, and helped them instead."

Coyote Creek: stream, flows W 1.5 mi. to Nenana River, 4.7 mi. N of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Ra.; 65°48'00" N, 148°55'45" W; BGN 1965; (map 87). Named in 1965 by the Alaska Dept. of Highways because "park rangers report that the Nenana Canyon is the only section of the park in which coyotes are found." See Iceworm Gulch.

Coyote Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Grant- ley Harbor, 2 mi. SE of Telier, Seward Penin. High.; 65°15' N, 166°18' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1960 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.
Crab Cove: cove, 0.3 mi. across, in Funtrr Bay.
Crab Bay: estuary, 5 mi. long, on S shore of Crab Bay.
Crab Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., flows N and SW to Crab Bay. E of Craig, Arch.:
Crab Creek: stream, flows NW 7 mi. to Middle Fork Fortymile River, 51 mi. SW of Eagle.
Crab Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, on W coast of Crab Island.
Crab Glacier: glacier, on NE slope of Mount
Crab Creek: stream, flows 15 mi. NE into Valdez Creek.
Crab Creek: stream, flows 5 mi. NW to Middle Fork Fortymile River, 51 mi. SW of Eagle.
Crab Creek: stream, 5 mi. long, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., flows N and SW to Crab Bay.
Crab Creek: stream, flows 15 mi. NE into Valdez Creek.
Crab Creek: stream, flows 5 mi. long, on E coast of Evans I., 16 mi. SSE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°03'45" N, 135°40'30" W.
Crab Creek: stream, flows 15 mi. NE into Valdez Creek.
Crab Creek: stream, 5 mi. long, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., flows N and SW to Crab Bay. E of Craig, Arch.:
Craig Creek: stream, flows 2 mi. from Craig Peak to Wolverine Creek, 14 mi. SE of Sillyshen Mtn. and 61.5 mi. NW of Wiseman.
Craig Creek: stream, flows 2 mi. from Craig Peak to Wolverine Creek, 14 mi. SE of Sillyshen Mtn. and 61.5 mi. NW of Wiseman.
Craig Creek: stream, flows 5 mi. long, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., N of Craig, Arch.:
Craig Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., flows N and SW to Crab Bay. E of Craig, Arch.:
Craig City, Craig Millar, Fish Egg.
Craig City: village, pop. 273, on Craig and Prince of Wales Is. at S end of Klawak Inlet, 60 mi. NW of Ketchikan, Arch.:
Craig Glacier: glacier, on NE slope of Mount Veniaminof, Alaska Peninsula, trends NE 3 mi. to its terminus at head of Rapid Creek, Aleutian Ra.; 56°16' W, 159°20' W; (map 9).
Craig Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, on N coast of Woody I., 5 mi. NE of Kodiak, NE of Kodiak I.; 57°47'45" N, 152°19'45" W; (map 34).
Craig Point: point of land, on W shore of Tanaga Harbor, on S coast of Annette I., 220 mi. S of Ketchikan, Arch.; 55°04'05" N, 131°32'55" W; (map 3).
Craig Portage: portage, extends W 0.6 mi. off
Craig Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., flows N and SW to Crab Bay. E of Craig, Arch.:
Craig Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., flows N and SW to Crab Bay. E of Craig, Arch.:
Craig Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., flows N and SW to Crab Bay. E of Craig, Arch.:
Craig Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., flows N and SW to Crab Bay. E of Craig, Arch.:
Cranberry Creek: stream, flows W 0.6 mi. to mouth of Unalakleet River, 5 mi. of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63°52'10'' N, 160°46'30'' W; (map 52).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Cranberry Peak: peak, 4,602 ft., 1.8 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°46'00'' N, 149°49'00'' W; (map 49).

Name published by US&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 80).

Crane Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. across Nw coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°40' N, 170°45' W; (map 20).

Name published by US&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 80).

Crane Lake: lake, 2 mi. across, on NW coast of Okmok Caldera, flowing NE to N coast of Unmak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°35' N, 167°59' W; (map 23).

Name published by US&GS in 1961 on Chart 9114.

Crater Creek: stream, flows SW 16 mi. to Black Lake, 28 mi. NW of Chignik, on Alaska Penin., Bristol Bay Low.; 56°29' N, 159°04' W; (map 30).

Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; so called because the creek heads in Purple Crater.

Crater Lake: lake, 2 mi. along on Crater Creek, 27 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°08'10'' N, 133°46'15'' W; (map 12).

Local descriptive name published in 1938 by USGS.

Crater Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, on Annette I., 0.7 mi. SE of Tangus Mtn. and 23 mi. SE of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°03'30'' N, 131°22'30'' W; BGN 1917; (map 3).

Descriptive name given in 1917 by USGS.

Crater Lake: lake, 2 mi. long on Crater Creek, 27 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°08'10'' N, 133°46'15'' W; (map 12).

Local descriptive name published in 1938 by USGS.

Crater Lake: lake, 1.6 mi. across, 3,700 ft. below the crater rim, in crater of Mount Katmai, on Alaksa Penin., in Katmai National Monument, 47 mi. NW of Karkuk, Aleutian Ra.; 58°16' N, 134°59' W; (map 42).

Descriptive name given by R. F. Griggs of the National Geographic Society (1922, map).
a glacial lake and is located in a glaciated valley.

Craer Mountain: hill, 640 ft., on mainland, 6 mi. S of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°22'10" N, 162°05'30" W; (map 92).

Named in 1898 by US&GS; "It is the largest and tallest of three extinct volcanoes just south of St. Michael Canal."

Craer Mountain: mountain, 3,765 ft., at SE end of Beaver Mts., 38 mi. SW of McGrath, Klikback-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°48'30" N, 156°40'00" W; (map 79).

Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1913, pl. 11), USGS.

Craer Mountain: mountain, 2,262 ft., 4 mi. SW of Mount Distan and 17 mi. NNW of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°45'30" N, 165°33'20" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Craer Peak: peak, 7,575 ft., on Mount Spurr, Alaska; 152°14'15" W; BGN 1930; (map 70).

Named by S. R. Capps and R. H. Sargent (in Smith and others, 1930, pl. 3). USGS, "When they discovered, and mapped the crater-like peak in 1927."

Craer Point: promontory, on E tip of Otter I., in Pribilof Is.; 57°02'45" N, 170°23'10" W; (map 38).

Descriptive name given by Elliott (1881, St. Paul notes) in 1874 "because of a funnel-shaped cavity facing the sea."

Craer Ridge: ridge, 2 mi. long, on Kruzof I., 2 mi. NE of Mount Edgecumbe, 14 mi. W of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°05'0" N, 135°45' W; BGN 1930; (map 9).

Named in 1936 by USFS because this is the north rim of the crater of an extinct volcano.

Craer, Point: point of land, W entrance to Florence Bay, on SE tip of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°28' N, 134°52'20" W; (map 9). Var. Mrs Tiyakinhikut Point, gravy Graven Point, gravy Tickinhuk Point,政权 Tiaiakhin, Point Williams.

Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for Adm. Thomas Tingey Craven, USN. The "correct native (Tlingit Indian) name is said to be 'Tikaninhik'" (Baker, 1906, p. 201). Published as "Tiyakinhikut" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8), IRN.

Crawfish Cove: cove, see Model Cove.

Crawfish Inlet: estuary, 8 mi. long, on W coast of Baranof I., 22 mi. SE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 56°45' N, 135°12' W; (map 5). Var. Rakof Bay, Rakovoi Bay, Rochover Bay, Zaliv Rakov.

Name published by US&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 135); translated from "Zaliv Rakov," which was published in 1849 by the Russian American Company.

Crawford Creek: stream, flows N 3 mi. to Chena River, 37 mi. ENE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°53'45" N, 146°25'00" W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1858 by USGS.

Crazy Mountains: mountains, 3,700 ft., trend W 30 mi. from junce of Birch and Crooked Creeks, 18 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°45' N, 144°50' W; (map 104).

Local name reported in 1898 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 39).

Crazy Notch: pass, 3,700 ft., on Denali Highway, W of Maclaren Range, 35 mi. NW of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°06' N, 146°37' W; BGN 1980; (map 86).

Named in 1954 by USGS geologists because "the geologic history and relations of the notch are so unusual and inexplicable that the term 'Crazy Notch' was coined in the field."

Crazy Slough: slough, distributary of Chandalar River, flows SW 30 mi. to Yukon River at Deadman I., 31 mi. W of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°32' N, 146°25' W; (map 119).

Local descriptive name given in 1956 by USGS.

Crazy Wolf Creek: stream, heads on the W slope of Mount Eldridge, flows SW 20 mi. to the North Fork Forty Mile River, 32 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°35'00" N, 142°09'15" W; (map 102). Var. Crazy Dog Creek.

Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 field-sheet by E. C. Barnard, USGS, with the following note: "Wild wolf kept tied here." The name, however, was never published by USGS.

Creed Creek: stream, see Lazy Creek.

Crescent Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mts., flows N 3 mi. to East Fork Snag Creek 5 mi. SE of its junce with Snag Creek, 8 mi. SE of Carden Lake, Alaska Ra.; 62°11' N, 141°22' W; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1959.

Crescent Creek: stream, flows W 8 mi. to Wapoo Creek 1 mi. E. of its junce with Innoko River, 46 mi. NW of Ofir and 74 mi. NW of McFarland, Innoko Low.; 63°39'15" N, 157°27'00" W; (map 90).

Local name obtained from Joseph Ferris in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Crescent Creek: stream, flows NE 28 mi. to Charley River, 70 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°57' N, 143°35' W; (map 102).

Local name reported in 1943 by USGS.

Crescent Glacier: glacier, trends NW 5.5 mi., on E bank of College Fiord, 55 mi. SW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°01'15" N, 147°54'30" W; (map 69).

A descriptive name given in 1898 by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition.

Crescent Island: island, 2 mi. long, in Tanana River, 6 mi. W of Minto and 49 mi. W of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°53'30" N, 149°20'00" W; (map 100).

Descriptive name published in 1950 by USGS.

Crescent Island: island, 1.7 mi. long, in Yukon River, 4 mi. N of Maypole Hill and 20 mi. NE of Rampart, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°15' N, 149°50' W; (map 105).

Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Crescent Lake: lake, 3.8 mi. long, 3 mi. N of Snow Tower, 40 mi. ESE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°11'30" N, 133°19'35" W; (map 12).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Crescent Lake: lake, 7 mi. long, in course of Lake Fork Crescent River, 56 mi. WSW of Kenai, Aleutian Ra.; 60°22' N, 152°55' W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Crescent Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, on W side of Madison Mt., extends E-W 6 mi., 25 mi. NW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 149°31' W; BGN 1952; (map 63). Var. Lost Lake.

So named in 1952 by USGS "because of the shape of the lake."

Crescent Mountain: mountain, 4,770 ft., 1.8 mi. NE of terminus of Moser Glacier; St. Elias Mts.; 59°33'25" N, 139°00'30" W; (map 46).

Descriptive name given by Blackweiler (1907, p. 421), USGS, because of "the crescent-shaped syncline of gray rock visible in its summit."

Crescent River: stream, formed by junce of its North and Lake Forks, flows SE 12 mi. to mouth of Tuxedni Bay in Cook Inlet, Aleutian Ra.; 60°15'30" N, 152°33'30" W; (map 62). Var. Greskin River.

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.
Crevice Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Colorado Creek, 53 mi. NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°37'N, 156°00'W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Crest Creek: stream, flows SW 11 mi. to Bering Sea, 39 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°52'N, 166°24'W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Crevice Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Paint Creek, 7.3 mi. SE of Spectacle Lake and 46 mi. SW of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°08'30"N, 154°37'30"W; (map 51).

Local descriptive name published on the USGS Kachemak-Katmai map of 1926.

Crevice Creek: stream, flows NW 2.6 mi. to Caribou Creek, 9 mi. NNE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°36'30"N, 150°46'35"W; (map 88).

Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Creek Creek: stream, flows W 4.4 mi. to Crooked Creek, 10 mi. NW of its junc. with Kuskokwim River and 10 mi. NW of village of Crooked Creek, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°59'10"N, 158°15'10"W; (map 72).

Descriptive name reported in 1910 by C. G. Anderson (in Eakin, 1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Crevice Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows WNW 1.9 mi. to Caribou Creek, 9 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°37'N, 165°51'W; (map 94).

Site of a mining camp reported about 1940 by USGS and published in Chart 3930.

Cripple Creek: stream, heads on SE slope of Twin Mtns., flows SW and NW 12 mi. to Kuskokwim Bay, 24 mi. SW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°25'N, 161°21'W; BGN 1939; (map 53).

Local name published by Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Salmon River, 76 mi. E of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°49'N, 159°32'W; (map 59).

Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows SW 4 mi. to Resurrection Creek at Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°54'35"N, 149°38'30"W; (map 63).

Local prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Moffitt (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, flows SE 8 mi. to Chelatna Lake, 47 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°31'40"N, 151°31'30"W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, flows NW 6.2 mi. to Graham Creek 3.7 mi. S of its junc. with Colorado Creek, 34 mi. NE of Ophir and 46 mi. NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°33'30"N, 156°08'15"W; (map 90).

Prospectors' name reported in 1915 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., and G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Healy Creek, 7.4 mi. NE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°53'N, 148°44'W; (map 87).

Local name reported in 1916 by G. C. Martin (1919, pl. 2), USGS.

Creek Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Mission Creek, 10 mi. W of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°45'25"N, 141°31'40"W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Crisp Creek: stream, flows NE 1.9 mi. to Lower Willow Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 18 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°48'50"N, 164°30'05"W; (map 93).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Creek Creek: stream, flows NE and S 9 mi. around Chenca Ridge to Chenca River, 5 mi. SW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°49°50"N, 147°53'00"W; (map 100).

Local name shown on Tanana Mines RR location map dated 1904.

Cripple Creek: stream, flows N 1 mi. to Pilot Creek, 22 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°07'30"N, 147°23'20"W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Chatanika River, 45 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°16'30"N, 146°39'00"W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Eagle Creek, 5 mi. SSE of Porcupine Dome and 47 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°26'40"N, 145°27'00"W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors and reported in 1912 by Ellsworth and Davenport (1912b, p. 180), USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, see Bear Creek.

Cripple Creek: stream, see Cripple River.

Cripple Creek: stream, see Jacksmith Creek.

Cripple Creek Mountains: mountains, 3,200 ft., in group 4 mi. across, in Kuskokwim Mtns., 17 mi. NW of Page Mtn. and 50 mi. NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 65°33'N, 156°00'W; (maps 89, 90).

Local name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, on E bank of Innoko River, N of junc. of Hunch Creek and 38 mi. N of Ophir, Innoko Low.; 63°41'15"N, 156°22'30"W; (map 90).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Cripple Creek Mountains: mountains, 4,000 ft., in Kilbuck Mtts., 14 mi. SE of Fisher Dome and 71 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°29'40"N, 145°27'00"W; (map 104).

Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, flows SW 25 mi. to Norton Sound, 12 mi. W of Nome, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°32'N, 165°48'W; (map 94).

Var. Cripple Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.
Crooked Creek: stream, flows NE 17 mi. to Goodhope Bay, 27 mi. SW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°04' N, 163°41' W; (map 113).

Local name reported in 1903 by Moffit (1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Cristina Island: island, group at high water (once connected), extends 1,000 ft., between Bucareli Bay and Port Mayoral, on NE coast of Baker I., Alex. Arch.; 53°22'45" N, 133°27'05" W; (map 4). Var. Isla Cristina, Ostrov Krasitva, Yasa Cristina.

Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isla Cristina," meaning "Christina Island."

Crit Point: point of land, on N coast of Chichagof I., at mouth of Port Frederick, 4.5 mi. NW of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°10'15" N, 135°29'30" W; (map 11). Var. Entrance Point.

Named in 1901 for F. G. Crit, deck officer of the USCGS steamer Gedney. It was called "Entrance Point" in 1899 by the USCGS.

Cristy Point: point of land, see Christie Point.

Critenden Creek: stream, heads between Garnet and Cronin Island, 0.3 mi. long, one of Her. Cronin Island at high water (once connected), extends 1,000 ft., between Bucareli Bay and Port Mayoral, on NE coast of Baker I., Alex. Arch.; 53°22'45" N, 133°27'05" W; (map 4). Var. Isla Cristina, Ostrov Krasitva, Yasa Cristina.

Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isla Cristina," meaning "Christina Island."

Crit Point: point of land, on N coast of Chichagof I., at mouth of Port Frederick, 4.5 mi. NW of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°10'15" N, 135°29'30" W; (map 11). Var. Entrance Point.

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Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isla Cristina," meaning "Christina Island."

Crit Point: point of land, on N coast of Chichagof I., at mouth of Port Frederick, 4.5 mi. NW of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°10'15" N, 135°29'30" W; (map 11). Var. Entrance Point.

Named in 1901 for F. G. Crit, deck officer of the USCGS steamer Gedney. It was called "Entrance Point" in 1899 by the USCGS.

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Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isla Cristina," meaning "Christina Island."

Crit Point: point of land, on N coast of Chichagof I., at mouth of Port Frederick, 4.5 mi. NW of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°10'15" N, 135°29'30" W; (map 11). Var. Entrance Point.

Named in 1901 for F. G. Crit, deck officer of the USCGS steamer Gedney. It was called "Entrance Point" in 1899 by the USCGS.

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Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isla Cristina," meaning "Christina Island."

Crit Point: point of land, on N coast of Chichagof I., at mouth of Port Frederick, 4.5 mi. NW of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°10'15" N, 135°29'30" W; (map 11). Var. Entrance Point.

Named in 1901 for F. G. Crit, deck officer of the USCGS steamer Gedney. It was called "Entrance Point" in 1899 by the USCGS.
Crooked Creek

Crooked Creek: stream, heads in Ray Mts., flows SW 21 mi. to Tonzina River, 26 mi. N of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana High; 65°35' N, 152°07' W; (map 106).

Local descriptive name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Crooked Creek: stream, heads at junct. of Mammot and Porcupine Creeks, flows NE 26 mi. to Birch Creek, 18 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High; 65°37'45" N, 144°26'00" W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 39).


Name used by prospectors; reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13), USGS.

Crooked Creek: stream, flows SE 15 mi. to North Fork Chandalar River, 16 mi. WSW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°17'00" N, 148°48'30" W; BGN 1912; (map 123). Var. West Fork Chandalar River.

Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Crooked Creek: stream, see Johnson Creek.

Crooked Creek: stream, see Swift Creek.

Crooked Gulch: ravine, somewhere along Sheep Creek, about 5 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°16' N, 134°19' W; (map 34).

Translation of the name "Ostrov Krivoy", published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN.

Crooked Island: island, 0.7 mi. long, SE of Near I., 1 mi. SE of Kodiak, on NE coast of Kodiak I.; 57°46'30" N, 152°23'30" W; (map 34). Var. Krivoy Island, Ostrov Krivoy.

Miners' name reported by DeArmond (1957, p. 39).


Description of name given in 1890 by USBF. It was named "Ostrov Nikoloy", meaning "low island." By Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN. Capt. Tzenkov (1832, map 4), IRN, shows it as two islands with Eskimo names; the southern one "Ostrov Ugushu" and the northern one "Ostrov Nunalyugak".

Crooked Island: island, see Kriwol Island.

Crooked Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, E central Heceta I., Alex. Arch.; 55°46'20" N, 133°25'30" W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Crooked Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 1.5 mi. NW of King Lake and 37 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Island Low.; 69°50'15" N, 150°20'45" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Crooked Lake: lake, 9 mi. long, S of Holy Cross Hills, 4.5 mi. SW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62°56'20" N, 169°00'00" W; (map 78).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Crooked Mountain: mountain, 4,700 ft., between Kisarlik River and Canyon Creek, 15 mi. E of Chikuminuk Lake and 85 mi. SE of Bethel, Kluck-Kusakow Mts.; 60°14' N, 159°35' W; (map 59). Var. Crooked Mountains.

Named in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS, because Crooked Creek heads on its western slope.

Crooked Mountains: mountain, see Crooked Mountain.

Crooked River: stream, see Igushik River.

Croosee Island: island, see Kruzof Island.

Crepoly Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. across, on Douglas I., 2 mi. SW of Table Top Mtn. and 5 mi. SW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°15'50" N, 134°31'15" W; (map 59).

Locally named for Isaac Crepley, who came to Juneau about 1887 and worked for many years for a local mining company. He died in 1913 in Juneau (DeArmond, 1957, p. 13).

Creyezy Creek: stream, heads E of Ear Mtn., flows S 2 mi., then W 9 mi. to Kugrupaga River, 42 mi. N of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°52' N, 166°26' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Cross, Cape: point of land, S tip of Takanis Peninsula, on Yakobi I., 25 mi. NW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°55'00" N, 136°33'30" W; (map 9). Var. Mys Kresta.

Named on May 3, 1778, by Capt. James Cook, RN, because it was "first seen on that day [Holy Cross Day] so marked in our calendar" (1785, v. 2, p. 345-346). The name was published by the Russians (Tebenkov, 1852, map 8) as "Mys Kresta" meaning "Cross Cape."

Cross, Cape: point of land, see Bingham, Cape. Cross, Cape: point of land, see Kresta Point.

Cross, Port: 8ight, see Krestof, Port.

Cross Bay: cove, 1.4 mi. across, on SE coast of Akun I., just S of Seredkia Bay, Aletuan Is.; 54°09'15" N, 165°29'30" W; (map 24).

Named in 1901 by J. J. Gilber, USCS&GS.

Cross Bay Creek: stream, flows SW 0.8 mi. to Gastineau Channel. 1.7 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°16'30" N, 134°21'20" W; (map 11).

Name apparently derived from the Cross Bay lodge claim located there in 1894 (DeArmond, 1957).

Cross Cape: point of land, NE point of Ungra I., Shumagin Is. Inlet.; 55°10'45" N, 160°29'00" W; (map 28).

Local name recorded in USCS&GS 1916 Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 179).

Cross Island: island, see Krestof Island.

Cross Island: islands, see Cruz Islands.

Cross Jacket: locality, see Coat Jacket.

Cruzman Ridge: ridge, on Kenai Penin., 5 mi. long, 3 mi. N of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°41'30" N, 151°32'00" W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950s.

Cross Mountain: peak, 2,597 ft., hump on W side of Mount Verstovia 2 mi. E of Sitka, Wrangell Mtns.; 62°59'00" N, 135°16'00" W.

Local name reported in 1869 by G. Davidson, USCS&GS. The name was applied in early years because it is said the Russians erected a cross here.
Cross Mountain: mountain, see Cupola Peak.

Crosson, Mount: peak, 12,800 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, 10 mi. SW of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 63°00'30" N, 151°16'30" W; BGN 1949; (map 88).

Named in 1949 by Bradford Washburn, for Joseph Crosson, “pioneer aviator of Alaska.”

Crosson Glacier: glacier, see Straightway Glacier.

Cross Point: point of land, on SE coast of Akun I., Aleutian Is.; 54°04'35" N, 165°28'45" W; (map 24).

Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Cross Point: point of land, on S bank of Nushagak River, 16 mi. SE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°56'20" N, 158°03'00" W; BGN 1937; (map 40).

Local name published in 1934 by USBF.

Cross River: stream, see Croto Slough.

Crow Arm: bay, 0.3 mi. across, NE arm of Raven Bay, on S coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°27'45" N, 166°50'30" W; BGN 1940; (map 23).

Named by a USGS field party in 1937 “because of its association with Raven Bay.”

Crowley Bight: bay, 2 mi. across, on W coast of Kuiu I., 3 mi. NW of Cape Decision and 16 mi. SE of Port Alexander, Alex Arch.; 56°07'10" N, 134°15'30" W; (map 5).

Named in 1900 by USGS “for B. F. Crowley, first watch officer of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur.”

Crowley, Point: point of land, on W coast of Kuiu I., 9 mi. NW of Cape Decision and 16 mi. SE of Port Alexander, Alex Arch.; 56°07'10" N, 134°15'30" W; (map 5).

Named in 1896 by B. F. Crowley, who made surveys in this area in 1898. The name given in 1898 by the US Coast Pilot.

Crowley Rock: rock, 2.7 mi. NE of village of Sanak, in Sanak Is., Aleutian Ra.; 54°30'35" N, 162°46'00" W; (map 25).

Named by Ferdinand Westdal, USCGS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901. Presumably named for Watch Officer B. F. Crowley of the McArthur.

Crow Nest Rock: peak; 3,800 ft., on E bank of Crow Nest Creek, 14 mi. SW of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°05'05" N, 146°06'00" W; (map 136).

Local name reported in 1926 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., (in Smith, P. S., 1929, pl. 1), USGS.

Crow Peak: peak, 5,350 ft., on E side of Kenai Penin., 28 mi. NE of Seward and 32 mi. S of

Crown Peak
Cruz, Entrada de la: water passage, see Cruz Sound.

Cruz, Point: point of land, on W coast of Sucmex L., in Port Santa Cruz, Alec. Arch.; 55°16'15" N, 133°25'30" W; (map 4).

Named and published by USGS in 1916; derived from Cruz Islands.

Cruz, Puerto de la: water passage, see Cruz Sound.

Cruz, Punta de la: point of land, on S shore of Port Etches, Hinchinbrook Island; 60°18' N, 146°35' W. Spanish name meaning “point of the cross.”

Named by the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition. “The cross marking the spot where possession was taken is a short distance southeast of the point” (Wagner, 1937, p. 445).

Cruz Islands: islands, group, extends 1.6 mi., in San Christoval Channel, off NE coast of San Fernando I., Alex. Arch.; 55°33'30" N, 133°18'30" W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Var. Cross Island, Yasas de la Cruz.

Named “Isla de la Cruz” or “cross island” about May 24, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p. 383).

Cruz Pass: pass, 3,600 ft., at head of Crow Creek, 28 mi. SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°03'25" N, 149°06'45" W; BGN 1992; (map 63). Var. Trail, Trail Lake Station, Trail Station.

Local name published about 1910 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.


Named by Z. L. Tanner, USN, in 1890.


Named by Z. L. Tanner, USN, in 1890.

Crowther, Mount: mountains, 2,847 ft., 13 mi. NNW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°30' N, 136°15' W; (map 9).

Named published in 1928 by USGS on Chart 8258.

Crown Village: locality, on bank of Kuskokwim River, 8 mi. W of Aniak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°34'15" N, 159°47'00" W; (map 73).

Named reported by W. S. Post, USGS, on an 1896 field sheet, at which time the village consisted of two cabins. It is now abandoned.

Croyalu: island, see Tigaalda Island.

Croyere, Isles de la: islands, see Hazy Islands.

Crumbl Guich: ravine, W of Williams Peak, extends 4.8 mi. NW to Lake Creek, 11 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°22' N, 142°58' W; (map 67).

Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1934.

Crumbl Creek: stream, flows SW 0.5 mi. to California Creek about 2.5 mi. NE of its junction with Bonanza River, 9 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; (map 95).

Prospectors’ name reported on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Crystal Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NW 3.7 mi. to Glacier Creek E of Muldrow Glacier, 4.5 mi. SW of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Ra.; 63°22'00" N, 150°22'30" W; BGN 1982; (map 88).

So named in 1931 by USGS, because “the water in this creek is unusually clear for this region.”

Crystal Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Snake River, 5 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°33'36" N, 165°30'28" W; (map 94). Var. American Creek.

Prospectors’ name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Crystal Creek: stream, in York Mts., flows SW 2 mi. to Lost River, 1.5 mi. N of Casiterite Creek and 28 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°29'15" N, 167°09'40" W; BGN 1948; (map 111).

So named in 1940 by J. B. Merrie, Jr., because of “numerous specimens of well-crystalized minerals which were found along its course.”

Crystal Falls: locality, along right bank of Mountain Slough, 4 mi. S of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°29' N, 145°44' W; BGN 1948; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (1906, pl. 12), USGS.

Crystal Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.5 mi. to Ruby Creek, 9 mi. NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°14' N, 154°47' W; (map 89).

Prospectors’ name obtained in 1921 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks, 1922, fig. 5), USGS.

Crystal Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 1 mi. S of Blind Slough, in SW part of Mitkof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°35'30" N, 132°50'30" W; (map 6).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1953 by USGS.

Crystal Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. across, 3.5 mi. SE of Moraine Pass, at head of Creek, 28 mi. SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°03'10" N, 149°02'25" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Crystal Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. across, 2.8 mi. SW of Willow and 35 mi. S of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°42'30" N, 150°06'15" W; BGN 1960; (map 70).

Named in 1959 by Hubert D. Cox who had a homestead on the shore of this lake.

Crystal Peak: peak, 4,200 ft., between McLelland Pass and Squaw Lake, 10 mi. NE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°33'15" N, 148°08'00" W; (map 123).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Cub Bear Creek: stream, flows SW 5.8 mi. to Yukon River, 31 mi. NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°49' N, 157°05' W; (map 97).
Local name reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Cubb Creek: stream, on Alaska Penin., flows S 4 mi. to a tributary of Meshik River, 10 mi. S of Vent Mtn., Aleutian Ra.; 56°45' N, 158°03' W; (map 30).

So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because "several bear cubs were seen in the valley."

Cubb Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Penin., flows E 2.5 mi. to Sixmile Creek, 1 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°52'15" N, 149°23'55" W; (map 63).

Local prospectors' name reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Cubb Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows 12 mi. N to Whittier River, 5 mi. E of Pingo Mountain and 61 mi. NE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°44' N, 141°11' W; (map 67).

Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1934.

Cubb Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to Bear Creek, 22 mi. NE of Haycock, Seward Pennin. High.; 65°31' N, 161°00' W; (map 109).

Local name shown on a 1903 field sheet by D.C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Cub Cove: cove, 0.4 mi. across, on W coast of Admiralty I. 26 mi. N of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°56'30" N, 134°45'00" W; (map 9).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Cub Point: point of land, on S shore of Square Cove, 53 mi. N of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°58'30" N, 134°46'00" W; (map 9).

Named in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USGS, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 179).

Cub Island: island, 700 ft. long, in Sitkalidak Strait, between Sitkalidak I. and SE coast of Kodiak I.; 57°12'48" N, 153°12'15" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Var. Cat Island.

Named in 1930 by USGS.

Cub Mountain: mountain, 3,012 ft., S of Stag Bank, on Chichagof I., 18 mi. NW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°54'00" N, 136°18'30" W; (map 9).

Named in 1929 by USGS on Chart 8260.

Cub Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska Penin. on E shore of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°37' N, 159°44' W; (map 27).

Named by W. H. Dall, USGS, in 1880.

Cucumber Reef: reef, 0.2 mi. long, in Keku Strait, W of Horseshoe I., 14 mi. SE of Kake, Alex. Arch.; 56°47'15" N, 133°43'35" W; BGN 1929; (map 6).

Descriptive name given in 1927 for charting purposes by USGS, as the reef "has the outline of a cucumber."

Cue Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Innamuk River, 26 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Pennin. High.; 65°58'55" N, 162°57'00" W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 4a), USGS.

Cueb Creek, stream, on Alaska Penin., flows S 4 mi. to a tributary of Meshik River, 10 mi. S of Vent Mtn., Aleutian Ra.; 56°45' N, 158°03' W; (map 30).

So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because "several bear cubs were seen in the valley."

Cueb Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Penin., flows E 2.5 mi. to Sixmile Creek, 1 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°52'15" N, 149°23'55" W; (map 63).

Local prospectors' name reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Cueb Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows 12 mi. N to Whittier River, 5 mi. E of Pingo Mountain and 61 mi. NE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°44' N, 141°11' W; (map 67).

Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1934.

Cueb Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to Bear Creek, 22 mi. NE of Haycock, Seward Pennin. High.; 65°31' N, 161°00' W; (map 109).

Local name shown on a 1903 field sheet by D.C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Cub Cove: cove, 0.4 mi. across, on W coast of Admiralty I., 26 mi. N of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°56'30" N, 134°45'00" W; (map 9).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Cub Point: point of land, on S shore of Square Cove, 53 mi. N of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°58'30" N, 134°46'00" W; (map 9).

Named in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USGS, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 179).

Cub Island: island, 700 ft. long, in Sitkalidak Strait, between Sitkalidak I. and SE coast of Kodiak I.; 57°12'48" N, 153°12'15" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Var. Cat Island.

Named in 1930 by USGS.

Cub Mountain: mountain, 3,012 ft., S of Stag Bank, on Chichagof I., 18 mi. NW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°54'00" N, 136°18'30" W; (map 9).

Named in 1929 by USGS on Chart 8260.

Cub Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska Penin. on E shore of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°37' N, 159°44' W; (map 27).

Named by W. H. Dall, USGS, in 1880.

Cucumber Reef: reef, 0.2 mi. long, in Keku Strait, W of Horseshoe I., 14 mi. SE of Kake, Alex. Arch.; 56°47'15" N, 133°43'35" W; BGN 1929; (map 6).

Descriptive name given in 1927 for charting purposes by USGS, as the reef "has the outline of a cucumber."

Cue Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Innamuk River, 26 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Pennin. High.; 65°58'55" N, 162°57'00" W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 4a), USGS.
Cupola Peak: mountain, 3,976 ft., on W coast of Baranof I., 1 mi. NE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°00'30" N, 135°06'30" W; BGN 1940; (map 9). Var. Cross Mountain, Gora Kupola, Gora Kupolina, Koupolina Hill.

Russian name meaning "cupola" given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Gora Kupolina.

Cupps Hill: mountain, 2,760 ft., on Attu I., 3 mi. WSW of Golsot Point, Aleutian Is.; 52°57'03" N, 173°06'15" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Curacao Reef: reef, in Gulf of Equistel, 1 mi. SW of Culebra Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°39'20" N, 135°28'10" W; (map 4).

Named in 1915 by USCS&GS for the island of Curacao in the Netherlands-Antilles and the source, orange-flavored liqueur made there, called "Curacao."

Curlew Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., NW of Snag Lake, 28 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°50'30" N, 150°43'30" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Brace-Thighed Curlew (Numenius tahitiensis), a bird "known as a migrant between Alaska and the South Pacific Islands • ••" (Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1959, p. 347).

Curlew Point: point of land, at junc. of Behm Narrows and Hasser Pass, on NW coast of Revillagigedo I., 40 mi. N of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°45'55" N, 131°35'00" W; (map 3).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USCS&GS.

Current Creek: stream, flows W 20 mi. to Lake Clark, 36 mi. NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Ra.; 60°19' N, 154°00' W; (map 61). Var. Salmon Creek.

Name published by USGS (Martin and Katz, 1912, pl. 1).

Current, Cape: point of land, on W shore of Perenosa Bay, 34 mi. NE of Afoognak, on N coast of Afoognak I., N of Kodiak I., 58°27'40" N, 152°29'10" W; (map 45).

Name published by USCS&GS from the descriptive name "My[N] Silnago techeniya," or "strong current cape," published by the Russian American Company in 1849. The name was first applied by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840 to a point farther west because of the strong currents between Afoognak and Shuyak Islands (Baker, 1906, p. 203).

Carrin Slough: stream, distributary of Ibeek Creek, flows W 1.7 mi. to Eyak River, Chugach Mts.; 60°32' N, 145°38' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Cury: locality, pop. 3, mile 248.5 on the Alaska RR., on E bank of Susitna River, 20 mi. NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°57'00" N, 150°00'00" W; (map 81). Var. Dead Horse, Deadhorse.

The Alaskan Engineering Commission Annual Report for 1916 lists the name Deadhorse.
Local name published in 1893 by USGS; "a custom-house which existed here for some years moved to Ketchikan in 1900."

Cutter Rock: rock, 0.5 mi. W of Kodiak, NE of Tear I., 19 mi./mi.; 90-35'10" N, 152° 35'10" W; (map 132).

So named in 1950 by geologists connected with the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations, because of the characteristic cut banks along the upper part.


Cutter Point: point of land, in Chichagof I., 58° 55'30" N, 148° 52'10" W; (map 54).

Cutter Rocks: rocks, extend 500 ft. between Carrol Inlet and Revillagigedo Channel, 0.6 mi. E of Mountain Point, on Revillagigedo I. Alex. Arch.; 55° 17'25" N, 131° 31'20" W; (map 3). Var. Cutter Rock.

Cuvacan Cove: cove, 0.4 mi. across, on N shore of Shellfish Bay, on Kruzof I., 17 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57° 10'20" N, 135° 47'00" W; (map 9).

Name published by USCSG in the 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 368).

Cyane Rock: rock, 0.5 mi. E of Kodiak, NE of Tear I., 19 mi./mi.; 90-35'10" N, 152° 35'10" W; (map 34).

Named in 1910 by USCSG. Named for the bark Cyane (Cyano), one of the vessels purchased by Hutchinson, Kohl, & Company from the Russian American Company in 1869.

Cyclette Creek: stream, see Chikululnuk Creek.

Cygnet Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, at mouth of Mink Bay, off Boca de Quadra, 40 mi. SE of Ketchikan, Coast Mts.; 55° 05'22" N, 130° 43'40" W; (map 3).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USCSG.

Cygnet Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long on Kenai Penin. 0.5 mi. W of Swan Lake and 25 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60° 40'50" N, 150° 34'15" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range. A cygnet is a young swan.

Cynthia, Lake: lagoon, see Killokknak Lagoon.

Cynthia Lake: lake, see Maknik Lake.

Cynthia Falls: waterfall, on Iniskin Penin., in course of Hardy Creek, 2.8 mi. SW of mouth of Fritz Creek at Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 59° 47'15" N, 153° 12'30" W; BGN 1947; (map 51).

Local name reported by USGS in 1947 from derived from the name of a geological formation in the vicinity given by oil company geologists in 1938 because the "waterfall is formed by a distinctive unit of sedimentary rocks."

Cy Peak: peak, 2,140 ft., on Iniskin Penin., N of Shark Tooth Hill and 1 mi. NE of Oil Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 59° 40'45" N, 153° 15'20" W; (map 51).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Cyril Cove: cove, 0.6 mi. across, on NE coast of Anchimika I., Rat Is., Aleutian Is.; 51° 27'15" N, 179° 12'15" E; (map 15).

Named in 1944 for Cyril Coast Pilot (p. 123).

Cyrus Cove: bay, 2 mi. long, on S coast of Orr I., Alex. Arch.; 55° 54' N, 139° 25' W; (map 4).

Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickens, USCSG after Captain Cyrus Orr, who informed me of this anchorage.

Cytek Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows W 7 mi. to Deep Creek, 6 mi. NW of Caribou Lake and 24 mi. NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59° 57' N, 151° 13' W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Daadainton, Harbor of: lagoon, see Constantine Harbor.

Dabbler Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. SE of Daily Varden Lake, 19 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60° 41'45" N, 150° 46'20" W; (map 62).
Former mining camp located along Canyon Creek; named for Dahl placer mine. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with three buildings. A post office was established here in 1905 and was discontinued in 1913 (Ricks, 1965, p. 16).

Dahl: locality, on left bank of Quartz Creek which flows to Kousagok River, 47 mi. SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°22' N, 164°43' W; (map 110). Var. Quartz Creek.

Former mining camp named for an early prospector. It is shown as "Quartz Creek" by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS. The camp was established about 1900 at the beginning of mining in this region. The Dahl Post Office was established here in 1905 and was discontinued in 1913, although the community was active through 1914 (Balcom, 1965, p. 10).

Dahlgren, placer miner and resident of the Yukon River 7 mi. E of Shungnak. Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°55' N, 156°54' W; (map 115).

Datkit Cove: cove, 1.7 mi. SW of Cape Etolin, Aleutian Ra.; 56°35'30" N, 167°40'15" W; (map 57). Var. Datkit Cove.

Daskit Cove: cove, 17 mi. SW of Cape Etolin, at mouth of Gungorok River, on N coast of Nuinivak I.; 60°19'30" N, 166°34'10" W; (map 57). Var. Datkit Cove.

Eskimo name meaning "small bay" according to USGS in 1949.

Daity Island: island, on Yukon River, 55 mi. E of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°42' N, 156°16' W; (map 97).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon River" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Daisy Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 6.5 mi. to Tryone Creek, 16 mi. W of Lake Louise and 27 mi. SE of jun. of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°17'10" N, 147°05'00" W; (map 82).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Daisy Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 4.6 mi. to Chistochina River, 21 mi. E of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°01'32" N, 144°50'40" W; (map 86).

Local name reported in 1902 by W. C. Mendenhall (in Moffit, 1912, pl. 12), USGS.

Daisy Creek: stream, flows SW 1.3 mi. to Tributary Creek which flows to Big Hurrah Creek. 10 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°39' N, 164°10' W; (map 95). Var. Datsy Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. Shown as "Datsy" on Arthur Gibson's 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct."

Daisy Glacier: glacier, heads on E slope of Karr Hills and trends SE 2.5 mi. to Tyndall Glacier, 9 mi. NE of head of Icy Bay, 67 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°10'30" N, 141°10'30" W; (map 65).

Named in 1888 by H. W. Topham.

Daisy Island: island, 0.7 mi. long, in Kasaaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., 2.3 mi. NW of Kasan Point, Alex. Arch.; 55°28'30" N, 132°19'00" W; (map 4).

Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Daisy Swift Creek: stream, flows NW 0.8 mi. to Crippen River, 16 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°44' N, 165°40' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.
Dakavak Bay: bay, extends N 3.5 mi. off Shelikof Strait, on E coast of Alaska Penin., in Katmai National Monument, 16 mi. SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°0'0" N, 154°4'1" W; BGN 1926; (map 42). Var. Dakavak Bay, Dakalak Bay, Dakalak, Takkala Bay. Name published as "Tagalac Bay" by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, map 17), TRN; reported in 1904 as "Dakavak Bay" by C. C. Martin, USGS, who obtained the name from Nikolai Kalmakof, chief at Katmai. See Dakavak Bay.

Dakavak Lake: lake, 3.5 mi. long, N of Dakavak Bay, on E coast of Alaska Penin. in Katmai National Monument, 10 mi. SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°0'0" N, 154°4'1" W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Var. Davak Lake, Tagalac Lake, Takkala Lake. Native name reported in 1904 by C. C. Martin, USGS. Griggs (1922, map) gave the same native name to the lake, but spelled it "Takkala" for both lake and bay. See Dakavak Bay.

Dakekalik Creek: stream, flows NE 0.8 mi. to Etolin Strait 10 mi. SE of Cape Etolin, on NE coast of Nunivak I.; 60°19'N, 166°0'0" W; (map 57). Var. Dakikelik Creek. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USCS.

Dakekelimjingia Point: point of land, see Dakkelimjingia Point.

Dakilak Point: point of land, see Dakkelimjingia Point.

Dall: river, "tributary to the Koyukuk from the north, near longitude 157°."

"Native name, reported by Allen, 1885. In his text Allen calls it Dakliakakat and in his map Dakilikakat. The latter has been copied by the Coast Survey. See Katak. According to Sockey the Kobuk Eskimo name for this stream is Togo-ti-nuk."


Dakko Islands: islands, see Dayko Islands.

Dakota Creek: stream, flows SE 3 mi. to Walker Fork; 52 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°0'0" N, 141°23'0" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Dakauak Creek: stream, see Taktek Creek.

Dalasuka Island: island, see Dalasuga Island.

Dalasuga Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, off S end of Chilkat Penin. in Chilkat Bay, 0.4 mi. NW of Seduction Point and 25 mi. S of Skagway, Coast Mts.; BGN 1922; 59°0'52" N, 135°19'0" W; (map 45). Var. Dalasuk Island, Dalkasa Island, Dätzskô Island, Dalaska Island, Dakelchauz Island. Native name "barnacle-infested"; reported by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map) as "Dachelgurzau." See Dalasuga Island.

Dalasuga Island: island, see Dalasuga Island.

Dalbatas: stream, see Dulli River.

Dale Creek: stream, see Dick Dale Creek.

Dalimaloak Mountain: mountain, 5,000 ft., in Endicott Mts., 15 mi. SE of Survey Pass, Brooks Ra.; 67°44'N, 153°50' W; BGN 1932; (map 125). Named in 1932 by USGS; "reported as being an Eskimo word for 'seven' given because the mountain is at the head of the seventh tributary above the Kutuk River."

Dall: locality, see Dall City.

Dallis, Cape: point of land, see Dall Point.

Dall, Mount: mountain, 3,575 ft., 9 mi. SE of Mystic Pass and 72 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°34'43" N, 152°17'30" W; (map 81). Named in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS, for William Healy Dall, 1845–1927, "one of the foremost students, explorers, writers, and authorities on Alaskan matters."

Dall Bay: bay, 1.5 mi. wide, at mouth of Nichols Passage, on SE coast of Gravina I., 13 mi. SW of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°09'30" N, 131°44'30" W; (map 3). Name reported in 1901 by Brooks (1902b, pl. 22), USGS, and published by Dendehall (1902, pl. 2).

Dall City: locality, on S bank of the West Fork Dall River, 32 mi. NW of Stevens Village, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 66°21'21" N, 149°51' W; (map 118). Var. Dall.

Prospector's camp occupied in the winters of 1889–1900; established along the route to the upper Koyukuk River mining areas from the Yukon; shown on a 1901 field sheet by D. L. Reaburn, USGS, and published by Mendenhall (1902, pl. 4).

Dall Glacier: glacier, heads at junc. of three branches, trends SW and SE 18 mi. to its terminus at glacial lake W of East Fork Yentna River, 60 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°33' N, 151°56' W; (map 81). Mountain climbers' name published in the late 1940's.

Dall Head: point of land, S tip of Gravina I., Alex. Arch.; 55°09'30" N, 131°44'30" W; (map 3). Named by local pilots before 1879 for Capt. C. C. Dall, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Dall, Cape: point of land, see Dall Point.

Dall, Cape: point of land, see Dall Point.

Dall Ridge: ridge, 2,700 ft., 14 mi. long, on SW part of Gravina I., 8 mi. SW of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°15' N, 151°40' W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, for William Healy Dall, USCS. See Dall Island.

Dall River: stream, heads on SW slope of Dall Mountain, flows SE 80 mi. to Yukon River, 4.5 mi. W of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66°00'0" N, 149°15'30" W; (map 118). Var. Dall River, Notochagur River, Notochagur River, Notokakat River.

Named in 1869 by Capt. Raymond (1871, p. 22), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, for William Healy Dall, 1845–1927, who a few years earlier explored parts of the Yukon River with the Western Union Telegraph Expedition. Capt. Raymond also reported the Indian name as "Notochagur," meaning "mouth of the Noto [River]."

Dalin Island: island, see Knight Island.

Dalni Island: island, see Knight Island.

Dalniy, Mys: point of land, see Far Point.

Dalniy Island: island, see Knight Island.


The Russian word "dalmoi," meaning "distant," is given by USCS in 1875. The Russians called this feature “West Konets” or “west end” (Tebenkov, 1852, map 21).

Dalplonmognat: locality, see Dalllongmogiat.

Dalplngnognat: locality, see Tachymuihunl.

Dalton Glacier: glacier, see Turner Glacier.

Dalton Gulch: ravine, extends S 1.3 mi. to Cache Creek. 5 mi. NW of Manley Hot Springs Dome, and 37 mi. ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High., 65°0'30" N, 150°50'0" W; (map 207). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Meric, Jr., USGS.

Dalungniaml: locality, see Dallungniamu.

Dalungniamogiat: locality, see Dalllongmogiat.

Dalungniamogiat River: stream, see Dalllongmogiat River.

Daly: locality, on W shore of Nushagak Bay, 5 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°5'35" N, 153°5'35" W; (map 40). Site of a former camp and "old saltery" reported about 1910.

Daly Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 mi. to Salmon River, 2.5 mi. NW of Mount Welker and Alaska—Canada boundary, Coast Mts.; 56°02'0" N, 130°02'45" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1928 by A. F. Buddington, USGS.

Dall: locality, on left bank of Dalzell Creek, 3 mi. S of its junction with Tatina River, 90 mi. SE of McGrath, Alaska Ra.; 62°16' N, 153°13' W; (map 80). A cabin reported in 1949 by USGS.
Dahell Creek: stream, flows NW 11.5 mi. to Taku River.

Dan Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. to Caribou Creek.

Dan Creek: stream, flows NE 14 mi. to Kootenai River.


Dan Bay: bay, on NE coast of Hinchinbrook Is., 62°35'15" N, 150°13'00" W; (map 50). Named in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for James Dwight Dana, 1813-95, American geologist, mineralogist, and zoologist, who was a professor at Yale Univ., 1850-95.

Dano Creek: stream, flows NW 2.3 mi. to Bessie River.

Dana Creek: stream, flows NE 14 mi. to Kootenai River.

Dana Creek: stream, flows E 16 mi. to Salcha River.

Densley Bay, between Kiliuda and Ugak Bays, 62°35'15" N, 150°13'00" W; (map 50). Named in 1901 by R. W. Meade, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Chart 766.


Danduka Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, 1.8 mi. SW of Stephen Lake and 43 mi. NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°39'20" N, 148°57'45" W; BGN 1963; (map 82). Indian name meaning "caribou" given in 1962 by C. L. Warner for himself and others. Kain was known to his companions as "Dan" and they named the creek for him (Moffit and Capps, USCS, 1911, p. 75).


Dangerous Channel: water passage, see Biorka Channel.

Dangerous Passage: water passage, trends SW 8 mi. from Knight Island passage, between Chendea I. and Kenai Penin., 55°07'45" N, 132°52'45" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1859 by Capt. W. F. Abercrombie, USA.

Dangerous Point: point of land, see Dangerous Cape.

Dangerous River: stream, flows NW 8 mi. to Besie Creek, 43 mi. N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskwim Delta; 59°38'30" N, 161°42'15" W; (map 53). Local name published in 1951 by USCS.

Danger Island: island, 1,400 ft. long, in Danger Passage, between Felice Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, 26 mi. SE of Ketchikan, 63°05'20" N, 131°12'35" W; (map 3). Var. Dead Island.

Descriptive name given in 1898 by Capt. R. W. Meade, USN.

Descriptive name given in 1883 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Densley Point: point of land, on SE coast of Kodiak I.; 57°17'15" N, 153°16'20" W; (map 34). Var. Densley Point, Mya Opanowy, Onatzo Point, Onatzo, Opanasie. Translation of "Mya Opanowy," or dangerous point," given in 1805 by Capt. U. T. Lissianski (1814, map facing p. 169), IRN.

Dangerous Cape: point of land, on SW end of Kenai Penin. at entrance to Port Graham, 1 mi. SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°24'15" N, 151°54'20" W; (map 50). Var. Onatzo Point, Onasnoy, Myas.

This name is a translation from the Russian published by Capt. Tepenkov (1852, map 5), IRN, as "[Myas] Onasnoy," and first published in its present form by USC&GS in 1883 on Chart 766.

Descriptive name given in 1898 by Capt. W. F. Abercrombie, USA.

Dangerous Point: point of land, see Dangerous Cape.

Dangerous River: stream, flows NW 16 mi. to Gulf of Alaska, 25 mi. SE of Yukatuk Bay, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°20'55" N, 151°18'50" W; (map 48).

Descriptive name given in 1859 by Capt. R. W. Meade, USN.

Descriptive name given in 1883 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Descriptive name given in 1883 on USC&GS Chart 706.

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Descriptive name given in 1883 on USC&GS Chart 706.
Davik Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, 1 mi. S of Herman Lake, 28 mi. NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66°14'30" N, 148°18'00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Davenport: locality, on left bank Innoko River 5 mi. SE of its North Fork and 46 mi. N of Ophir, Innoko Low.; 64°47' N, 156°29' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Daves Creek: stream, heads at Mud Lake, on Kenai Penin., flows SW 3 mi. to Quartz Creek, 20 mi. S of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°50'30" N, 149°40'45" W; (map 63). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by USGS.

David Creek: stream, flows W 3.8 mi. to Nome River, 24 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°50' N, 165°16' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17). USGS.

David Creek: stream, flows NE 17 mi. to Porcupine River 2.3 mi. SE of Howling Dog Rock and 26 mi. E of Coleen Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 67°09' N, 141°52' W; (map 121). Name reported by M. G. White (1952, fig. 1). USGS, in 1948.

David Creek: stream, see Divide Creek.

David Island: island, 1.3 mi. across, between Port Wranegell and Pacific Ocean, on S coast of Alaska Penin., 38 mi. NE of Situkw I.; 57°02' N, 156°30' W; (map 36). Var. Ile David, Ile Davidoff, Ostrov David.

Davidoff, Ile: island, see Dave Island.

Davidoff Island: island, see Dave Island.

Davidof Island: island, 2.3 mi. long, in Rat Is. between Little Sitkin and Khvostov Is., 24 mi. NW of Anchita I., Aleutian Is.; (51°58' N, 178°21' E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Var. Davidoff Island, Ile Dawydoff.

Dawydoff, who, with N. A. Khvoslov, explored the Russian naval officer Gavriil Ivanovich Davidov, who, with N. A. Khvostov, explored Alaska during 1802-1804. Adm. von Kruzenstern applied the name, "I [ile] Dawydoff," to Segula Island, but in 1855 the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office clarified the size and position of both Davidof and Segula Islands and re-applied the names.

Davidoff Lake: lake, 1.7 mi. long, 5 mi. E of Whale Bay, on S central Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°36'40" N, 134°19'30" W; BGN 1893; (map 104). Var. Sitkajak.

Named in 1933 by USFS "for Lt. Gavriil Ivanovich Davidoff of the Russian Imperial Navy, author, and commander of various Russian vessels in Alaskan waters."

David River: stream, flows NE 25 mi. to lower Caribou River, near Nelson Lagoon, Bristol Lake Low., Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 55°51' N, 161°29' W; (map 28). Local name shown on a 1963 USGS map.

Davidson Plateau: mountains, see Davidson Mountains.

Davidson: locality, see Davidsds Landing.

Davidson: locality, see Kougarok.

Davidson, Mount: mountain, on S side of Sanborn Harbor, Nagai I., Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°07' N, 160°03' W; (map 28). Named in 1872 by W. H. Dall for George Davidson, 1825-1911. Davidson was born in England and came to the United States in 1832. He joined USC&GS in 1845 and was in charge of the Pacific Coast area from 1868 to 1895; he was professor of geography at University of California from 1890 to 1911.

Davidson Mountains: mountains, in group 70 mi. long and 25 mi. wide, at E end of Brooks Ra., bounded by Alaska-Canada boundary on E, Coleen River on SW. Kongagak River on N. and unnamed tributary of Firth River on NE; 68°20' N, 141°30' W [SE end], 68°50' N, 145°20' W [NW end]; (map 137). Var. Davidsen Plateau.

Named by J. H. Turner, USC&GS, in 1890, for George Davidson, 1825-1911. See Davidson, Mount.

Davidson Point: point of land, on E side of Klakas Inlet, Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°56' N, 132°24' W; (map 1). Local navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Davidson Point: point of land, on E shore of Taku Inlet, 4 mi. S of Taku Point and 15 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°20'55" N, 134°00'00" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1965 by USCGS on Chart 8202.

Davidsons Landing: locality, on left bank of Kaviruk River, 1.5 mi. N of Marys Lake and
Daybreak Creek: stream, flows E 0.7 mi. to Garfield Creek which flows to Kuzitina River, 4 mi. S of Baldy Mt.; and 38 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula. (map 110).

Day Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 mi. to Big Dead Branch Norris Glacier: glacier, trends NE to Talkeetna Mts.; 56°19'30" N, 141°18'00" W; (map 81). Local name reported on a 1921 manuscript location map. See Curry.

Daybreak Creek: stream, flows 4.5 mi. to Susitna River, E of Curry, 21 mi. N of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°37'05" N, 150°00'15" W; (map 81). Local name shown on a 1921 manuscript location map. See Curry.

Dead Island: island, 400 ft. long, in South Porcupine River 32 mi. NE of Chilkoot Lake, uses.

Dead Horse: locality, see Curry.

Dead Horse Creek: stream, flows W 4.5 mi. to Susitna River, E of Curry, 21 mi. N of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°37'05" N, 150°00'15" W; (map 81). Local name shown on a 1921 manuscript location map. See Curry.

Dead Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, at mouth of Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales I., Alaska. Arch.; 56°19'30" N, 133°18'00" W; (map 6). So named in 1965 by geologists of the B. P. Exploration Co., Inc., because they “became deadlocked in attempt to interpret the local geology.”

Deadman Bay: bay, 3 mi. across, at head of Ailik Bay, at S end of Kodiak I.; 57°00' N, 154°00' W; (map 32). Name published in 1943 by USGS.

Dead Creek: stream, flows W 3 mi. to Flat Creek, 3.5 mi. E of Wild Lake and 35 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks R.; 67°32' N, 151°24' W; (map 124). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Deadlock Mountain: mountain, 2,995 ft., 7 mi. N of Shuyak I., 40 mi. N of Kodiak I.; 58°29' N, 152°34' W; (map 43). Var. Deacons Rock: rock, in Porcupine River 32 mi. NE of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plat.; 67°00' N, 143°02' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Dead Branch Norris Glacier: glacier, trends NE 6 mi. to its junction with Norris Glacier, 3 mi. NW of Grizzly Bar on Taku Inlet and 12 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°25'30" N, 134°11'30" W; (map 110). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Deadend Creek: stream, flows SW 8 mi. to Gravina River, 22 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°50'30" N, 145°59'30" W; (map 64). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Deadfall Creek: stream, flows NW 22 mi. through Amatuxus Hills to Kukpokwur River, 37 mi. SE of Point Lay, Arctic Slope; 69°14'15" N, 162°41'00" W; (map 145).
Deadmans Island: barrier islands, see Tapkaluk Islands.

Deadman Slough: stream, distributary, flows SW 3 mi. from Nosley Slough to Chena River, 3 mi. W of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.: 64°50'30" N, 145°50'30" W; BGN 1911; (map 100).

Deadman's Slough: trib Main Slough, see Deadman Riffle.

Deadmans Island: barrier islands, see Tapkaluk Islands.

Deadmen Riffle: rapids, see Deadman Riffle.

Deadman Riffle: rapids, on Prince of Wales I., 65°4'15" N, 132°58' W; BGN 1915; (map 6).

Deadman's Island: barrier islands, see Tapkaluk Islands.

Deadpine Island: island, 200 ft. across, in Dead Tree Point, on W coast of Dead Tree Island, 3 mi. from Noyei Slough to Chena River, 3 mi. S of Deadwood.

Deadpine Island: island, 200 ft. across, in Dead Tree Point, on W coast of Dead Tree Island, 3 mi. from Noyei Slough to Chena River, 3 mi. S of Deadwood.

Deadpine Island: island, 200 ft. across, in Dead Tree Point, on W coast of Dead Tree Island, 3 mi. from Noyei Slough to Chena River, 3 mi. S of Deadwood.

Deadpine Island: island, 200 ft. across, in Dead Tree Point, on W coast of Dead Tree Island, 3 mi. from Noyei Slough to Chena River, 3 mi. S of Deadwood.

Deadpine Island: island, 200 ft. across, in Dead Tree Point, on W coast of Dead Tree Island, 3 mi. from Noyei Slough to Chena River, 3 mi. S of Deadwood.

Deadpine Island: island, 200 ft. across, in Dead Tree Point, on W coast of Dead Tree Island, 3 mi. from Noyei Slough to Chena River, 3 mi. S of Deadwood.

Deadpine Island: island, 200 ft. across, in Dead Tree Point, on W coast of Dead Tree Island, 3 mi. from Noyei Slough to Chena River, 3 mi. S of Deadwood.

Deadpine Island: island, 200 ft. across, in Dead Tree Point, on W coast of Dead Tree Island, 3 mi. from Noyei Slough to Chena River, 3 mi. S of Deadwood.
Deborah, Mount
Mount: mountain, 12,339 ft, 56 mi. NE of Cantwell and 55 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska R.; 53°38'15" N, 147°1'30" W; BGN 1917; (map 87). Var. Cathedral Mountain.
Named in 1907 by James Wickersham, for his wife, Deborah Bell Wickenham.

DeCarey Creek: stream, in Bendeleben Mts., flows SW 2 mi. to Paragon River near its head, 12 mi. NE of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Penin. High.; 63°13' N, 163°43' W; (map 110). Var. Jefferson Creek.
This appears to be the stream shown as "Jefferson" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by Smith and Eakins (1911, pl. 1), USGS.

Deep Bay: bay, 0.6 mi. across, on N coast of Atka I., Aleutian Is.; 52°06'30" N, 174°37'-00" W; (map 18). Var. Bukhta Glouboakaia.
Russian name published as "Bukhta Glouboakaia" by Capt. Lute (1836, p. 314), IRN, and as "Deep Bay" by USGS & CGS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 95).

Deep Creek: stream, flows NE 3 mi. to Albert Creek, 8.5 mi. WNW of Central and 33 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°36'30" N, 145°05'15" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1934 or 1935 by USGS topographers.

Deception Creek: stream, extends into Kuskokwim Sound, 2 mi. NW of Deception, Mount; 66°06' N, 162°44' W; (map 113). Var. Cape Betrur.
Translation of the German "Betrug," given in 1816 by Lt. Otto von Kotzebue. He was deceived by appearances, which indicated a "Jefferson" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields.

This is a translation by USC&GS about 1882 of the name given by the Russian pilot Ens. Vasilev; published in 1846 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1597 as "Zaliv[gl] Glouboveye."
Deep Creek: stream, on Hawkins I., flows NE 1.5 mi. to Deep Bay, 3 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°35' N, 145°49' W; (map 64).

Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 9 mi. to Talachulitina River, W of Hilite Line, 47 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°44'10" N, 150°27'30" W; (map 70).

Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, heads on Beluga Mtn., flows E 17 mi. to Alexander Lake, 48 mi. N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°45'30" N, 150°34'00" W; (map 70).

Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, flows NW 6 mi. to Fish Creek, 18 mi. SW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Penin. High.; 65°02' N, 164°37' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. The lower course of this stream is now part of Sherrette Creek.

Deep Creek: stream, flows NW 10 mi. to Sakha Lake, 37 mi. NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°03'30" N, 151°21'30" W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. through Innexasile Gulch, then SW 2 mi. to Woodchopper Creek, 32 mi. ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°03' N, 151°01' W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Fairbanks Creek, 22 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°03'30" N, 147°09'00" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1903, pl. 13), USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, flows E 4 mi. to Faith Creek, 9 mi. SE of Mount Prindle and 72 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°22'10" N, 146°16'30" W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors and reported in 1907 by C. C. Covert (in Henshaw and Covert, 1908, pl. 9), USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, flows N 1.5 mi. to Goodhope River, 17 mi. NW of Irumuk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°48' N, 163°40' W; BGN 1932; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Deep Creek: stream, flows NW 18 mi. to Nuluk River which flows to Arctic Lagoon, 44 mi. NW of Tellier, Seward Penin. High.; 65°52' N, 166°45' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Deep Creek: stream, see Clear Creek.

Deep Creek Lakes: lakes, two, each 0.5 mi. long, drain W to Deep Creek S of Fish Lake, 24 mi. ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°02'15" N, 151°19'00" W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Deep Inlets: estuary, 4.5 mi. long, on W coast of Baranof I., 5 mi. S of Skitka, Alex. Arch.; 56°59'00" N, 135°17'30" W; (map 5).

Var. Bukhita Dorkokhova, Dorkokhova Bay, Glubokaya, Guba Glubokaya.

This is a translation by USCGS of the name given in 1838 by Capt. Lt. D. F. Zarembo; published in 1848 on Russian Hydro. Dept. Chart 1394 as "[My] Glubokiy," meaning "deep cape.

Deep Bay: cove, 0.2 mi. across, S of Fort Glenn, on NE coast of Unmak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°22'20" N, 167°52'00" W; (map 23).

Name reported by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942.

Deep Bay: bay, see stag Bay.

Deep Bay: estuary, extends NW 1.2 mi. off Hetta Inlet, on S coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°14'10" N, 132°40'30" W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1904 by USCGS.

Deep Branch: stream, flows W 1.5 mi. to Toter Creek which flows to Don River, 3.8 mi. NW of Black Mtn. and 22 mi. N of Tellier, Seward Penin. High.; 65°31' N, 166°46' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1918 by Steidtmann and Catheart (1922, pl. 12), USGS.

Deep Cove: cove, 0.5 mi. across, on SW coast of Knight I., 7 mi. SE of Cheneska, Chugach Mts.; 60°14'35" N, 147°54'20" W; (map 63).

Local name published in 1910 by USCGS.

Deep Cove: cove, 0.6 mi. wide, on W coast of Hinchinbrook I., 35 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°23' N, 146°43' W; (map 64).

Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Deer Creek: stream, flows 5 mi. from a lake to Thorny Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°41' N, 132°31' W; BGN 1960; (map 4).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Deep Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. across, 5 mi. ESE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°05'35" N, 146°05'50" W; (map 68).

Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Deep Lake: lake, 1.8 mi. long, at head of Dog Creek, 30 mi. NNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°29' N, 146°01' W; (map 83).

Local descriptive name; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Deep Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. across, 1.3 mi. SW of Tsalmond Lake and 11 mi. SE of Northway, Alaska Ra.; 62°49'10" N, 141°46'45" W; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1954.

Deep Lake: lake, see Redoubt Lake.

Deep Water Bay: estuary, on E coast of Kenai Penin., extends NE 2 mi. to Port Nellie Juan, 22 mi. SE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°30'30" N, 148°21'30" W; (map 63).

Local descriptive name published in 1950 by USCGS.
Deer Creek: stream, heads NE of Deer Mtn., flows NE of Deer Creek, heads NE of Deer Mtn., flows NW 10 mi. to Seventy-Deer Creek, a stream, anabranch of Yukon River, heads SW of Carlo I., flows E 12 mi. to Kuzhersky River, 9 mi. W of Holy Cross, Innoko Low.; 62°13'50" N, 160°01'30" W; (map 78).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Deer Hunting Slough: stream, see Deer Creek.

Deer Island: island, 5 mi. long, between Port McLeod, Arctic Plain; 70°54' N, 153°30' W; (map 48).

This name is shown as a pond or lake on Simpson's map, but actually, what he calls a "reindeer [caribou] pound, simply contrived with double rows of turf [inukiuk] set up to represent men, and enclosing a space of ground lower than the rest. The enclosure was two miles broad at the beach, and narrowed towards a lake of some extent, where the unsuspecting animals are surrounded and speared in the water [tutsiwiukvakut]" (Simpson, Thomas. 1843, p. 135-136).

Local navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Deer Island Passage: water passage, between Deer Island and Bold Cape, on SW end of Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°22'10" N, 167°32'10" W; (map 23).

Name reported by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942.


This is a translation of the Russian name "Ostrov Olenci," meaning "deer island," published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3). IRN. Father Veniaminov (1846, p. 35) lists the name "Itkavak" from the Aleut "itkayak," meaning "deer," according to R. H. Geoghegan. In 1888 the USBF called it Deer Island.


Named by W. H. Dall, USCG, in 1882, and apparently can be identified with the "Kudobin [Khoudobine] Peninsula" of Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 263). IRN.

Deer Island: island, 8.5 mi. long, in Ernest Sound, 32 mi. SE of Wrangel, Alex. Arch.; 56°02' N, 132°55' W; (map 6).

Named in 1886 by USCG.

Deer Rocks: rocks, off E shore of Stevenson I., Clarence Strait, Alex. Arch.; 56°02' N, 132°55' W; (map 6).

Local navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.


Named by Z. L. Tanner, USN, in 1890.

Deese Creek: stream, see Dese Creek.

Desta River: stream, see Disha River.

Defiant, Mount: mountain, 8,348 ft., S of Second Branch, Columbia Glacier; stream, SW of Yakutat, Seward Penin. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 5°15'15" N, 147°07'30" W; BGN 1965; (map 69).

So named about 1957 by members of the Chugach Mountains Expedition, sponsored by the Arctic Institute of North America, because "the peak has defied all attempts to find a route up it" (Nielsen, 1963, p. 155).

DeGroff Bay: bay, 0.4 mi. across, on W coast of Krestof I., 11.5 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex
Delarof Islands: islands, group of nine; Gareloi, IVUrof Islands: islands, see Delarof Islands. Delaroff: village, see Unga. Delarovskoi: tillage, see Unga. Delarovskoi Harbor: cove, see Delarof Harbor. Delarof Harbor: cove, 0.8 mi. across, on SE coast of Dietrich River; stream, see Dietrich River. Delancy Lake: lake, 400 ft. across, just S of and 40 mi SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula. Delancy Passage: pass, 2.5 mi. NW of Black Mtn. and 45 mi. ESE of Delay Pass. Delaney Lake: lake, see Arkula Lake. Delange Mountain: mountain, 3,210 ft., in Loral Range; 57°03'30" N, 133°49'30" W; (map 4). Delange Point: point of land, on NE coast of Loral, Alex. Arch.; 55°30'35" N, 133°26'40" W; (map 10). Delange River: stream, heads at N terminus of the Delta River, "Delta Creek." Its exact identity has been a problem to map makers. Delange Village: village, see Unga. Delaroff: cove, see Delarof Harbor. Delaroff Islands: islands, see Delarof Islands. Delaroff Harbor: cove, see Delarof Harbor. Delaware Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Ber- ing Sea, 0.5 mi. SW of Cape Chagak, on N coast of Unakik I., Aleutian Is.; 55°30'0'0" N, 168°14'30" W; (map 22). Name published by Bynum (1959, pl. 41), USGS. Delaware Pass: pass, 1,800 ft., between Glacier and North Fork Koyukuk Rivers, 15 mi. W of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°26' N, 150°41' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Var. Jack Delay Pass. Named for Jack Delay, prospector in the region; reported in 1929 by Marshall (1956, p. 9). Delenda Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, in Dangerous Passage, W of Chenega I., 50 mi. NE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°20'22" N, 146°08'18" W; (map 63). Var. Divide Island. So named in 1934 by USCGS because the island divides the channel into nearly equal parts. The name is reportedly the Russian equivalent of "division." Delerm Creek: stream, see Delorne Creek. Delgado: Point: point of land, on NE coast of Loral, Alex. Arch.; 55°30'35" N, 133°26'40" W; (map 4). Var. Punta Delgado, Punta del Gato. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta Delgada," meaning "slender point." This name may originally have been applied to Point Arena. Delta Creek: stream, heads on Arkula Ridge, flows NW 2 mi. to Little Susitna River, 13 mi. NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°46'40" N, 149°11'50" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1913 by USGS (in Brooks and others, 1914, fig. 2). Delight Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. 2.5 mi. NW of Black Mtn. and 45 mi. ESE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°53' N, 150°17' W; BGN 1911; (map 50). So named by USGS in 1911 "because of the beauty of the lake." Dell Island: island, 400 ft. across, near head of Hetta Inlet, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°16'0" N, 132°39'25" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USGS. Del Monte Peak: mountain, 2,600 ft., on Lindenbergen Penin., Kupreanof I., 5 mi. NW of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56°52' N, 133°02' W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USCGS Chart 705. Delmore Creek: stream, flows SE 12 mi. to Kuzitna River. 13 mi. NW of Mount Benedeleben and 40 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula. High.; 63°20' N, 164°23' W; (map 110). Var. Delorme Creek, Delorme Creek. Delorne Creek. Prospector's name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS. Delorme Islands: islands, 2.5 mi. long, in Foggy Bay, E shore Revillagigedo Channel, Coast Mt.; 54°58' N, 131°00' W; (map 2). Var. Delong Islands. Named in 1885 by USC&GS for Lt. Comdr. George Washington De Long, USN, commander of the steamer Jeannette, who died in the Lena Delta in November 1881. De Long Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, 4.3 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°09'47" N, 149°57'15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS. De Long Lake: lake, see Longmare Lake. De Long Mountains: mountain range, at W end of Brooks Ra., extend W 150 mi. from Uivak- sak Creek and head of Kuna River; 68°27' N, 158°35' W [E end]; 68°10' N, 163°30' W [W end]; (map 131). Named in 1886 by Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN, for Lt. Comdr. George Washington De Long, USN. See De Long Islands. De Long Peak: mountain, 3,700 ft., at E end of Missionary Ra., 13 mi. NW of Petersburg, on Lindenberg Penin., Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°58'30" N, 133°09'15" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Lt. Comdr. George Washington De Long, USN, commander of the steamer Jeannette, who died in 1881 in the Lena Delta. Delorme Creek: stream, see Delorne Creek. Delphine Bay: bay, 1.5 mi. across, part of Pere- nosa Bay, on N coast of Afognak I., N of Kodiak I.; 58°22' N, 152°28' W; BGN 1934; (map 43). Var. Dolphin Bay, Middle Arm Perenosha Bay. Named by USC&GS in 1934 for the Delphine, one of two vessels, which were launched in 1795. These two vessels were built under the direction of Alexander Baranov of the Shelikov Company, and were the second and third ships to be built in northwestern America (Bancroft, 1886, p. 329-333). See Phoenix Bay. Delphin Island: island, 0.6 mi. long, in Delphin Bay, in Perenosha Bay, on N coast of Afognak I., N of Kodiak I.; 58°21' N, 152°29' W; BGN 1934; (map 43). Var. Dolphin Bay. See Delphine Bay. Delphin Point: point of land, at mouth of Delphin Bay, in Perenosha Bay, on N coast of Afognak I., N of Kodiak I.; 58°22'20" N, 152°26'10" W; BGN 1934; (map 43). Var. Dolphin Point. See Delphine Bay. Delta Creek: stream, heads at Ruth Lake, flows SW 4 mi. to Thomas Bay, 13 mi. NE of Petersburg, Coast Mts.; 56°58'30" N, 132°47'00" W; (map 6). Named in 1923 by USFS. Delta Creek: stream, heads at N terminus of Trident Glacier, flows N 40 mi. to Tanana River, 16 mi. NW of Big Delta, Tanana Low.; 64°15'45" N, 146°18'15" W; (map 101). Var. Little Delta Creek, Mahathure River, Rusk Creek, Silok Creek. Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, named a stream west of the Delta River, "Delta Creek." Its exact identity has been a problem to map makers. This particular stream, early called "Little
Delta Creek: stream, sec Delta River. Its Indian name was "Mahitutu" according to A. H. Brooks, USGS, in 1898.

Delta Creek: stream, see Little Delta River.
Delta Dome: mountain, see Donnelly Dome.
Delta Island: island, 0.7 mi. long. at mouth of Susitna River, 22 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°15’50" N, 150°20'10" W; (map 70).
Delta Island: islands, extend 6 mi. in course of Delta River at junct. of Alaska and Cook Inlet Low.; 61°16'50" N, 150°53'10" W; (map 70).
Delta Islands: islands, extend 6 mi. in course of Delta River at junct. of Alaska and Cook Inlet Low.; 61°16'50" N, 150°33'10" W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Delta Junction: village, pop. 250, on right bank of Delta River at junct. of Alaska and Susitna River. 62°51'30" N, 148°12'00" W; (map 101). Var. Big Delta Junction, Buffalo Center. Established as a road construction camp about 1919, but has developed into a fairly large village in recent years primarily because of its strategic locality at the junction of two major highways. It was originally called "Buffalo Center" because it is near the site of the winter range for a herd of American bison established in 1927.

Delta Point: point of land, in Cold Bay, 1 mi. E of village of Cold Bay, Bristol Bay Low.; 55°11'45" N, 162°39'00" W; (map 29). Descriptive name reported by USCGS in 1925.

Delta River: stream, heads at Tangle Lakes, flows N 80 mi. to Tanana River at Big Delta, Tanana Low.; 64°09'30" N, 145°51'30" W; (map 101). Var. Big Delta River, Del River, Thöthendig. Descriptively named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, pl. 3), USA. Its Indian name was "Thöthendig" according to J. T. Geoghegan in 1904.

Delta Telegraph Station: locality, 0.5 mi. S of Washburn, on right bank of Tanana River at Little Delta River, 50 mi. SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°18' N, 146°44' W; (map 101). Var. Little Delta.

Site of a telegraph station and reported in 1907 by Prindle (1913a, pi. 4), USGS. Polk’s Gazetteer stated in 1916 that the place was a "U.S. military and cable station, 'Little Delta,' one-half mile south" of Washburn.

Delt River: stream, see Delta River.

Delusion Creek: stream, flows S 9 mi. to Wasatch Creek 2.7 mi. NE of its junct. with Susitna River and 30 mi. NW of junc. of Osbetta and Susitna Rivers, Talketna Mts.; 62°51'30" N, 148°12'00" W; (map 82). Local name published in 1917 on a USGS manuscript map.
Deja Lake: lake, 14 mi. long, W of Butterfly Lake, 26 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°35'30" N, 150°07'40" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Demarca Bay: bay, 6 mi. across, on Beaufort Sea coast, S of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69°41’ N, 141°20’ W; BGN 1913; (map 138). Var. Beaufort Bay, Beaufort Bay, Demarcation Bay. Named by the IBC in 1912.


On July 31, 1826, Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 142), RN, wrote: "Point Demarcation, which has been so named from its being situated in longitude 141° W, the boundary between the British and Russian dominions on the northern coast of America." The area was a very important winter rendezvous of the Eskimo, who called it "Pataktak," which is reported to mean "place where ducks fly low."

Demar Creek: stream, flows S 5 mi. to East Fork Chena River, 7 mi. SSE of Chena Hot Springs and 56 mi. N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Low.; 64°57’30" N, 145°56’45" W; (map 101). Var. Wolverine Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by C. E. Ellsworth, USGS; applied in error to the next stream to the west (Prindle, 1913, pi. 1). The present Demar Creek was called "Wolverine Creek."

Demarcation Bay: bay, see Demarcation Bay.

Demarcation Point: point of land, see Demarcation Point.

Denni: locality, on right bank of Innoko River, opposite mouth of Iditarod River, 25 mi. NE of Holohakun, Innoko Low.; 63°02’ N, 158°46’40" W; (map 90). Var. Deminti, Talituk, Point Demarca- tion. Former Ingalik Indian village, recorded in 1842-44 as "Tallity" on Lt. L. A. Zagoskin's Expedition in March 1943 "so that the old mining camp was given Lt. Allen's name. See Little Delta River. Its Indian name was "Mahitutu" according to A. H. Brooks, USGS, in 1898.

Dempsey: locality, on W bank of Chichotchina River 1 mi. S of its junct. with Chiana River, 21 mi. E of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°05’20" N, 144°51’05" W; (map 86). See Chiana.

Dempsey: locality, see Chiana.

Dempsey Creek: stream, flows E 21 mi. to Bull Creek, 18 mi. NW of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plat.; 66°08’30” N, 141°42’00” W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Dengiaquina Lake: lake, at foot of Moose Hill, 24 mi. SE of Medfra, Kukakwim Low.; 63°03’ N, 153°57’ W; (map 89). Indian name obtained in 1958 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Denali: locality, pop. 4, E of Susitna River, near mouth of Valdez Creek, 67 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°10’45” N, 147°27’45” W; BGN 1944; (map 87). Var. McKinley, Valdez Creek.

Mining camp established about 1907. A post office named "McKinley" existed here in 1908-09, and in 1910 R. H. Sargent reported the camp name as "Valdez Creek." In 1922 a post office was again established, but this time it was called "Denali," the Indian name for Mount McKinley. Its 1940 population was 63.

Denali: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Denali Pass: pass, 18,200 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, at head of Harper Glacier, between Churchill Peaks of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 63°05’00” N, 151°01’40” W; BGN 1948; (map 88). Named by the U.S. Army Alaskan Test Expedition in March 1943 "so that the old
Kukokwim [Tanana] Indian name for McKinley would forever be preserved on a prominent feature near the top of the peak.

Denisch, Mys: point of land, see Denbigh, Cape.

Denbyh, Cape: point of land, at E end of Norton Sound, southwestern tip of Reindeer Hills, 12 mi. NW of Shaktolik, Nulato Hills; 64°25' N, 161°52' W; (map 96). Var. Cap Denbigs, Cape Nookool, Cape Nookole, Cape Nukulik, Mys Denbitch, Point Nukile.


Denzki Lakes: lakes, extend N-S 0.3 mi., 18 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°36'30" N, 148°46'40" W; (map 87).

Indian name reported by USGS in 1950.

Deniva Slough: stream, see Hardluck Slough.

Denkata Ridge: ridge, see Denikatow Ridge.


Koyukan Indian name obtained at Hulsta in 1956 by Orth.

Dennis, Mount: peak, 7,606 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 22 mi. NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°25'05" N, 154°26'45" W; BGN 1925; (map 42).

Name suggested by K. F. Matzer, an alumnus of Denison University, Granville, Ohio, and published by USGS (in Brooks and others, 1925, p. 159-181).

Denslow Lake: lake, 1,800 ft. long, between headwaters of Lones and Scarp Creeks, 13 mi. NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°13'55" N, 151°20'40" W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1989 by USGS.

Densmore Peak: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Denson, Mount: mountain, 5,886 ft., 8 mi. NE of Copper Mts. and 32 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°54' N, 146°22' W; (map 64). Var. Rooster Comb.

Named by USCGS for Hugh C. Denson, USCGS, in 1906. According to S. R. Capps and B. L. Johnson (in Brooks and others, 1913, p. 86), USGS, this mountain was locally called the Rooster Comb in 1912.

Dent Point: point of land, S coast of Alaska Peninsula, on N shore of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°48' N, 159°53' W; (map 27).

Name published by USCGS in 1947 Coast Pilot (p. 306).

Denver Creek: stream, flows NW 16 mi. to Iliamna Lake, 8 mi. E of Big Mtn. and 25 mi. S of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°24'30" N, 155°00'10" W; (map 51).

Koyukan Indian name meaning "Denu Lake" reported in 1955 by USGS.

Denmark Cove: cove, 0.1 mi. across, on Baranof I.; on S shore of Port Walter, 9 mi. N of Port Alexander, Alex. Arch.; 56°22'15" N, 134°41'0' W; (map 108).

Local name reported in 1899 by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition, for Ivan Deranof, who operated a fox farm on the island. It was called "O'trov Yaachnou" in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, and was so published in 1849 on Russian Hydrogr. Dept. Chart 1425. Identified in 1900 as "Derbarn Island" by Lt. Commod. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross. Baker (1906, p. 237) published "Egg Island," the translation of Murashev's name. In 1909 USCGS reapplied the name "Deranof Island."

Deranof Island: island, see Hunt Island.

Deranof Rock: rock, S of Deranof I., between Afognak and Kupreanof Straits, N of Kodiak I.; 57°58'05" N, 152°55'15" W; BGN 1910; (map 34).

Name given in 1910 by USCGS; derived from Deranof Island.

Derbanskoi: water passage, see Derbin Strait.

Derbanskoy: water passage, see Derbin Strait.

Derbi, Mys: point of land, see Cape Darby.

Derbin Bay: bay, 1.7 mi. across, on S coast of Tidalga I., Aleutian Is.; 54°04'30" N, 165°07'30" W; (map 24).

Named for Derbin Strait and shown on recent USCGS charts.

Derbin Island: island, in Krenitzin Is., 0.3 mi. across, near SW shore of Tidalga I., Fox Is., Aleutian Is.; 54°07'15" N, 165°07'30" W; BGN 1936; (map 24).

Named in 1935 by USCGS because it is adjacent to Derbin Strait.

Derbinskyo: water passage, see Derbin Strait.

Derbin Strait: water passage, between Avatanak and Tidalga Is.; 54°05' N, 165°13' W; (map 24). Var. Derbenakoi, Derbenakoy, Derbinskyo.

Russian name published by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 200) as "Derbenskoy."
Derickson Bay

Local name reported in 1960 by H. W. Coulter, USGS.

Desert Island: see Limb Island.

Deserted Glaciers: heads 9 mi. to its terminus at head of Lowe River, 24 mi. E of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°05’00” N, 145°33’35” W; (map 68).

Desert Island: 0.2 mi. across, in Kchaz Bay, 6 mi. S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°34’15” N, 136°05’00” W; BGN 1958; (map 9). Var. Bald Head.

Named by E. F. Dickins, USCGS, and published in the 1918 Coast Pilot (p. 171).

Devastation Mountain: see Nasutok Peak.

Devastation Volcano: see Goggin's Volcano.

Devastation Peak: see, 2677 ft., in Kiana Hills, S of Squirrel River, 10 mi. NW of Kiana. Brooks Ra.: 67°04’N, 161°06’W; BGN 1944; (map 127).

Named in 1827 by Capt. Beechey, (1831). Chart, R.N.

Devil Bay: bay, see Devil Inlet.

Devil Bay: bay, see Devils Bay.

Devil Cove: see, 0.4 mi. across, 2.2 mi. NE of Cape St. Stephen, W coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.: 51°54’35” N, 177°14’30” E; (map 14).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska I. by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Devil Creek: see, extends 3.5 mi. to El Capitan Passage, on E coast of Kosciusko I., Alex. Arch.; 56°05’20” N, 133°18’30” W; (map 6).

Local name obtained in 1904 from Capt. Cyrus Orr, of Shakan, by E. F. Dickins, USCGS.

Devil Point: see, between Captains and Nateekin Bays, on N coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.: 53°53’00” N, 166°55’30” W; (map 23).

Local name published in 1951 on a USCGS map.


Name published by USCGS in 1927 on Chart 8535. So called "because of the tidal rapids 4 mile inside entrance.

Devil Island: 1,700 ft. across, between Cape and Fisherman Coves, off W coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 55°00’25” N, 133°10’00” W; (map 4).

So named in 1916 by USCGS.

Devil Lake: lake, 2.0 mi. long, on W coast of Dall I., E of Devil I., Alex. Arch.; 55°00’30” N, 133°06’30” W; (map 4).

So named in 1916 by USCGS.

Devil Lake: lake, see Devils Lake.


Devil Mountain Lakes: lakes, the larger one 3 mi. long, on Seward Peninsula, 55 mi. NW of...
Devils Creek: stream, heads W of Old Women's Cove, extends W 4 mi. from Kukak Bay: bay, see Monashka Bay.

Devils Bay: bay, 3.5 mi. across, on Kcnai Peninsula, Dnill Desk Peak: peak, see Devils Desk Peak.

Devils Desk: peak, 6,411 ft, on ridge at head of Devils Bay.

Devils Bay: bight, 5 mi. across, on NW coast of Drilpaw Mountain: mountain, 2,056 ft., 29 mi. of Hook Glacier, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, flows NE 3.5 mi. to Buskin River, 4.5 mi. to Pacific Ocean, N of Seal Cape, 17 mi. of Afognak, in NW part of Afognak I.; 61°35' N, 162°04' W; (map 113). Named in 1898 by Lt. Crozier, USN, for Ens. Theodore Gibbs Dewey, USN.

Devils Mountains, Gory Chyernysheva, The: Three Sisters, Three Sisters.

Named in 1869 by USCGS. Russian naval officers in 1808 gave descriptive name "Gory Chyernysheva," meaning "black mountains"; published by L. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN.

Devils Prongs, The: peaks, see Devils Prongs.

Devils Prongs, The: peaks, see Three Sisters.

Devils Punch Bowl: lake, 0.2 mi. across, 1.3 mi. SE of Lower Dewey Lake and 2.3 mi. SE of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°35'45" N, 135°16'40" W; (map 45).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Devils Thumb bluffs, on right bank of Little Joe Creek, 10 mi. S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°35' N, 155°26' W; (map 98). Var. The Thumb.

Prospectors' name reported as "The Thumb" by Eckin (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Orth reported the present form of the name in 1926.

Devils Thumb: mountain, 9,077 ft., Boundary Peak 71 on Alaska-Canada boundary, 6 mi. SW of Mount Burkett and 144 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°05'30" N, 132°19'00" W; (map 8). Var. Boundary Peak 71.

Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for a 1,662-foot thumblike projection on the mountain; published in 1869 by U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office.

Devils Wash Basin: lake, see Surprise Lake.

Dewey, Cape: promontory, 885 ft., SE tip of Korovin I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°22'45" N, 160°09'00" W; (map 28).

Named by W. H. Dall in 1880 and shown on an 1888 USGS chart.

Devils Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. across, 0.3 mi. S of mouth of Stellar Creek and 19 mi. WSW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°02'45" N, 146°48'30" W; (map 62).

Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Devison Cape: point of land, see Davison Point.

Dewey Anchorage: bay, 3 mi. wide, between Etolin and Ooslows I., 42 mi. NE of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°55'6" N, 132°25' W; (map 4).


Dewey Creek: stream, flows to Tributary Creek, S of Green Creek, about 10 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Dewey Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows W 5.5 mi. to Copper River, 6.2 mi. NE of mouth of Cleave Creek, 48 mi. E of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°13'15" N, 144°50'05" W; (map 68).

Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, after learning of the American naval victory in Manila Bay on May 1, led by Commodore George Dewey, 1837-1917, USN.

Dewey Creek: stream, flows NW 11 mi. to Liberty Creek, 18 mi. W of Alaska-Canada boundary,
Dewey Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to King Solomon Creek, 15 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°35' N, 141°19' W; (map 102).

Named by prospectors probably for Commodore George Dewey, 1837–1917, USN. See Dewey Creek. Name shown on a manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Dewey Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Nome River, 9 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°36' N, 165°18' W; (map 94). Vari.

Dorney Creek.

Local name published in 1900 on USCGS Chart 9380. Named in 1899 or 1900, possibly for Commodore George Dewey, 1837–1917, USN, who successfully commanded the United States forces in the Battle of Manila Bay on May 1, 1898.

Dewey Creek: stream, flows S 3 mi. to Eureka.

Dewey Rocks: rocks, extend 1,200 ft. in Cordova Bay, SW rocks of Barrier Is. group, Alex. Arch.; 54°45' N, 132°29' W; (map 1). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Clover, USN, for Ens. T. G. Dewey, USN, a member of his party.

Deweyville, point of land, S point of entrance to Fitzgibbon Cove, on E side of Behn Canal, Coast Mts.; 55°57'30" N, 131°11'15" W; (map 3).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USCGS.

Dexter: locality, along Seward Penin. RR., SW 6 mi. of King Mtn., 3 mi. of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°36' N, 165°20' W; (map 94).

Site of a mining camp and RR. station reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerding, USGS.

Dexter: village, see Golovin.

Dexter, Point: point of land, at N end of Reindeer Hills on S side of Norton Bay, Nulato Hills; 64°32' N, 161°23' W; (map 96).

Local name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Biaklesee.

Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to join All Gold Creek to form the Totsalatanka River, 20 mi. N of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 65°38'30" N, 148°23'30" W; (map 77).

Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 field sheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Cape (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Dexter Creek: stream, heads in Grouse Gulch, between Phoenix and Premier Creeks, 23 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°55' N, 165°17' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, vol. 2), USGS.

Dexter Creek: stream, flows SE to Canyon Creek, between Phoenix and Premier Creeks, 23 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°55' N, 164°46' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Dexter Creek: stream, flows N 2 mi. to Flat Creek, 39 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°12'30" N, 146°50'50" W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; published by USGS (in Prindle, 1908, pl. 4).

Dexter Creek: stream, flows NW 11 mi. to Clums Fork Birch Creek, 33 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°14'30" N, 145°16'45" W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by USGS (in Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Dexter Peak: hill, 720 ft., 1.2 mi. SW of King Mtn. and 5.5 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°55'5' N, 165°22' W; (map 94). Vari.

Lookout Peak.

Local name published in 1956 by USGS. Shown as "Lookout Peak" on the 1902 "Map of Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Dexter Ridge: ridge, trends NE-SW in vicinity of Mount Kachauik about 15 mi. NE of Golovin and 20 mi. NW of Elim, Seward Penin. High.; (map 93).

Local name published by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS. The ridge was not identified on subsequent maps. Probably named for John Dexter who operated a trading post at Golovin.

Dexter's Store: village, see Golovin.

Deyea River: stream, see Chilkoot River.

Dgak Bay: bay, see Ugak Bay.

Dgak Island: island, see Ugak Island.

Dhadeke Ridge: cliff, elev. 3,000 ft., on SE slope of Paddie Mtn., 3 mi. E of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°08' N, 145°40' W; (map 136).

Kutchin Indian name obtained at Arctic Village in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Dibalo Peak: mountain, 3,500 ft. on SE coast of Kenai Penin., 1 mi. SW of Beauty Bay and 38 mi. NE of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°31'45" N, 150°40'30" W; BGN 1911; (map 50). Vari.

Diolek Peak.

Named by U. S. Grant, USGS, in 1911 (Grant and Higgins, 1913, pl. 2).

Diolek Peak: mountain, see Diolebo, Mount.

Diamante, Punta de: point of land, see Diamante Point.

Diamante Islands: islands, see Diomede Islands.

Diamante Point: locality, site of mining camp, at junction of Moose Creek and Bearpaw River, 18 mi. E of Chilchukaben Lake, Tanana Low.; 63°53'15" N, 150°54'00" W; (map 88). Vari.

Diamond City.

This camp was established about 1905 at the head of small-boat navigation on the Bearpaw River. It had a post office in 1906 and again from 1929 to 1951 (Ricks, 1965, p. 16).

Diamond City: locality, see Diamond.

Diamond Creek: stream, flows NW to Pinnell River near its head in Innachuk River basin, about 11 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; (map 110).

Local name published on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins: corrected to June 1905 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Diamond Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows N 3 mi. to Kachemak Bay, 5.7 mi. WNW of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°40'20" N, 151°42'00" W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Diamond Creek: stream, flows 2.4 mi. W to McCarthy Creek, 8 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°31'40" N, 142°47'05" W; BGN 1964; (map 67).
Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

**Diamond Creek** stream, flows E 3 mi. to Beaver Creek, 5.6 mi. SW of Poornan and 47 mi. SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kukuskwim Mts.; 64°19' N, 153°43'07" W; BGN 1936; (map 98).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Diamond Creek: stream, flows S 1 mi. to Quartz Creek, 12 mi. SE of Long and 31 mi. SSE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kukuskwim Mts.; 64°19' N, 153°43'07" W; (map 98).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1913 by Eskin (1914, pl. 3), USGS. The stream’s identity is in doubt.

**Diamond Creek** stream, flows NW 97.9 mi. to Ugilak River, 6.7 mi. SW of Christmas Mtn., Nulato Hills; 64°32' N, 160°46' W; (map 96).

Local name reported about 1954 by U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

**Diamond Gulch** ravine, 1 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, SW of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°40'30" N, 151°35' W; (map 70).

**Diamond Lake** lake, 1.2 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.5 mi. NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°40'40" N, 151°35'50" W; (map 50).

**Diamond Creek** stream, flows NE 1.8 mi. to Minnebaha Creek which flows to Kiwalik Lagoon on Spaffarief Bay, 7.5 mi. SW of Candle and 35 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Sed-ward Peninsula; 65°55' N, 162°11' W; (map 110).

Prospectors’ name reported on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

**Diamond Fork** stream, flows NW 8 mi. to Seventymile River, 50 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°57' N, 142°48' W; (map 102).

**Diamond Ridge** ridge, 1,100 ft., 5 mi. long, 55°23'50" N, 156°30' W; (map 110).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

**Diamond Slough** stream, flows NE 3.5 mi. to Bering Lake, 12 mi. NE of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°15' N, 144°19' W; (map 64).

Local name used by prospectors; reported in 1905 by F. C. Martin, USGS.

**Diamond Mountain** mountain, 5,400 ft., 64 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°08' N, 142°39' W; (map 102).

Prospectors’ name shown on an 1899 field-sheet by W. J. Peters, USGS.

**Diamond Point** point of land, SW tip of San Juan Bautista I., in Bucareli Bay, Alex. Arch.; 55°24'30" N, 133°19'15" W; (map 4). Var. Punta de Diamante.

Translation of the name “Punta de Diamante” given in 1775-1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Marestes.

**Diamond Point** point of land, in Chignit Mts., on SW shore of Cook Inlet, between Iliamna and Cook Inlet Bays, Aleutian R.; 59°38'-45" N, 153°37'45" W; (map 51).

Name published in 1907 on USGS &CGS Chart 8665.

**Diamond Ridge** ridge, 1,100 ft., 1.5 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.5 mi. N of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°40' N, 151°35' W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950’s.

**Dianna Lake** lake, 1.7 mi. long, 18 mi. SE of Sitka, on central Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°53' N, 135°02' W; BGN 1936; (map 5).

Named in 1935 by USGS “for the first Russian warship to reach Sitka, in 1810.”

**Diana Mountain** mountain, 3,014 ft., on Revillagigedo I., 4.4 mi. N of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°24'35" N, 131°38'10" W; (map 3).

Named in 1886 by USGS.

**Diary** locality, a residential area on the S coast of Revillagigedo I., 3.5 mi. SE of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°18'25" N, 131°35'50" W; (map 3).

This is an extension of the settlement area southeast of Ketchikan along the highway.

**Di-bo-ti-chit-in-da** stream, see Jacksina Creek.

**Dick** Creek: stream, flows N 5 mi. to Seventy-mile River, 11 mi. to Yanert River, 5.8 mi. SW of Poorman and 47 mi. SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°22'15" N, 141°18'00" W; (map 102).

**Dale Creek** stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Dome Creek, 30 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°22'15" N, 141°18'00" W; (map 102).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16). USGS.

Shown as “Dale” on a 1896 manuscript map by E. F. Ball.

**Dickens Creek** stream, flows W 1.5 mi. to Nome River, 25 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°52' N, 165°16' W; (map 94).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

**Dickens Peak** mountain, see Dickens Peak.

**Dickerson Mountain** mountain, see Dickerson Mountain.

**Dickey** Mountain: peak, 9,545 ft., 1 mi E of Pittock Pass and 14 mi. SE of Denali Pass, in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska Ra.; 62°56'50" N, 150°43'15" W; BGN 1960; (map 81).

Named in 1914 by Dora Keen [Handy] for William A. Dickey, 1862–1943, who while prospecting in this area in 1896 was responsible for naming Mount McKinley.

**Dickey Lake** lake, 2.1 mi. long, in course of Middle Fork Gulkana River, 18 mi. W of Paxson Lake, Alaska Ra.; 62°56' N, 146°07' W; (map 83).

Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

**Dickie Creek** stream, see Texan Creek.

**Dickinson Cove** bay, see Thumb Cove.

**Dickinson Peak** mountain, 6,172 ft., 3 mi. W of Mount Middleton and Alaska—Canada boundary, 36 mi. NW of Hyder, Coast Mts.; 56°16' N, 130°42' W; BGN 1923; (map 7). Var. Dickens Peak.

Named in 1923 by USGS for Edmund Finlay Dickins, 1846–1923, USGS, who was an IBC surveyor in 1883 and 1889 and later commanded the Coast Survey steamer Gedney from 1889 to 1905.

**Dickman Bay** estuary, extends NW 5 mi. off West Arm Moira Sound, on S coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°00' N, 132°15' W; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

**Dick Point** point of land, see Gore Point.

**Dick Port** bay, 3 mi. wide, on S coast of Kenai Peninsula, 26 mi. SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°13' N, 151°03' W; (map 50). Var. Dick’s Harbour.

Name published by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, in 1788. This bay was originally called “Dick’s Harbour” by Capt. Fortidick (1789, map opposite p. 1), of the English vessel King George, who, in company with Capt. George Dixon, of the English vessel Queen Charlotte, explored the area in 1786 and 1787.

**Dick Arm** estuary, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends 2.5 mi. SW to N shore of Cross Sound, at Cape Spencer, 45 mi. NW of Koonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°12'45" N, 136°39'30" W; (map 10).

Named in 1901 by J. F. Pratt, USGS, and published in 1904 on Chart 8304.

**Dick’s Harbour** bay, see Dick Port.

**Dick Slough** stream, flows NE 14 mi. to Eschscholtz Bay, 45 mi. SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-
Dickson

Kobuk Low.; 66°14' N, 161°19' W; (map 114).

Local name reported by the US Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Dickson: locality, on E bank of Solomon River on Norton Sound, 0.6 mi. SE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°33' N, 164°25' W; (map 95).

This place was established about 1903 as the southern terminus and port of the Council City and Solomon River Railroad.

Dickson Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 mi. to Mason Creek, 8 mi. NE of Birchers, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°14'00" N, 153°23'40" W; (map 107).

Local name reported in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 5), USGS.

Dicks Point: point of land, on left bank of Yukon River at W end of Herman Slough, on NW end of Flora I., 3 mi. E of Birchers, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°08'39" N, 153°26'45" W; (map 107).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers," published by the US Department of the Interior.

Dick Vale Creek: stream, see Dick Dale Creek.

Dicky Creek: stream, flows SE 4.5 mi. to Yukon River S of Blueberry Ridge, 12 mi. ENE of Birchers, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°10' N, 153°09' W; (map 107).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers," published by the US Department of the Interior.

Dictator Creek: stream, flows S 5 mi. to Middle Fork Chandalar River, 14 mi. SE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°20'15" N, 148°09'30" W; (map 123).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Din-al-ee: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Din-az-ee: peak, see Foraker, Mount.

Dinetishna Hill: hill, 479 ft., on W bank of Nushagak River, 58 mi. SW of Kcnai, Aleutian Is.; 52°56'46" N, 154°25'15" W; (map 60).

Named in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, for Pvt. Gilbert Dillinger, a member of his party.

Dillingham: village, pop. 424, on S side of Snag Point at junction of Wood and Nushagak Rivers, 360 mi. SW of Anchorage, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°02'30" N, 158°27'30" W; (map 52).

Named in 1904 by William Paul Dillingham, 1843-1923, Governor of Vermont, 1888-90, and U.S. Senator, 1903-23. In 1903, Dillingham conducted an extensive tour with his Senate subcommittee through Alaska. This was the first comprehensive investigation of Alaska by a congressional committee, and Senators Dillingham and Nelson became for many years the Senate's authorities on Alaska.

Dillingham was located at what is now known as "Nelsonville," 3 miles to the SW. About 1944 the town "Dillingham" was transferred to this site. Dillingham is now the principal settlement and source of supply on Nushagak Bay. See Nelsonville.

Dillingham: locality, see Nelsonville.

Dillon Creek: stream, in Bendeleben Mts., flows E 3 mi. to Pargon River, 29 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°13' N, 163°44' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Dim Creek: stream, see Jim Creek.

Dink Creek: stream, flows SE 2 mi. to O'Brien Creek, 22 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°28'30" N, 141°15'10" W; (map 102).

Local name published in 1936 by USGS.


Locally named about 1910 for William A. Dikeman, who with John Beaton discovered gold on Otter Creek on Christmas day, 1908. A post office was maintained here from 1911 to 1915 (Ricks, 1965, p. 16).

Dike Mountain: peak, 6,600 ft., 0.8 mi NW of Mustang Peak and 26 mi. N of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°39'15" N, 134°25'15" W; BGN 1965; (map 11).

Named in 1964 by personnel of the Juneau Icefield Research Project; published in 1966 by USGS.

Dikna River: stream, see Dishna River.

Dikkeruk River: stream, heads near Shellbarger Pass in Kachatna Mts., flows W 30 mi. to South Fork Kuskokwim River, 2 mi. NE of Farewell Lake and 70 mi. SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Low.; 62°34'40" N, 153°53'40" W; (map 83).

Named in 1899 by A. H. Brooks, USGS, in 1913. The prevailing story is that the stream received its name because "of a dimes worth of gold was found in each panning."

Dike Landing: locality, on left bank of the Yukon River, 6 mi. S of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°07' N, 161°10' W; (map 109).

River supply landing for Haycock and the mining on Dine Creek, established about 1916.


Din-lee: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Din-ne: peak, see Foraker, Mount.

Din-ne: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Din-nee: peak, see Foraker, Mount.

Dinglestaid Glacier: glacier, in Kenai Mts. heads on ridge W of McCarty Glacier, extends SW 3.5 mi. to divide; one branch trends NW 9 mi. to its terminus at head of Sheep Creek and the other trends SW 5 mi. to East Arm Nuka Bay, 50 mi. NW of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°42' N, 150°25' W [center] BGN 1913; (map 50).

Named by A. H. Brooks, USGS, in 1913 "for Mate Dinglestaid, who in company with Mate [Ivan] Chernoff in 1834, as employees of the Russian American Fur Company, explored a portion of the west coast of Kenai Peninsula."

Dingishuna Hill: hill, 479 ft., on W bank of Alexander Creek, 28 mi. NW of Anchorage.
Disappointment Creek: *stream*, flows NW 0.5 mi. to California Creek which flows to Bonanza River, between Hansot and Stella Creeks, 9 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High; 64°40' N, 164°37' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Disappointment Creek: *stream*, flows N 25 mi. to Utkok River, W of Lookout Ridge, 95 mi. S of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69°15' N, 159°51' W; BGN 1925; (map 144).

Named by W. T. Foran, USGS, in 1929, for his disappointment "when it was discovered that the creek did not head in a pass through the De Long Mts." (in Chapman and Sable, 1900, p. 53).

Dische Escarpment: ridge, 1.2 mi. long, on Attu Is.; 0.8 mi. N of Tenmac Bay, Aleutian Is.; 52°50'45" N, 173°04'00" E; (map 13).

Named on a USGS map published in 1949.

Dischkat: locality, see Disckkat.

Dischna River: *stream*, see Dischna River.

Discontenent Pup: *stream*, flows W 1 mi. to Little Eldorado Creek, 16 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High; 65°03'50" N, 147°32'10" W; (map 105).

Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Discoverer Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, part of Penaosa Bay, on N coast of Afsognak I., N of Kodiak I.; 58°21' N, 152°24' W; (map 43).

Named by USCG&S in 1934 for one of its ships, the Discoverer.

Discoverer Island: island, 1 mi. long, in Discoverer Bay, part of Penaosa Bay, on N coast of Afsognak I., N of Kodiak I.; 58°20'00" N, 152°23'30" W; (map 43).

Named by USCG&S in 1934 for one of its ships, the Discoverer.

Discovery: *locality*, on N bank of Otter Creek, 2 mi. E of Flat and 62 mi. NE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°27'10" N, 157°56'00" W; (map 79).

Mining camp, now abandoned, reported in 1912 by H. M. Eakin, USGS; named after the Discovery claim located by W. A. Digeman and John Beaton on Christmas day, 1908. Population was about 50 in 1912, excluding miners.

Discovery: *locality*, along Seward Peninsula RR., about 3 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°32' N, 165°24' W; (map 94).

Site of a mining camp and RR. station. The Wild Goose RR. (later Seward Peninsula RR.) was built from Nome to Discovery in the summer of 1900 (Cole, C. O., 1953, p. 14).

Discovery: *village*, see Ester.

Discovery Bay: *bay*, see Snug Harbor.

Discovery Creek: *stream*, flows 4.3 mi. N to Chitina River W of Coffee Creek, 32 mi. SE
Discovery Creek: stream, heads on S slope of Mount Hamilton, flows NE and NW 65 mi. to Kuskokwim River, 15 mi. W of Aniak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°31'05" N, 160°02'40" W; (map 73). Local name reported by USGS in 1948.

Discovery Creek: stream, flows 3 mi. to Forty-mile River, 37 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°15'30" N, 141°06'20" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors; reported in 1912 by C. E. Eells, USGS.

Discovery Creek: stream, flows 3 mi. to Big Four Creek which flows to Casapalga River, 21 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°48' N, 164°05' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Discovery Creek: stream, flows N 6 mi. to Dome Creek, 24 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°53' N, 164°42' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published by USGS in 1898.

Discovery Creek: stream, heads on Niitlaktogol Mtn., flows NE and SE 17 mi. to Koyukuk River, 37 mi. NE of Hughes, Hughes High.; 66°25' N, 153°18' W; (map 116). Local name recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Discovery Creek: stream, heads 27 mi. NW of Birthday Pass, flows SE 30 mi. to Awuna River, 120 mi. SE of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69°11' N, 157°21' W; (map 143). Named by geologists in the 1950's and published in USGS in 1956.

Discovery Creek: stream, see Discovery Fork.

Discovery Creek: stream, see Flambeau River.

Discovery Fork: stream, flows N 3 mi. to join Teddys Fork to form American Creek, 10 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°41' N, 141°19' W; (map 102). Var. Discovery Creek.

Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Discovery Fork Anvil Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi., joins South Fork to form Anvil Creek, 4 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High. Prospectors' name published in 1900 by Schrader (1900, p. 16), USGS. Subsequent maps show a different drainage pattern at the head of Anvil Creek.

Discovery Gulch: ravine, trends E 2 mi. to Deadwood Creek, 34 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°28' N, 144°56' W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1909 by B. L. Johnson (in Brooks and others, 1910, fig. 5), USGS.

Discovery Point: point of land, on SE coast of Knight I., 14 mi. SE of Chugach, Chugach Mts.; 60°14'45" N, 147°42'00" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Local name reported in 1910 by USGS.

Discovery Pup: stream, heads on Gold Hill, in Numinset Mtn., extends NE 0.3 mi. to Gold Run Creek, Alaska Ra.; 62°07'24" N, 141°54'00" W; (map 84). Name used by prospectors and reported in 1914 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 219), USGS. The generic "Pup" is a local term for a small gulf.

Discovery Pup: stream, flows SW 1.4 mi. to South Fork Hess Creek, 7 mi. NE of Longwood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°38'30" N, 148°22'30" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Discovery Rock: rocks, see Discovery Rocks.


Translation of the name "Otkryt Kamen," published by L. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN.

Discovery: bay, 3 mi. across, extends SW 10 mi. from mouth of Russell Fjord to Point Latouche, at head of Yakutat Bay, St. Elias Mts.; 59°55' N, 139°40' W; (map 46). Var. Bahia de las Bacias, Digges Sound, Puerto del Desengaño.

"Puerto del Desengaño," meaning "bay of disenchantment," in Spanish, by Capt. Alejandro Malaspina in 1792 (Galiano, 1802, Atlas, map 3). The name refers to the frustration of his hopes of finding a passage to Asia—or across from Kaltag by winter trail naturally made this place a stopping point, as it afforded the questionable comforts of established habitations, dried salmon for dog food in winter, and the services of Indians as guides. The "Innoko" post office was maintained here from 1907 to 1915. The place is now abandoned.

Dishkaket: locality, see Dishkakat.

Dishha River: stream, see Dishna River.

Dishkakat: locality, see Dishkakat.

Dishna River: stream, heads in Kuskokwim Mts. at 62°32' N, 157°31' W, flows N 60 mi. to Innoko River, 40 mi. NW of Ophir and 68 mi. NW of McGrath, Innoko Low.; 63°36'15" N, 157°17'00" W; (map 90). Var. Deetna River, Dishna River, Dikna River, Dishaka River, Ditchakat River, Ditta River.

Ingalik Indian name recorded as "Detsna," or "Detch River," in 1907 by A. H. Brooks, USGS. In 1908 the name was spelled "Dishna," and "Dishna" by A. G. Maddren, USGS, and "Dicha" on a post-route map, probably a corruption of "Dikna" by the prospectors.

Dishno Pond: lake, 1,300 ft. long, N of Ship Creek, 8.2 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°14'08" N, 149°38'50" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Dik Island: island, extends N-S 2 mi., between Foul Pass and Lower Passage, in Prince William Sound, 42 mi. SE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°30' N, 147°39' W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Descriptive name given in 1908 by USGS.

Distant Point: peak, see Hunter, Mount.

Distant Point: peak, see Huntington, Mount.

Distant Island: island, see Otkhoo Island.

Distant Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Hood Bay, on W coast of Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°54'24" N, 134°53'40" W; (map 9). Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published on Chart 225.

Distant Point: point of land, see Dalnoi Point.

Distick, Mount: mountain, 5,801 ft., 5 mi. SW of Mote Harbor, on E central Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°55'35" N, 134°08'00" W; BGN 1948; (map 9). Var. Mount Distick, Shadistic Mountain, Shadistik.

Tlingit Indian name associated with the mountain reported in 1926 by H. J. Coolidge. "Mount Distick is a mountain that the Indians say was the place where a squaw and her son took refuge at the time of the great floods. Only by going to the top of the mountain were they able to survive the water which drowned all other people and flooded the earth."


Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Distin Lake: lake, 2.5 mi. long, 11 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°54'38" N, 134°23' W; (map 9). Named for William L. Distin who was appointed Surveyor General for Alaska in 1897 and who served until 1913.

Distin Peak: mountain, 6,508 ft., 9.6 mi. NW of Junc. of Happy and Skwentna Rivers, 80 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°05'25" N, 152°32'20" W; (map 81).
Divide Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, flows W 5 mi. to Canyon Creek, 0.1 mi. S of mouth of Pass Creek and 65 mi. ENE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°22'25" N, 144°22'15" W; (map 68).

Local name reported in 1912 by USGS.

Divide Creek: stream, flows 9 mi. SE to White River, 2.5 mi. W of Pangpong Mtn. and 55 mi. NE of McCarthy, Alaska Ra.; 61°44'30" N, 141°26'30" W; (map 67).

Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Divide Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows E 2.4 mi. to join Canyon Creek to form Long Creek, 27 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°55'25" N, 150°44'55" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Divide Creek: stream, flows S 6 mi. to South Fork Goodpaster River, 50 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°13'30" N, 144°11'55" W; (map 101).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS and applied to a stream now known as "Ser- pentine Creek"; reappplied by USGS in 1959 to above location.

Divide Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Nome River, 23 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°50'20" N, 165°15'45" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Divide Creek: stream, flows SW 5.6 mi. to Cottonwood Creek which flows to Goodhope River, 16 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°48' N, 165°32'2 W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Var. David Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Divide Creek: stream, see Center Creek.

Divide Head: point of land, between Dora Bay and South Arm of Koolwood Mtn., on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°14' N, 132°16' W; (map 4).

Named by local fishermen and reported in 1906 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Divide Island: island, 1 mi. long, in Shakan Bay between Prince of Wales and Kosciusko Is., Alex. Arch.; 56°50'30" N, 133°31'00" W; (map 6).

Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, because it divides the bay into two parts.

Divide Island: island, see Delena Island.

Divide Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, 8 mi. N of Pavlof Volcano, near the SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.; 55°32'00" N, 161°54'30" W; (map 28).

Reported in 1929 by USGS.

Divide Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, between Portage Lake and Passage Canal, 2.5 mi. SE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°46'00" N, 148°45'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

but now only applies to a short tributary of Center Creek.

Division Point: point of land, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, mile 12.0 on The Alaska RR., 10 mi. NE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°58'12" N, 149°21'00" W; (map 63). Var. Summit Station.

Former station on The Alaska RR., now shown as a site of two or three buildings. The name was listed in the 1922 Railroad Index.

Division Point: point of land, between Bobs and Divide Bays, on NW coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 55°11' N, 133°14' W; (map 4).

Named in 1927 by Capt. R. S. Patton, USCSGS, "because of its proximity to Divide Islands and Divide Bay."
Dixie Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Inde-
Dix Gulch: stream, »ee Lurvcy Creek.
Dix Gulch: ravint, tributary to Gold Creek at
Dixie Pass: pass, at head of Rock Creek, 7 ini.
Dixon, Mount: mountain, 1,505 ft., 6 mi. W of
Dixon Entrance: water passage, between Queen
Dixon Creek: stream, flows SE 2.3 mi. to
Dixie Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 mi. to Inde-
Dixie Pass: pass, at head of Rock Creek, 7 ini.

Dixie Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Inde-
Dix Gulch: stream, »ee Lurvcy Creek.
Dix Gulch: ravint, tributary to Gold Creek at
Dixie Pass: pass, at head of Rock Creek, 7 ini.
Dixon, Mount: mountain, 1,505 ft., 6 mi. W of
Dixon Entrance: water passage, between Queen
Dixon Creek: stream, flows SE 2.3 mi. to
Dixie Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 mi. to Inde-
Dixie Pass: pass, at head of Rock Creek, 7 ini.

English vessel Queen Charlotte, who with
Cpt. Nathaniel Portlock, commander of the
English vessel King George, did extensive explo-
tions along the south coast of Alaska in 1786 and
1787.

Dixon Harbor: bay, 2 mi. across, E of Apollo
Penin., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 55
mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°20'15" N,
136°52'00" W; (map 10).

Name published by USCGS in 1889 probably for
Capt. George Dixon, who had accompanied
Capt. Cook, RN, on his last voyage in 1778 and
who, with Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, explored this
area in 1787.

Dixon River: stream, in Glacier Bay National
Monument, heads in branch of Brady Glacier,
flows 9 mi. S to Dixon Harbor, on Gulf of
Alaska, St. Elias Mts.; 58°22'05" N, 136°50'35" W;
BGN 1962; (map 10). Var. Dixon Creek.

Local name reported by NPS in 1961.

Dixon's Straits: water passage, see Dixon
Entrance.

Dix Point: point of land, N point of entrance
to American Bay, on E coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.
Var. Graham Point; (map 11).

Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USCGS, for Lt. F. Dix Bolles, USN. This point was
called "Graham" in 1880 by Sheldon Jackson.

Doe Creek: stream, flows S 2.6 mi. to Sweep-
stakes Creek, 8 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward
Penin. High.; 65°19'0" N, 161°12'2" W; (map 109).

Local name reported in 1917 by F. H. Moffit,
USGS.

Doe Creek: stream, flows S 2.6 mi. to Sweep-
stakes Creek, 8 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward
Penin. High.; 65°19'0" N, 161°12'2" W; (map 109).

Local name reported in 1917 by F. H. Moffit,
USGS.

Doe Creek: stream, flows S 2.6 mi. to Sweep-
stakes Creek, 8 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward
Penin. High.; 65°19'0" N, 161°12'2" W; (map 109).

Local name reported in 1917 by F. H. Moffit,
USGS.
Dogoctloostkat River: stream, see Dagitli River.

Doggetlooscat River: stream, see Dagitli River.

Doghouse Cabin: locality, on right bank of Black Doggielikakat: stream, see Dagitli River.

Doghouse cabin: locality, on right bank of Black Doggielikakat: stream, see Dagitli River.

Dogfish Village: settlement, on N bank of Yukon Dogfish: bay, see Koyuktolik Bay

Dogfish: bay, see Koyuktolik Bay

Dog Creek: stream, see Long Creek.

Dog Creek: stream, flows SW 2.1 mi. to Sweepstakes Creek, 9 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°19' N, 161°14' W; (map 109).

Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Dog Creek: stream, see Colorado Creek.

Dog, Cabin: locality, 3.360 ft., between East and Northeast Arms Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak I., 57°44'40" N, 153°25'00" W; (map 34).

Descriptive name published in 1911 by US&GCS.

Dogfish: bay, see Koyuktolik Bay.

Doggish Island: island, 0.3 mi. long, at E end of Naya Bay, on W coast of Revillagigedo I., 18 mi. N of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°35'45" N, 131°37'45" W; (map 3).

Named for Dogfish Village, located at its foot. Shown on a 1922 manuscript river chart.

Dogfish Village: settlement, on N bank of Yukon River 11.5 mi. NE of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 61°56' N, 161°62' W; (map 73).

Named for Dogfish Village, located at its foot. Shown on a 1922 manuscript river chart.

Dogfish Village: settlement, on N bank of Yukon River 11.5 mi. NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°54'15" N, 161°04'30" W; (map 73).

Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fasset, USBSF.

Dogfish Island: mountain, 1,783 ft., in Illivit Mts. E of Baldhead Mtn., on N bank of Yukon River 13 mi. NE of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 61°56' N, 161°62' W; (map 73).

Named for Dogfish Village, located at its foot. Shown on a 1922 manuscript river chart.

Dogfish Village: settlement, on N bank of Yukon River 11.5 mi. NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°54'15" N, 161°04'30" W; (map 73).

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Named for Dogfish Village, located at its foot. Shown on a 1922 manuscript river chart.

Dogfish Village: settlement, on N bank of Yukon River 11.5 mi. NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°54'15" N, 161°04'30" W; (map 73).

Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fasset, USBSF.

Dogfish Island: mountain, 1,783 ft., in Illivit Mts. E of Baldhead Mtn., on N bank of Yukon River 13 mi. NE of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 61°56' N, 161°62' W; (map 73).

Named for Dogfish Village, located at its foot. Shown on a 1922 manuscript river chart.

Dogfish Village: settlement, on N bank of Yukon River 11.5 mi. NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°54'15" N, 161°04'30" W; (map 73).

Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fasset, USBSF.

Dog Fish Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Iliamna, Bristol Bay Low.; 62°23' N, 146°30' W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Dogteam Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula. W of Upper Jean Lake, 36 mi. E of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°31'50" N, 150°13'55" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Dogtooth Bend: bend, in Yukon River, at mouth of Reindeer River, 19 mi. W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°54' N, 162°40' W; (map 74).

Riverboat pilott's name shown on a field sheet by J. R. Sargent, USGS, in 1916.

Dog Village: settlement, see Dogfish Village.

Dogboy Creek: stream, flows SE 12 mi. to Michigan Creek 5 mi. NW of its junct. with George River, 22 mi. SE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°16' N, 157°26' W; (map 79).

Local name obtained in 1945 by USGS topographers.

Dek Point: point of land, on N bank of Chilkat River, 3 mi. NW of McClellan Flat and 17 mi. SW of Skagway, Coast Mts.; BGN 1922; 59°15'55" N, 135°36'15" W; (map 45).

This is a contracted form of the Tlingit Indian name "dokhaku," formed by the words "dok," meaning "cottonwood," and "haku," meaning "point of land." The Indian name is also sometimes given as "dog kaku." The shortened form of the name was given by US&GCS in 1922.

Doleika: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Doleika, Mount: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Doleyska: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Dolgan Island: island, see Long Island.

Dolgoi Cape: point of land, on S coast of Dolgoi I., in Pavlov Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°03'00" N, 161°03'00" W; (map 28).

Russian word meaning "long" given by W. H. Dall, US&GCS, in 1880.

Dolgoi Harbor: bay, 5 mi. long, nearly separates E and W parts of Dolgoi I., in Pavlov Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°07'00" N, 161°47'W; (map 28).
Dolgoi Island: island, 1.6 mi. long, at mouth of Port Baran on SW coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 54°49'15" N, 132°58'30" W; (map 1). Var. Long Island, Ostrov Dolgoi.


Dolgoi Island: island, 10 mi. long, one of Pavlov Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°07' N, 161°44' W; (map 28). Var. Ananeakie, Long Island.

Shown by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, as “O[strov] Dolgoi,” meaning “long island” and reported by Capt. F. F. Lutke, IRN, 1836, as “Lile Dolgoi.” The Aleut name was “Ananeakie,” according to Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 252).

Dolgoi Island: island, see Long Island.

Dolgoi Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on Long Island, 4.8 mi. SE of Kodiak, NE of Kodiak I., 57°45'50" N, 152°16'40" W; (map 34). Var. Lower Lake, Nizhi Lake, Ozero Dolgoe, Ozero Nizhiye.

Translation of descriptive name “O[strov] Dolgoe,” meaning “long lake,” published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16) IRN. The name was later shortened to “Dolgoi.” In 1906 it had a population of 50. The Dolgoi post office was established in 1900 and was discontinued in 1926 (Ricks, 1965, p. 17).

Dolgoi Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, on Kenai Pen. of Drake Lake, 18 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°45'00" N, 150°47'30" W; (map 62).

Named about 1965 by officers of Kenai National Moose Range, for the Dolly Varden (Salvelinus parieti), sometimes called “salmon trout.”

Dolomi: locality, site of mining village, at head of Dolomi Bay, 0.8 mi. N of Port Johnson, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°08'00" N, 132°03'05" W; (map 4).

Former mining camp established in the late 1890’s and named “Dolomite” because of the predominance of dolomite rock in the area. The name was later shortened to “Dolomi.” In 1906 it had a population of 50. The Dolomi post office was established in 1900 and was discontinued in 1926 (Ricks, 1965, p. 17).

Dolomi Bay: estuary, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°08'00" N, 132°03'00" W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1915 by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1916, fig. 5). USGS.

Dolores, Puerto de los Dolores, Zaliv de los Dolores.

Name given by Francisco Antonio Maurelle as “Puerto de los Dolores,” i.e. “port of the sorrows,” on “June 4 or 5, 1779, as he was on his way from Afognak to the mouth of Ushk Bay, on Chichagof I., 22 mi. SSW of Afognak L, extends S 0.8 mi. to Port Johnson, on SE coast of Alexander Archipelago.” (Wagner, 1937, p. 448).

Dolores, Port of Dolores, 1.4 mi. long, on NW coast of Susmea I., Alex. Arch.; 55°20' N, 133°25' W; (map 4). Var. Proliv Dolores, Puerto de los Dolores, Zaliv de los Dolores.

Name given by Francisco Antonio Maurelle as “Port of the Dolores,” i.e. “port of the sorrows,” on “June 4 or 5, 1779, as he was on his way from Afognak to the mouth of Ushk Bay, on Chichagof I., 22 mi. SSW of Afognak L, extends S 0.8 mi. to Port Johnson, on SE coast of Alexander Archipelago.” (Wagner, 1937, p. 448).

Dolores, Puerto de: water passage, “perhaps the entrance to Kaigani Strait” * * * named by [Don Jacinto] Caamaño in 1792” (Wagner, 1937, p. 448).

Dolores, Puerto de los: bay, see Dolores, Port.

Dolores, Puerto de los: bay, see Dolores, Port.


Called “Mysy Melkovadiy,” meaning “shallow water cape,” in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN. The name “Dolphin Point” was given in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albattros.

Dolphin Point: point of land, SE tip of Whale I., N of Kodiak I.; 57°59'30" N, 153°09'00" W; (map 43).

Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albattros.

Dolphin Point: point of land, see Delphi Point.

Dolphin Point: point of land, see Delphi Point.

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Dolphin Point: point of land, see Delphi Point.
Dome Creek: stream, flows SE 0.5 mi. to Big Skookum Creek 0.5 mi. N of its junc. with Mills Creek, 45 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°21'30" N, 151°30'40" W; (map 81). Prospects' name reported in 1911 by Capps (1913, fig. 7), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows SW 9 mi. to Innoko River, 1.4 mi. SE of Ophir and 30 mi. NW of McGrath, Kikulb-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°08' N, 156°28' W; (map 90). Prospects' name reported in 1912 by A. G. Maddiren and H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows W 3.3 mi. to Tolstoi Creek, 19 mi. NW of Ophir and 50 mi. NW of McGrath, Kikulb-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°13' N, 157°06' W; (map 90). Prospects' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows NW 15 mi. to O'Brien Creek, 32 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°21' N, 141°23' W; (map 102). Prospects' name originated in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Dome Creek: locality, on N bank of Dome Creek, at mouth of Georgie Creek, 29 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°23’’30” N, 141°15’’10” W; (map 102). Mining camp, now abandoned, reported in 1903 by Prindle (1905, p. 10), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows N 4.6 mi. to Beaver Creek, 10 mi. SE of Ruby, Kikulb-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°35’’12” N, 155°10’’10” W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Prospects' name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddiren (in Brooks and others, 1909, p. 230), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Teddys Forks, 12 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°39’’ N, 141°26’’ W; (map 102). Prospects' name originated in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, heads at junc. of Telegram and Eldorado Creeks, flows NW 2.3 mi. to join Canyon Creek to form Iron Creek, 25 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penn.; 64°54’’ N, 164°43’’ W; (map 95). Prospects' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Dome Creek: stream, flows S 4.4 mi. to Tisku River, 39 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penn. High.; 64°55’’ N, 166°18’’ W; (map 94). Prospects' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows NW 7 mi. to Chatakinca River, 16 mi. N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°04’’30” N, 147°45’’00” W; (map 105). Local name derived from Pedro Dome located at head of stream. The name was reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to Washington Creek, 14 mi. S of that stream's junc. with Yukon River and 40 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°07’’30” N, 142°17’’36” W; (map 103). Prospects' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Dome Creek: stream, heads on Serpentine Ridge and flows S 1.5 mi. to Quartz Creek, 4.5 mi. S of Roughtop Mtn. and 36 mi. E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°07’’35” N, 150°52’’00” W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Hudson Creek, N of Gold Mtn., about 8 mi. NNW of Birtches, Kikulb-Kuskokwim High.; 65°15’’ N, 153°40’’ W; (map 107). Local name reported by Maddiren (1910, pl. 5), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 mi. to Coffee Creek, in Kougikar River basin, 49 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penn. High.; 65°19’’30” N, 143°20’’00” W; (map 110). Prospects' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur G. Barnard, USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Woodchopper Creek, 2 mi. S of that stream's junc. with Yukon River and 40 mi. SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°19’’30” N, 143°20’’00” W; (map 103). Local name reported in 1938 by Mertie (1942, p. 248), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, in Kokrines Hills, flows NW 7 mi. to Meloniza River, 30 mi. NNW of Birtches, Kikulb-Kuskokwim High.; 65°30’’50” N, 154°03’’59” W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Dome Creek: stream, flows N 1.3 mi. to Porcupine Creek, 2 mi. NW of Porcupine Dome and 48 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°32’’25” N, 145°34’’00” W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1936 by Mertie (1938a, p. 225), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows NW 9 mi. to American River, 29 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penn. High.; 65°54’’ N, 163°42’’ W; (map 111). Prospects' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows NE 13 mi. to Kivalik River, 39 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Penn. High.; 65°41’’ N, 161°52’’ W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D.C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows NE 1.2 mi. to Jim Creek, in Kougikar River basin, 7 mi. SE of Midnight Mtn. and 40 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penn. High.; 65°41’’ N, 164°33’’ W; (map 110). Prospects' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows SE to Agiakuk River, about 15 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penn. High.; (map 111). Prospects' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Dome Islets: islands, extend 0.3 mi. across, N Maurelle Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°41’’30” N, 133°37’’45” W; (map 4).

Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.
Dominion Creek: *stream*, flows SE 10 mi. to Salmon River, 80 mi. NE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°58'N, 159°24'W; (map 59).

Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

**Dominion Creek**: *stream*, heads on Caribou Mtn., flows NE 25 mi. to Felger Creek, 25 mi. SE of Ophir and 40 mi. NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°28'10" N, 156°14'30" W; BGN 1936; (map 90).

Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by USGS.

**Dominion Creek**: *stream*, flows SW 6.2 mi. to Donahoe Lake: take, 0.5 mi. long, drains W to Dominion Creek: *stream*, flows SE 10 mi. to Breve Lagoon, 17 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula; 65°23'N, 166°55'W; (map 111).

**Donahoe River**: *stream*, flows 7 mi. NE of Katalia, Chugach Mts.; 60°14'N, 144°20'W; (map 102).

**Donnellys Dome**: *mountain*, 3,910 ft., W of Donnellys Roadhouse, see Donnelly. Named in 1963 by USGS for Don Miller, geologist with USGS.

**Don Miller**: *mountain*, 2,000 ft., east 9 mi. S from Berling Lake to Controller Bay, 6 mi. NE of Katalia, Chugach Mtns.; 63°53'N, 145°53'W; (map 67).


**Donoho Peak**: *peak*, 6,696 ft., between Root and Kennicott Glaciers, 8 mi. N of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°33'30" N, 142°58'00" W; (map 67).

Name reported by USGS in 1931 (Moffit, 1938, pl. 1).

**Donovan Creek**: *stream*, heads on Mount Husit, flows SW 5.7 mi. to Tolstoi Creek, 19 mi. NW of Ophir and 50 mi. NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°11'15" N, 157°06'20" W; (map 90).

Prospectors' name reported in 1921 by USGS.

**Don River**: *stream*, flows SW 19 mi. to Breve Lagoon, 17 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula; 65°23'N, 166°55'W; (map 111).

**Donkey Creek**: *stream*, flows E 3.7 mi. to Chickachug, 30 mi. NW of Cape Mendenhall, on SW coast of Nunivak I.; 60°03'50" N, 167°15'45" W; (map 57).

**Ducksuk Lagoon**: *lagoon*, see Deep Creek. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USGS.

**Ducksuk River**: *stream*, flows SW 7 mi. to Ducksuk Lagoon, 2 mi. W of Ingriruk Hill and 44 mi. NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak I.; 60°05'N, 167°16'W; (map 57). Var. Duxuk River, Tuxuk River.

**Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USGS.**

**Douth Mountain**: *mountain*, 2,159 ft., NW of Chicagof, on W coast of Chicagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°40'30" N, 136°06'30" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Var. Douth Mountain.

Tlingit Indian name given by USCSAGS in 1907 and published in 1909 on Chart 2820. The word "dooth" [dulth], according to Andrew Braid, "means everything good and plentiful, referring to the abundance of game, fish, berries, and other resources in this whole region."

**Doone Creek**: *stream*, flows E 3.7 mi. to Chickachug, 30 mi. NW of Cape Mendenhall, on SW coast of Nunivak I.; 60°03'50" N, 167°15'45" W; (map 57).

**Doooe Creek**: *stream*, see Donnelly Creek. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USGS.

**Doodsook River**: *stream*, flows SW 7 mi. to Doone Peak, 2 mi. W of Ingriruk Hill and 44 mi. NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak I.; 60°05'N, 167°16'W; (map 57). Var. Duxuk River, Tuxuk River.

**Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USGS.**

**Douth Mountain**: *mountain*, 2,159 ft., NW of Chicagof, on W coast of Chicagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°40'30" N, 136°06'30" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Var. Douth Mountain.

Tlingit Indian name given by USCSAGS in 1907 and published in 1909 on Chart 2820. The word "dooth" [dulth], according to Andrew Braid, "means everything good and plentiful, referring to the abundance of game, fish, berries, and other resources in this whole region."

**Doone Creek**: *stream*, flows E 3.7 mi. to Chickachug, 30 mi. NW of Cape Mendenhall, on SW coast of Nunivak I.; 60°03'50" N, 167°15'45" W; (map 57).
Dora Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, 3 mi. S of Dora Harbor, 1 mi. across, on Ikatan Dora Creek. Named in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition, for the steamer Dora, "long engaged in trade in southwestern Alaska." 

Dora Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, 3 mi. S of Sanak Is., one of Sanak Is., Aleutian Ra.; 54°49'40" N, 162°37'40" W; (map 25). Local name derived from Dora Harbor and reported in 1926 by USCG.

Dora Peak: mountain, 1,798 ft., 13 mi. SE of False Pass, Ikatun Penin., on Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°42'45" N, 163°11'30" W; (map 25). Name published by USCG as "Lords Harbor" by USCG in 1900.

Doroahin Bay: cove, 0.4 mi. across, on E shore of Skilak Lake, on Kenai Penin., 40 mi. ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°25'30" N, 150°08'00" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1899 by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition for Capt. Peter Doran of their steamer SS George W. Elder.

Dorothy Creek: stream, flows S 1.3 mi. to diversion ditch parallel to Pioneer Creek, 1 mi. NE of Eureka and 22 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°11'10" N, 150°11'30" W; (map 106). Local Russian name reported by Atwood (1911, pl. 2), USGS.

Dorothy Island: island, 2 mi. across, on W shore of Steepvok Bay, Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 55°38'N, 160°22' W; (map 28). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1925 by USCG.

Dorothy Creek: stream, flows WSW 5 mi., through Lake Dorothy and Liewy and Bart Lakes, to Taku Inlet, 16 mi. ESE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°14'15" N, 37°03'20" W; (map 11).
Dorothy Creek: stream, flows NE 2.3 mi. to Nome River, 23 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula: 64°49'N, 165°14'W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Dorothy Creek: stream, flows SW 19 mi. to Lake Creek, 11 mi. NNW of Rabbit Mtn. and 38 mi. NW of Colleen Mtn., Brooks Ra.: 67°37'N, 142°24'W; (map 121).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Dorothy Island: island, see Dora Island.

Dorothy Narrows: water passage, 1.2 mi. S of Goddard, between Elovoo I. and W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°49'00"N, 152°22'-30"W; (map 5).

Local name used by fishermen; published in 1925 by USCG.

Dorothy Narrows: water passage, see Windy Passage.

Dorothy Slough: stream, 1 mi. long, on left bank of Koyukuk River, 6 mi. SW of Allakaket, Koksins-Hodzana High.; 66°30'N, 152°47'W; (map 117).

Named in 1899 for the riverboat Dorothy which wintered there in 1898-99.

Dorozhnoi Island: island, see Road Island.

Dorozhnoi Island: island, see Road Island.

Dorsey Creek: stream, see Dewey Creek.

Doucenaughter Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on E bank of Alatna River, 3.5 mi. N of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66°37'N, 152°36'W; (map 117).

Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Dot Hill: hill, see Ridge Hill.

Dot Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, between E Capitan and Cap Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°54'20"N, 133°19'50"W; (map 4).

Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USCGS, for the "Name of signal Dot."

Dot Island: island, 300 ft. across, in Afognak Bay, 3.3 mi. N of Afognak, on S coast of Afognak I.; 58°30'20"N, 152°45'25"W; (map 43).

Named in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, "The island is located within the entrance to a lobe of the glacier."

Dot Lake: village, pop. 56, on Alaska Highway at Dot Lake, 40 mi. NW of Tok, Tanana Low.; 63°39'45"N, 194°04'00"W; (map 86).

Commercial and Indian settlement established about 1954 on the highway at an emergency landing field.

Dot Lake: lake, 1,500 ft. long, E of Alaska Highway, at Dot Lake Village, 40 mi. NW of Tok, Tanana Low.; 63°39'45"N, 144°04'00"W; (map 86).

Name published on relatively recent maps.

Dotel: locality, on the Koyukuk River; (map 108). Var. Dotelukskin.

Koyukan Indian camp or small settlement listed by Hodge (1907, p. 399), who lists a population of 12 in 1885.

Dottelukskin: locality, see Dotel.

Dotsons Landing: locality, on W shore of Favorite Channel, on Amalga Harbor, 0.7 mi. N of Pearl Harbor and 19 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°29'30"N, 134°47'05"W; (map 11). Var. Eagle River Landing.

Named for John Dotsen, 1862-1937, and his wife, 1866-1933. They came to Juneau in 1912 and lived near this landing for many years (DeArmond, 1957, p. 14). Called Eagle River Landing prior to about 1940.

Doby Cove: cove, 1 mi. across, on NE coast of Glass Peninsula, 3 mi. S of False Arden and 16 mi. SE of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°07'N, 134°10'W; BGN 1930; (map 11). Var. Doty Cove.

Locally named for Charles Doty, who was born in Massachusetts and served in the U.S. Navy during the Civil War. He came to Alaska in 1886 and about 1900 claimed a homestead at Doby Cove. He died at Douglas in 1914 (DeArmond, 1966). The name was reported by USFS in 1929.

Doby Cove: cove, see Doby Cove.

Double Bay: estuary, on N coast of Hinchinbrook I., at mouths of Bear and Double Creeks, 25 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.: 60°28'N, 146°28'W; (map 64).

So named locally because a short peninsula extends into a large bay, partially dividing it into two smaller bays. Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Double Cove: cove, 0.2 mi. across, 5 mi. S of Chichagof, on Takeena Peninsula, W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°35'30"N, 136°03'30"W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Var. Portage Cove.

Descriptive name given in 1908 by USCGS because the cove is divided into two parts by islands.

Double Creek: stream, on Hinchinbrook I., flows NE 3.5 mi. to Double Bay, 25 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.: 60°28'N, 146°27'W; (map 64).

Name published in 1950 by USGS; derived from Double Bay to which the stream flows.

Double Glacier: glacier, trends N 2 mi. to its 1958 terminus S of Johnson Glacier terminus, 12 mi. W of Slop Mtn., 68 mi. SW of Kenai, Aleutian Is.: 60°06'N, 152°25'W; (map 62).

Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Double Glacier: glacier, trends E 11 mi. to head of its Big River Lobe, 47 mi. NW of Kenai, Aleutian Ra.; 60°42'N, 152°38'W; (map 62).

Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Double Island: islands, extend 1,600 ft., in Cordova Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., 13 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 54°52'45"N, 132°24'00"W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Double Island: islands, extend 0.5 mi. in Clarence Strait, on SW coast of Etolin I., Alex. Arch.: 55°36'45"N, 132°27'00"W; (map 4).

Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN. "The island is double at high water."

Double Islands: islands, extend 0.5 mi. in Cat Passage, 27 mi. SE of Duke I., Alex. Arch.; 55°00'10"N, 131°18'15"W; (map 3).

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; so called because they consist of two islands.

Double Lake: lake, see Lodge Lake.

Double Mountain: mountain, 5,899 ft., 9 mi. NW of Fang Mtn., 24 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°36'15"N, 145°28'10"W; (map 87).

Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Griffin, USGS.

Double Peak: peak, 6,818 ft., N of Double Glacier, 47 mi. NW of Kenai, Aleutian Ra.: 60°43'45"N, 152°35'30"W; (map 62).

Local name published in 1912 by USCGS; derived from the glacier.

Double Point: point of land, on SW coast of Little Sitkin I., Kat I., Aleutian Is.; 51°55'45"N, 178°27'43"E; (map 15).

Name reported by Snyder (1959, p. 177-179), USGS.

Double Point Mountain: mountain, 1,700 ft., N of Koyukuk River, extends W 10 mi. from Henshaw Creek, 7.5 mi. NE of Allakaket, Hogatza High.; 66°40'N, 152°25'W; (map 117).

Descriptive name given in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, map 4), USA.

Doublet Creek: stream, flows 5.4 mi. NW to Nizina River, 4 mi. E of Nizina Mtn. and 19 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°35'45"N, 142°27'43"W; (map 67).

Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Doublet Slough: stream, about 6 mi. long, on left bank of Yukon River, encloses southeastern half of Ninemile I., 4 mi. SW of Nualto Koyukuk Low.; 64°37'00"N, 158°16'30"W; (map 97).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Dougarty Point: point of land, on N shore of Bertha Bay, 13 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°48'30"N, 136°21'20"W; (map 9).

Name published in 1928 by USCGS on Chart 8258.

Dougherty Creek: stream, flows NE 13 mi. to Gerstle River, 29 mi. SE of Delta Junction.
Douglas City: town, see Douglas.


Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Douglas: town, pop. 1,042, on NE coast of Douglas I., on Gastineau Channel, 1.8 mi. SW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°16'40" N, 134°23'35" W; (map 11). Var. Douglas City, Douglas Village, Edwardsville.

Named about 1886 for the island on which it is located. The early name was "Edwardsville," perhaps for H. H. Edwards, an early miner and resident. The town was established in 1881 as the result of mining activity in the area. It became an incorporated city in 1902. Since then it has suffered several serious fires which have destroyed much of the original town (DeArmond, 1957, pp. 14-15).


Name given by Capt. Cook (1785, p. 385), RN, on May 25, 1778, who wrote "This promontory I named Cape Douglas in honor of my very good friend, Dr. [John] Douglas, canon as Kukuak, Koukhat, and Kuchat * * *." Baker (1906, p. 224) reported "The native name is given which have destroyed much of the original area- It became an incorporated city in 1902. Since then it has suffered several serious fires which have destroyed much of the original town (DeArmond, 1957, pp. 14-15).

Douglas: Cape: point of land, on Bering Sea, 51 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 65°00' N, 166°42' W; (map 94). Var. Mys Duglas, Ongnack.

Named in 1826 by Capt. Beechey (1831, map facing p. 328), RN.

Douglas: Mount: mountain, 2,074 ft., 11 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Ale. Arch.; 57°47'45" N, 156°16'00" W; (map 9). Var. Davison Peak.

Name published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dcpt Chart 1425.

Douglas: Mount: peak, 7,000 ft., on NE coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 32 mi. S of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 58°51'35" N, 153°32'00" W; (map 43).

Name derived from Cape Douglas and published by G. C. Martin, USGS, in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Douglas Creek: stream, flows W 7.5 mi. to Jim River, 31 mi. E of Bettles, Kolkzine-Hodzana High.; 66°51'20" N, 150°34'30" W; (map 11).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Douglas Creek: stream, flows SW 9 mi. to Noatak River, 26 mi. SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Ra.; 67°52' N, 156°32' W; (map 126).

Local personal name obtained at Noatak by Orvith in 1956.

Douglas Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, in Cordova Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., 3 mi. NW of Point Marsh, Alex. Arch.; 54°43'30" N, 132°20'40" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1951 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Douglas Island: island, 17 mi. long, extends NW-SE between Gastineau Channel and Stephens Passage, 0.5 mi. S of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°13'30" N, 134°16'30" W; (map 11). Var. Douglas Island.


Douglas Island: island, see Forrester Island.

Douglas Reef: reef, extends 2 mi., in Shelikof Rocks.

Name derived from Cape Douglas and given by USC&GS in 1910 in an effort to eliminate duplication of the names "Bobrovoi," "Bobrow," "Sea Otter" in this area. Baker (1906, p. 558) published the name "Sea Otter" for this feature.


Local name reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS. It was also locally called Andrews River (Brooks and others, 1905, p. 138). This is probably the same stream shown by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5), IRN, as "R[eka] Chuyu," i.e. "Chuyu River."

Douglas: locality, see Kukaguy.

Douglas Bay: bay, 0.6 mi. across, between Patterson Bay and South Arm Hoonah Sound, 13 mi. E of Chichagof, on S central Chichagof I., Ale. Arch.; 57°41' N, 153°44' W; (map 9).

Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. Moore, USN.

Douglas Bay: bight, see Douglas Bay.

Douglas Entrance: water passage, see Dixon Entrance.

Douglas Island: island, see Douglas Island.

Douglas Village: town, see Douglas.

Douglas Bay: bay, extends SW 2 mi. off Tievak Strait, on N coast of Long I., Alex. Arch.; 54°55'30" N, 132°42'15" W; BGN 1929; (map 1).

Named in 1928 by Capt. R. S. Patton, USC&GS, who derived it "from the last part of the name 'Cordova,' the adjoining bay."

Dove Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Davidson Inlet; 0.4 mi. E of White Cliff I., Alex. Arch.; 55°54'50" N, 133°27'55" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1917 by USC&GS because "fancied resemblance of charted outline * * * to a dove."

Dove Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in Jamestown Bay, 2 mi. SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°02'25" N, 135°17'30" W; (map 9). Var. Dove Isle.

Named by USN in 1880 for "Mr. Dove," who was employed on the U.S.S. Jamestown that year. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Dove Isle: island, see Dove Island.

Dovelskaw Bay: bight, 4 mi. SE of Gambell, between Meruwitu Point and Agatpunk Point, on N coast of Saint Lawrence I.; 63°44' N, 171°39' W; BGN 1957; (map 93). Var. Tifilghak Bay, Tivlarak Bay.

Eskimo name reported in 1944 by Lawrence Kulukhan of Gambell. Orth recorded the name "Tivlarak," meaning "portage," in 1965 at Gambell; named because it is the east end of a trail which extends over the hills from Gambell and south end of Troutman Lake.

Doverspike Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Adam Creek, 10 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°42' N, 164°27' W; (map 93).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Dovolno Point: point of land, at head of Kishibuyak Bay, 16 mi. SW of Kodiak, on N coast of Kodiak I.; 57°44'30" N, 152°50'40" W; (map 34). Var. Mys Nizmennyy.

Russian name meaning "sufficiently," published in 1943 by USC&GS. The descriptive name "Mys Nizmennyy," meaning "low cape," was given to this point in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashe, IRN, and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Dowling Peak: peak, 4,104 ft., 2.5 mi. SW of Mount Carter and 48 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mus.; 61°46'15" N, 145°47'00" W; (map 68).

Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Downbeat Mountain: mountain, 2,140 ft., 2.5 mi. E of Red Mtn. and 16 mi. NW of Hagemeier I., Kibbuck-Kuskokwim Mus.; 58°58' N, 161°03' W; (map 39).

Local name published in 1931 by USGS.

Dowler Glacier: glacier, trends W 2.6 mi. in Dora Kren Ra., 46 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mus.; 61°16'50" N, 147°38'30" W; BGN 1910; (map 69).

Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin for the Milwaukee-Dowler College for Women, Milwaukee, Wi.
Dreanikof, Mount: mountain, 3,220 ft., 10 mi. of Chichagof. on W coast of Chichagof I., Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 77)

Dreamland Creek: stream, in Ray Mts., flows N 10 mi. to Big Salt River, 27 mi. NW of Kam- part and 67 mi. NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65*52'12" N, 150*30'00" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by Orth. The name expresses a ribald connotation.


Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This ravine cannot be precisely located on current maps.


Dream Creek: stream, flows W 6 mi. to Gibraltar Lake, 30 mi. SE of Iliamna, Aleetu- Ra.; 59*20' N, 154*36' W; (map 51).

Name published by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS, because in 1923 a field party led by R. H. Sargent "experienced some dreams there."

Dream Gulch: ravine, on W slope of Fourth of July Hill, trends W to Deep Creek, 23 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65*04' N, 147*08' W; (map 105). Local name published in 1939 by USGS.

Dreamland Creek: stream, in Ray Mts., flows N 10 mi. to Big Salt River, 27 mi. NW of Kam- part and 67 mi. NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65*52'12" N, 150*30'00" W; (map 106).

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Dream Creek: stream, flows W 6 mi. to Gibraltar Lake, 30 mi. SE of Iliamna, Aleetu- Ra.; 59*20' N, 154*36' W; (map 51).

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Dream Gulch: ravine, on W slope of Fourth of July Hill, trends W to Deep Creek, 23 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65*04' N, 147*08' W; (map 105). Local name published in 1939 by USGS.

Dreamland Creek: stream, in Ray Mts., flows N 10 mi. to Big Salt River, 27 mi. NW of Kam- part and 67 mi. NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65*52'12" N, 150*30'00" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by Orth. The name expresses a ribald connotation.


Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This ravine cannot be precisely located on current maps.


Dream Creek: stream, flows W 6 mi. to Gibraltar Lake, 30 mi. SE of Iliamna, Aleetu- Ra.; 59*20' N, 154*36' W; (map 51).

Name published by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS, because in 1923 a field party led by R. H. Sargent "experienced some dreams there."

Dream Gulch: ravine, on W slope of Fourth of July Hill, trends W to Deep Creek, 23 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65*04' N, 147*08' W; (map 105). Local name published in 1939 by USGS.

Dreamland Creek: stream, in Ray Mts., flows N 10 mi. to Big Salt River, 27 mi. NW of Kam- part and 67 mi. NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65*52'12" N, 150*30'00" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by Orth. The name expresses a ribald connotation.


Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This ravine cannot be precisely located on current maps.


Dream Creek: stream, flows W 6 mi. to Gibraltar Lake, 30 mi. SE of Iliamna, Aleetu- Ra.; 59*20' N, 154*36' W; (map 51).

Name published by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS, because in 1923 a field party led by R. H. Sargent "experienced some dreams there."

Dream Gulch: ravine, on W slope of Fourth of July Hill, trends W to Deep Creek, 23 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65*04' N, 147*08' W; (map 105). Local name published in 1939 by USGS.

Dreamland Creek: stream, in Ray Mts., flows N 10 mi. to Big Salt River, 27 mi. NW of Kam- part and 67 mi. NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65*52'12" N, 150*30'00" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by Orth. The name expresses a ribald connotation.


Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This ravine cannot be precisely located on current maps.
Drier Bay: estuary, on W coast of Knight I., extends SW 3 mi. to Knight Island Passage, 7.5 mi. NE of Chenebec, Chugach Mts.; 60°18'30"N, 147°52'30"W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Drift Point: point of land, between Port Chester and Syblurn Harbor, on W coast of Annette I., 11 mi. S of Ketchikan. Alex. Arch.; 53°10'40"N, 131°9'15"W; (map 3). Var. Drift Point.

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Drifting Snow Creek: stream, heads in Canada at 66°06'N, 140°15'W; flows NW 35 mi. to Salmon Fork Black River, 30 mi. NW of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plut.; 66°27'32"N, 142°27'40"W; BGN 1959; (map 120). Var. Bern Creek.

Local name reported in 1912 by USGS.

Dry Bay: bay, 2 mi. across, on S coast of Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 52°56'N, 168°45'W; (map 21). Var. Bay of Firewood, Bukhta Drovenaia, Drovenaia, Drovinaia, Dvoynoy, Starina gavan, Twin Bay.

Name taken from descriptive Russian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN. as “Bukhta Drovenaya,” meaning “bay of firewood.” This feature was also called “Driftwood Bay.”

Dry Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on N coast of Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°59'N, 166°51'W; (map 23).

This was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 42).


Named by the 1925 USGS exploring expedition, “because of the utilization of driftwood found along its banks for fuel.” The Eskimo name for this stream is “Karvak” (Chapman and Sable, 1960, p. 53).

Driftwood Slough: water course, in distributary system of Yukon River, extends NW 22 mi. between Kashunuk Slough and Yukon River, 43 mi. NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°20'30"N, 163°22'30"W; (map 77).

Local name reported by Harrington (1918, p. 1), USGS.

Drill Creek: stream, flows SW 16 mi. to Beluga River, 1 mi. E of Beluga Lake and 24 mi. NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°23'50"N, 151°26'15"W; BGN 1964; (map 70).

So named in 1962 by USGS because “there was extensive drilling along the stream by the U.S. Bureau of Mines in 1959–1961.

Drill Lake: lake, 2,100 ft. long, W of Chickaloon 24 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°47'35"N, 148°00'45"W; (map 91).

Local name reported in 1942 by AMS; so named for the oil wells that were drilled in the area.

Drop Point: point of land, W point of an unamed island, in Ogenen Passage, 2.5 mi. W of Chickagof, on W coast of Chickagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°39'22"N, 139°09'50"W; (map 9).

Name published in 1928 by USGS on Chart 8280.

Driver Bay: bight, 1 mi. across, on NW coast of Raspberry I., 22 mi. NW of Alognak, Kodiak I., 58°06'30"N, 153°20'30"W; (map 43).

Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Drolelette's: locality, see Kings Slough Village.

Drop Stream: stream, heads at Drop Glacier terminus, flows N 25 mi. to Copper River, 57 mi. SW of Tok, Copper River Basin.

Descriptive name derived in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS “from its steep slope and torrential flow.”

Drop Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Sanford, trends NE 12 mi. to its 1960 terminus at head of Drop Creek. 11 mi. SW of Yukon River, extends NW 22 mi. to Salmon Fork Black River, 30 mi. NW of midnight Hill, Porcupine Plut. (map 69).

Drone Bay: bay, see Driftwood Bay.

Drovinaia: bay, see Driftwood Bay.

Drunkard's Island: island, in Ogden Passage, 2.5 mi. W of Chickagof, on W coast of Chickagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°39'22"N, 139°09'50"W; (map 9).

Name published in 1928 by USGS on Chart 8280.
Dry Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows to Tuluksak, SE 4 mi., on E coast of Alaska Peninsula; 65°59' 15" N, 155°37' 20" W; (map 6).

Local name published in 1927 by USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, heads at 63°50' 15" N, 147°36' 20" W, flows N 66 mi., to Clear Creek, 24 mi. S of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°31' 15" N, 147°35' 20" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, flows S 4.8 mi., to Camp Creek, which flows to Sinuk River, 24 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°40' 20" N, 156°10' 30" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, flows S 1.8 mi., to Casagpaga River, 23 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°53' 15" N, 164°13' 00" W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Dry Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NW 3 mi. to Copper River, 4 mi. E of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°07' 30" N, 145°25' 00" W; (map 67).

Local descriptive name reported in 1912 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, flows S 1.8 mi. to Copper Creek, 4 mi. E of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°07' 30" N, 145°25' 00" W; (map 67).

Local descriptive name reported in 1912 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows SW 2 mi., to Moose Creek, 3.2 mi. ENE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°31' 15" N, 150°47' 20" W; BGN 1902; (map 80).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows SW 2 mi., to Moose Creek, 3.2 mi. ENE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°31' 15" N, 150°47' 20" W; BGN 1902; (map 80).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NW 3 mi. to Copper River, 4 mi. E of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°07' 30" N, 145°25' 00" W; (map 67).

Local descriptive name reported in 1912 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows SW 2 mi., to Moose Creek, 3.2 mi. ENE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°31' 15" N, 150°47' 20" W; BGN 1902; (map 80).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, heads in lake, on Macomb Plateau, flows NW 13 mi. to Johnson Slough, 2 mi. SE of junction of Johnson and Tanana Rivers and 43 mi. SW of Delta Junction, Tanana Low.; 63°42' 00" N, 144°34' 05" W; (map 86).

Name published on relatively recent maps.

Dry Creek: stream, flows NE 12 mi. to Nenana River, 2 mi. N of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°53' 20" N, 148°58' 30" W; (map 87).

Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Griffin, USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Snake River at Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°30' 15" N, 156°25' 30" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, flows NE 1.8 mi. to Clear Creek, 24 mi. S of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°31' 15" N, 147°35' 20" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, flows S 1.8 mi. to Casagpaga River, 23 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°53' 15" N, 164°13' 00" W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Dry Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NW 3 mi. to Copper River, 4 mi. E of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°07' 30" N, 145°25' 00" W; (map 67).

Local descriptive name reported in 1912 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows SW 2 mi., to Moose Creek, 3.2 mi. ENE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°31' 15" N, 150°47' 20" W; BGN 1902; (map 80).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows SW 2 mi., to Moose Creek, 3.2 mi. ENE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°31' 15" N, 150°47' 20" W; BGN 1902; (map 80).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows SW 2 mi., to Moose Creek, 3.2 mi. ENE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°31' 15" N, 150°47' 20" W; BGN 1902; (map 80).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows SW 2 mi., to Moose Creek, 3.2 mi. ENE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°31' 15" N, 150°47' 20" W; BGN 1902; (map 80).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows SW 2 mi., to Moose Creek, 3.2 mi. ENE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°31' 15" N, 150°47' 20" W; BGN 1902; (map 80).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows SW 2 mi., to Moose Creek, 3.2 mi. ENE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°31' 15" N, 150°47' 20" W; BGN 1902; (map 80).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1958 by USGS.
Dry Strait: water passage, extends SE 5 mi. from Dry Spruce Island, island, 1.5 mi. long, between Dry Rock, rotk, 0.8 mi. S of Tugidak Passage, Dry Spruce Bay, bay, 1 mi. across, in Kupreanof Strait, on N coast of Kodiak I.; 57°55'20" N, 152°10'30" W; (map 6). Var. El Capitan Passage, Klawak Passage.

Dry Pass: water passage, in W end of El Capitan Passage, 2.5 mi. E of Shakan Bay, between Prince of Wales and Kouskisko I., Alex. Arch.; 56°09'45" N, 133°24'30" W; BGN 1925; (map 6). Var. El Capitan Passage, Klawak Passage.

Local descriptive name obtained from Capt. Cyrus Orr, of Shakan, reported in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USCG&S; so called because “in the narrows it runs dry at ebb of every large tide.” This feature was called “Klawak Passage” by the local fishermen because it is the beginning of the inside passage taken * * * from Shakan to Klawak.”

Dry Park: water passage, 10 mi. NW of Chichagof, between Hill I. and W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°46' N, 136°18' W; BGS 1925; (map 9). Var. El Capitan Passage, Klawak Passage.

Local name reported about 1903 by USC&GS. “It is called ‘dry’ because during the beginning of the inside passage taken • • • ‘Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.”


Duck Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 mi. to W shore of Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales I.; Alex. Arch.; 56°18' N, 133°21' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by L. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Duck Creek: stream, flows 3.5 mi. SW to Gastineau Channel at Juneau Airport, 7.8 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°24' N, 134°27' W; (map 11). Var. Knudson Creek, Sand Bar Creek.

Originally named by Daniel Foster in 1885. In 1886 the name was changed by Frederick Barney to “Sand Bar Creek.” For many years the creek was also known locally as “Knudson Creek,” for Thomas Knudson, who it is said was the first (1905) Alaskan homesteader to secure title to his ground. The name “Duck Creek” reappeared on a map by USGS in 1912 and it has been in use since then (DeArmond, 1957, p. 16).

Duck Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 4.7 mi. to Kvichak River, 3 mi. N of Telephone Point and 15 mi. N of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°57'30" N, 157°01'30" W; (map 41).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.


Duck Creek: stream, flows NE 33.5 mi. to Buckland River, 49 mi. SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kokubuk Low.; 66°06' N, 161°12' W; (map 114).

Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21).

Duck Flats: flats, extend 6 mi. W of mouth of Matanuska River, between Knik Arm Cook Inlet and Palmer Slough, 7.5 mi. SW of


Dry Strait: stream, see Blind River.

Dry Strait: water passage, see Sukoi Inlet.

Dry Tok Creek: stream, flows E 18 mi. to Tok River, 23 mi. SW of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 63°09' N, 143°42' W; BGN 1936; (map 85). Var. Big Tokio River, Dry Tok River.

Local name reported by USGS in 1936. So named because “it is so often dry during midsummer.”

Dry Tok River: stream, see Dry Tok Creek.

Dry Wash: stream, flows SE 2 mi. from Mount Basyrzh to Stikine River, 17 mi. NE of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°42'15" N, 150°41'10" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Duck Cape: point of land, in Seal Bay, 33 mi. NE of Afognak, on NE coast of Afognak I., N of Kodiak I.; 58°23' N, 152°13' W; (map 43). Var. Selezenava.


Duckbill Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. between Otter and Wasel Lakes, 21 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°39'45" N, 150°41'10" W; (map 62).

Duck Creek: stream, reappeared on a map by USGS in 1912 and it has been in use since then (DeArmond, 1957, p. 16).

Duck Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 4.7 mi. to Kvichak River, 3 mi. N of Telephone Point and 15 mi. N of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°57'30" N, 157°01'30" W; (map 41).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.


Prospectors’ name published in 1956 by USGS.

Duck Creek: stream, flows NE 33.5 mi. to Buckland River, 49 mi. SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kokubuk Low.; 66°06' N, 161°12' W; (map 114).

Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21).

Duck Flats: flats, extend 6 mi. W of mouth of Matanuska River, between Knik Arm Cook Inlet and Palmer Slough, 7.5 mi. SW of
Duck Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, in mouth of Duck Lake, 1 mi. across, on S side of Bradfield Canal, 4 mi. SW of its head, Coast Mt.; 57°12'45" N, 131°36'00" W; (map 9).

Local name reported in 1910 by USGS and published in 1912 by USGS.

Duck Lake: lake, 250 ft. across, 12 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 54°47'40" N, 136°18'45" W; (map 9).

Name published in 1928 by USGS and reported as "Duck Island" in 1943 by USGS as Duck Islands.

Duck Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 2.5 mi. NW of Swan Lake and 24 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°41'45" N, 150°37'15" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Duck Mountain: mountain, 2,048 ft., 16 mi. NE of Afofgnak, on SE coast of Afofgnak I., N of Kodiak I.; 58°10'10" N, 152°29'00" W; (map 43).

Name derived from Duck Bay and published by US&GS in 1843.

Duck Point: point of land, on NW tip of Duck I., on S shore of Bradfield Canal 4.5 mi. SW of its head, Coast Mt.; 56°11'40" N, 131°36'40" W; (map 7).

Local name derived from Duck Island and published in 1955 by USGS.

Duck River: river, flows SW 1.5 mi. from Silver Lake to the Lagoon at head of Galena Bay, 40 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 50°57' N, 146°33' W; (map 64).

Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by USGS (in Brooks and others, 1912, pl. 4).

Duck Village: locality, E shore of Kazakof Bay, S coast of Afofgnak I., 12 mi. NE of Afofgnak, Kodiak I.; 58°06'30" N, 152°33'00" W; (map 43). Var. Kalagin, Seleneva.

Translation by Baker (1906, p. 227) of "Seleniye Selenevka," meaning "drake village," published by Capt. Tetenkov (1852, map 23), IRN. The Russian Hydrog. Dept. published the name "Myl Selenevskogo Seleniya," meaning "drake village cape," in 1849 on Chart 1425. According to Father Veniaminov (1846) the Aleut name for this village is "Kalagak," which according to R. H. Geoghegan, comes from the word "kalagak" meaning "drake."

Duck Village: locality, see Little Afofgnak.


Name derived from Duke Island; given in 1879 by W. H. Doll, USCS&G.

He probably took the name from the village of Northumberland, after whom the southern tip of this island had been named in 1793 by Capt. Vancouver, RN. See Cape Northumberland.

Duke of Clarence Strait: water passage, see Clarence Strait.

Duke of York Island: island, see Zarembo Island.

Duke Point: point of land, on E coast of Duke I., extends into Revillagigedo Channel, Alex. Arch.; 54°55' N, 151°12' W; (map 2).

Named in 1879 by W. H. Doll, USCS&G.

Duke River: river, 60 mi. WNW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°56' N, 150°20' W; (map 99).

Local name reported in 1949 by USCS&G.

Dugan River: stream, see Quetoth River.

Duglas, Mys: point of land, see Douglas, Cape.

Dugtnak Lake: lake, 1.8 mi. long, 3 mi. NW of Tikhystal Mtns. and 5 mi. NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°11' N, 145°23' W; (map 136). Kutchin Indian name reported at Arctic Village in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.


Name derived from Duke Island; given in 1879 by W. H. Doll, USCS&G.

Duke Point: point of land, 38 mi. across, between Clarence Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, Alex. Arch.; 54°55' N, 151°12' W; (map 2).

Named in 1879 by W. H. Doll, USCS&G.

Dukhtuk River: stream, see Duktoth River.

Duktoth River: stream, see Duktoth River.

Duktoth River: stream, flows NE 10 mi. to Yukon River S. of Eagle I. 47 mi. SE of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63°29'30" N, 159°00'30" W; (map 91).

Local name reported in 1949 by USCS&G.

Dugan Creek: stream, flows SW 12 mi. to Tanana River, 58 mi. NE of Bizshinhini Mt, Tanana Low; 64°56' N, 150°20' W; (map 99).

Local name reported in 1937 by USGS.

Dugan Hills: hills, trends W 33 mi. from Tolovana River, along N side of Tanana River, 60 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°00' N, 150°00' W; BGN 1965; (map 105).

Local name reported in 1963 by USGS; derived from nearby Dugan River.

Dugan River: stream, see Kentishna River.

Dugs Point: point of land, see Nemo Point.

Duglas, Mys: point of land, see Douglas, Cape.

Dukhtuk Lake: lake, 1.8 mi. long, 3 mi. NW of Tikhystal Mtns. and 5 mi. NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°11' N, 145°23' W; (map 136). Kutchin Indian name reported at Arctic Village in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.


Name derived from Duke Island; given in 1879 by W. H. Doll, USCS&G.

Duke Island: island, 12 mi. across, between Clarence Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, Alex. Arch.; 54°55' N, 151°12' W; (map 2).

Named in 1879 by W. H. Doll, USCS&G.

Duke of Clarence Strait: water passage, see Clarence Strait.

Duke of York Island: island, see Zarembo Island.

Duke Point: point of land, on E coast of Duke I., extends into Revillagigedo Channel, Alex. Arch.; 54°55' N, 151°12' W; (map 2).

Named in 1879 by W. H. Doll, USCS&G.

Duke River: river, 60 mi. WNW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°56' N, 150°20' W; (map 99).

Local name reported in 1879 by W. H. Doll, USCS&G.

Duktoth River: stream, see Duktoth River.

Duktoth River: stream, see Duktoth River.

Duktoth River: stream, flows NE 10 mi. to Yukon River S. of Eagle I. 47 mi. SE of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63°29'30" N, 159°00'30" W; (map 91).

Local name reported in 1949 by USCS&G.
Dulbatna Mountain, mountain, 2,811 ft., N of Dulbi River and W of Radio Creek, 53 mi. NWN of Birches, Kokoines-Hodzana High; 65°22'00" N, 155°16'30" W; (map 107). Local name reported in 1956 as "Dulbatna Mountain" by Orth.

Dulbi Flats: flat, extends NE 30 mi. from Dulbi Slough to Koyukuk River, 35 mi. NW of Hockandohsta Mtn., Kokoines-Hodzana High; 65°45' N, 155°45' W; (map 107). Local name shown on a 1932 sketch map of the area; author unknown.

Dulbikakat: stream, see Dulbi River.

Dulbi River: stream, flows NW 121 mi. to Koyukuk River, 6 mi. SE of Roundabout Mtn., Kokoines Low; 65°27' N, 156°51' W; BGN 1961; (map 108). Var. Dalbatna, Dulbikakat, Dulebekakat, Dubli River.

Kokoines Indian name published by Lt. Allen (1887, map), USA, as "Dulbikakat," meaning "mouth of the Dulbi." This name is shown as "Dulebekakat" by Lt. B. H. Camden, USRCS, in 1900 (Cantwell, 1904, p. 244).

In 1956 Orth recorded the stream name as "Dalbatna," meaning "river of young geese." Var. Dulebekakat, Dulebekakat, Dubli River.

Dulbi Slough: stream, heads at 65°39' N, 156°02' W, flows SW 63 mi. to Koyukuk River, 9 mi. SE of Roundabout Mtn., Kokoines Low; 65°27' N, 156°19' W; (map 108). Name published in 1959 by USGS. See Dulbi River.

Dulebekakat: stream, see Dulbi River.

Dul Di Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, drains NW to Dry Creek, 5 mi. SW of Carey Lake and 39 mi. SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°20'45" N, 152°42'30" W; frnnap 88). Local name obtained in 1962 from "Val" Blackburn and Fabian Carey by USGS.

Dulth Mountain: mountain, see Doolth Mountain.

Duluth Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on N shore of Jimna Lake, between Pedro and File Bays, Aleutian Ra.; 59°47' N, 154°03' W; (map 51). Locally so named, because the lake is shaped like a dumbbell; published by USGS in 1954.

Dulth Lake: lake, see Dumbell Lake.

Dumby Creek: stream, flows W 20 mi. to Mulchatna River, 40 mi. W of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60°30' N, 155°36' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1914 by R. H. Sargent (in Smith and others, 1917, pl. 1), USGS.

Dumpling Mountain: mountain, 2,520 ft., between Lake Brooks and Naknek Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 39 mi. NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°35' N, 155°51' W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Descriptive name given in 1919 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society.

Dumplings, The: hills; see Klotz Hills.

Dunbar: RA. station, mile 431.6 on The Alaska RR., 33 mi. SW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High; 64°45'30" N, 148°47'30" W; (map 100). Var. Goldstream.

Local name published on a timetable in 1922. The station was first called Goldstream because it was near the crossing over Goldstream Creek.

Dunbar Inlet: estuary, extends NE 2.7 mi., off Tlerak Strait, on W coast of Sukkwan I., 30 mi. SE of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°44'30" N, 152°52'00" W; (map 4). Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USCS&GS, "for Miss Margaret J. Dunbar, of Steubenville, Ohio, who began missionary work in Alaska in 1879" (Jackson, 1880, p. 375).

Dunbar Inlet: estuary, see Klotz Island.

Duncans Creek: stream, flows W 7.3 mi. to head of Duncan Canal, 11 mi. W of Petersburg, on W coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alex. Arch.; 56°46'30" N, 133°14'00" W; BGN 1960; (map 6). Local name reported in 1937 by USFS.

Duncahn Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 mi. to Poorman Creek, 1.2 mi. SE of Poorman and 46 mi. S of Ruby, Klikuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°05'25" N, 155°09'45" W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Local name published in 1914 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Duncan Creek: stream, flows NE 3.4 mi. to Bulion Creek, in Parson River basin, 12 mi. NE of Council and 38 mi. S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula High.; 65°01' N, 163°25' W; (map 110). Var. Anaconda Creek.

Prospectors name reported in 1906 by USGS geologists (in Collier and others, 1908, pl. 8).

Duncan Creek: stream, flows W 6.7 mi. to Tolovana River, 12 mi. E of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°30'40" N, 148°08'40" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1916 by J. B. Merrie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Duncan Passage: water passage, see Beecher Pass.


Dunce Cap Point: point of land, on right bank of Yukon River, 2 mi. NE of Old Kaltag and Old Kaltag Pass. 12 mi. W of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56°51'-15" N, 133°13'10" W; (map 6). Named about 1937 by USFS.

Duntalimjingia Point: point of land, 14 mi. SE of Cape Etonil, on NE coast of Nunivak I.; 60°20'00" N, 165°48'40" W; (map 57). Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by USCS&GS.

Dupone Creek: stream, see Dupont Creek.

Dupont Creek: stream, 1.2 mi. long, flowing SW to Gastineau Channel at Dunput, 7.5 mi. SE of Gastineau Channel, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads in Abyss Lake, flows SE 16 mi. to Dunplas Bay on Icy Strait, 8 mi. N of Point Dunplas and 37 mi. NE of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°19' N, 136°14' W; (map 10).

Named by W. H. Dall, USCS&GS, in 1879, probably for Dunplas Point. Name was published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 188).

Dundas Bay: bay, 6 mi. long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, in Icy Strait, N of North Inian Pars, 35 mi. NWN of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°19' N, 136°14' W; (map 10).

Named by W. H. Dall, USCS&GS, in 1879, probably for Dunplas Point. Name was published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 188).

Dundas River: river, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads in Abyss Lake, flows SE 16 mi. to Dunplas Bay on Icy Strait, 8 mi. N of Point Dunplas and 37 mi. NE of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°22'30" N, 136°19'00" W; (map 10).

Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Dune Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, 9 mi. N of Totek Hills, Tanana Low.; 64°25'30" N, 149°55'50" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Dunuk: village, see Dunuk Channel.

Dunn Canal: stream, see Duncan Canal.

Dunuk Channel: stream, see Duncan Canal.

Dunulimjingia Point: point of land, 14 mi. SE of Cape Etonil, on NE coast of Nunivak I.; 60°20'00" N, 165°48'40" W; (map 57). Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USCS&GS.

Dununak: village, see Tanunak.

Dununuk: village, see Tanunak.

Dupone Creek: stream, see Dupont Creek.

Dupont: locality, on NE shore of Gastineau Channel, 4.2 mi. NW of Point Salisbury and 7.5 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°13'45" N, 134°15'00" W; (map 11).

Named for the Dupont Powder Co. powder magazine built here in 1914 and used until the local mines closed (DeArmond, 1937, p. 16).

Dupont Creek: stream, see Dupont Creek.
of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°13′45″ N, 134°15′00″ W; (map 11). Var. Dupone Creek, Mission Creek.

Named for the Dupont Powder Co., which stored powder for miners in a magazine built in 1914 near the mouth of the creek. Also called Mission Creek by miners for many years. There is some evidence that a Friends Mission was located here. Land along the beach, including the creek, was claimed for such a mission in 1889 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 16). The name Dupont Creek was published by USGS in 1918.

Dupont Peak: mountain, 3,765 ft, 17 mi. ENE of Durrani Creek: stream, flows NE 3.7 mi. to DuRelle, Mount: mountain, 4,074 ft., 10 mi NW of Durrani Cove: cove, 0.3 mi. across, at E end of Dushkot Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, in Braver of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°13′45″ N, 134°15′00″ W; (map 11). Var. Dupone Creek, Mission Creek.

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Dyer, as well as the old villager, is Capaloa [Kapaloak], according to J. B. Driggs, a Point Hope missionary (Collier, 1906, p. 44).

Dyer, Point: point of land, on S shore of Scammon Bay, E point of entrance to Kongsfjord Bay and 12 mi. E of Cape Romanoff, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°50'30" N, 165°44'30" W. (map 75). Named by Dall (1870, p. 277), in 1869, for Lt. Joseph T. Dyer of Washington D.C., who, with Capt. E. Smith, explored the delta of the Yukon River in 1867 for the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Dyevson, Mys: point of land, see Davison, Point.

Dyevson Cape: point of land, see Davison, Point.

Dying Glacier: glacier, former glacier in Glacier Bay National Monument, trended E-W, 1 mi. SE of Pyramid Peak and 57 mi. NW of Noorvik, St. Elias Mts.; 58°49'50" N, 136°15'10" W. (map 10).

Descriptive name given in 1890 by Reid (1892, p. 36), USGS, "because the glacier was rapidly melting away. Between 1886 and 1890 it had receded more than 1,000 yards." It has now entirely disappeared.

Dyke Mountain: mountain, 5,660 ft., 3.2 mi. SW of Powell Peak and 41 mi. N of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°42'00" N, 146°07'45" W. (map 68).

Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Dyrovatsy, Mys: point of land, see Dirovatsy Point.

E

Eagan's River: stream, see Egan Creek.

Eagle: village, pop. 92, on left bank of Yukon River at mouth of Mission Creek, 6 mi. W of Alaska-Canada boundary, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°47'N, 141°12'W; BGN 1944. Var. Belle Isle, Eagle City, Eagle City Camp, Fort Egebert.

Established as a log house trading station called "Belle Isle" by Moses Mercier about 1874 and operated intermittently until its development as a mining camp in 1898 (Kitchener, 1954, p. 255). The village, then with a population of about 800, was platted and named "Eagle City" for the American eagles nesting on nearby Eagle Bluff (Hening, 1965, p. 204). It was called "Boundary Butte" in 1885 by Lt. Schawka (1885, p. 260), USA, because of its relationship to the Canada-Alaska boundary. Schawka gives the Indian name as "Ta-tot-lee." Eagle Bluff: promontory, on S shore of Iliamna Lake, 3 mi. NE of Big Mt., and 25 mi. SW of Iliamna, Aleutian Is.; 59°45'15" N, 154°38'30" W. (map 51).

Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, on N coast of Glacier Island, extends NE 1.5 mi. to Prince William Sound, 54 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 59°46'15" N, 147°10'00" W. (map 63).

Local name reported in 1916 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Eagle Bay: estuary, of Eagle River, 0.2 mi. across, enters Bradfield Canal, 5 mi. SW of its head, Coast Mts.; 56°10'45" N, 131°36'30" W. (map 7).

Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Eagle Bay: estuary, on NE coast of Glacier Island, extends NE 1.5 mi. to Prince William Sound, 54 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 59°46'15" N, 147°10'00" W. (map 63).

Local name reported in 1916 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, on S shore of Iliamna Lake, flows SW 6 mi. to Eagle Bay, 9 mi. E of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°46'15" N, 154°38'30" W. (map 51).

Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Eagle Bay Island: island, 0.7 mi. long, in Iliamna Lake, S of Eagle Bay, 8 mi. E of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°45' N, 154°40' W. (map 60).

Local name published in 1954 by USGS.


Local name given in the late 1890's, so named because of American eagles nesting there (Hening, 1965, p. 204). It was called "Boundary Butte" in 1885 by Lt. Schawka (1885, p. 260), USA, because of its relationship to the Canada-Alaska boundary. Schawka gives the Indian name as "Ta-tot-lee.

Eagle Bluff: promontory, on S shore of Iliamna Lake, 5 mi. NE of Big Mt. and 25 mi. S of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°25'30" N, 155°10'00" W. (map 51).

Name published in 1951 by USGS.

Eagle Bluff: promontory, see Eagle Slide.


Translation of the name "M[ys] Orlinyy" (Amakhaktuli) published by the Russian topographers. Local name published in 1954 by USGS. Eagle Cape: point of land, see Eagle Point.

Eagle City: village, see Eagle.

Eagle City Camp: village, see Eagle.

Eagle Cliff: hill, opposite mouth of Hidden Creek, on South Fork Koyukuk River, 24.5 mi. S of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°03'15" N, 150°00'00" W. (map 124).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers. Eagle Creek: locality, see Berry Camp.
Eagle Creek: stream, flows NW 19 mi. to Shaw Creek, 17 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°44'5" N, 145°33'3" W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows SW 1.2 mi. to Bannana River, 18 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°46'0" N, 141°02'45" W; (map 95). Named by prospectors and reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS. So named because eagles nested on the bluff near the stream's mouth.

Eagle Creek: stream, heads in heads in Canada at 64°42' N, 140°10' W, flows NW 30 mi. to Yukon River, 5 mi. SE of Eagle, Porcupine Plat.; 64°46'20" N, 141°02'45" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in the 1908 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Iron Creek, 26 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°55'20" N, 146°41'15" W; (map 95). Var. Easy Creek.

Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS. Reported as "Easy" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows N 0.8 mi. to Treasure Creek, 11 mi. N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°01' N, 147°46' W; (map 105). Local name published in 1933 by USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Right Fork Bluestone River, 11 mi. S. of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°06' N, 166°22' W; (map 111). Var. Igloo Creek.

Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows NW 7 mi. to Washington Creek, 13 mi. S of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 40 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High., 65°08' N, 142°17' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name reported by Brooks (in Brooks and others; 1907, p. 201), USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows SE 3.8 mi. to Bear Creek, 27 mi. N of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°36' N, 161°08' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Winterspoon, USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, on Seward Penin., flows NE 14 mi. to Goodhope River, 33 mi. SSW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kohuk Low.; 66°01' N, 163°53' W; (map 113). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by F. F. Henshaw (in Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21), USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows N 3 mi. to South Fork Koyukuk River, W of Davis Creek, 33 mi. NE of Bettles, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 66°59'45" N, 150°30'00" W; (map 117). Var. Bear Creek.

Name originally applied to a nearby stream; reported in 1901 by W. J. Peters (in Schrader, 1904, pl. 2), USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows N 3.5 mi., then E 4 mi. to John River, 5 mi. S of mouth of Wolvrine Creek and 56 mi. W of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°32'30" N, 152°12'00" W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Eagle Creek: stream, in DeLong Mts., flows NW 36 mi. to Kukpowruk River, 6 mi. W of Igloolik Mtn. and 39 mi. SE of Cape Forrester I., Alex. Arch.; 54°49'45" N, 133°31'15" W; (map 1). Local name published by USCS&GS in 1943.

Eagle Creek: stream, in Franklin Mts., flows W 23 mi. through Ikiakpuk Valley to Canning River, 1 mi. S of junct. of Cache Creek, 44 mi. NW of Mount Mchelson, Arctic Slope; 68°46'35" N, 163°08'00" W; BG;N 1965; (map 130). Var. Bulwark Creek.

Name proposed in 1965 by geologists of the B. P. Exploration Co., Inc.

Eagle Creek: stream, heads in Franklin Mts., flows W 23 mi. through Ikiakpuk Valley to Canning River, 1 mi. S of junct. of Cache Creek, 44 mi. NW of Mount Mchelson, Arctic Slope; 68°46'35" N, 163°08'00" W; BG;N 1965; (map 130). Var. Bulwark Creek.

Name proposed in 1965 by geologists of the B. P. Exploration Co., Inc.

Eagle Creek: stream, in Franklin Mts., flows W 23 mi. through Ikiakpuk Valley to Canning River, 1 mi. S of junct. of Cache Creek, 44 mi. NW of Mount Mchelson, Arctic Slope; 68°46'35" N, 163°08'00" W; BG;N 1965; (map 130). Var. Bulwark Creek.

Name proposed in 1965 by geologists of the B. P. Exploration Co., Inc.

Eagle Glacier: glacier, heads at 58°36' N, 134°38' W, trends generally SW 9 mi. to unnamed lake at head of Eagle River, 22 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°32' N, 134°42' W; BG;N 1960; (map 139). Var. Ikiajak Creek.

So named by Comdr. Richard W. Meade, USN, in 1800, because of the feature's resemblance to an eagle with outstretched wings.

Eagle Glacier: glacier, trends NW 8 mi. to its terminus at head of Eagle River, 29 mi. SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°07'45" N, 149°05'30" W; (map 89).

Local name reported about 1911 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Eagle Harbor: bay, 1.5 mi. across, on W coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Alutran Ra.; 55°07'30" N, 160°08'00" W; (map 28). Named by W. H. Dall, USCS&GS, in 1872.

Eagle Harbor: sight, 0.5 mi. across, on NE coast of Forrester I., Alex. Arch.; 54°49'45" N, 133°31'15" W; (map 1). Local name published by USCS&GS in 1943.

Eagle Harbor: sight, 2 mi. across, on S shore of Ugak Bay, E coast of Kodiak I.; 57°25'30" N, 152°41'00" W; (map 34). Var. Orlov, Orlovsk, Saint Orlov, Saint Orlovsk, Selieniye Orlovsk.

Former Eskimo village reported in 1890 in the 11th Census (1893, p. 76), which stated "The native village on Eagle Harbor was named Orlovka by the Russians, and erroneously renamed St. Orlov on our coast survey maps. It [Eagle Harbor] is now popularly known only by the name of the bay. The Kodiak Eskimo inhabiting this village number between 60 and 70." Petroff (1881, p. 32) wrote, "The next inhabited point • • • is Orlovsk village, situated on • • • Eagle Harbor. Here is a large settlement of 278 natives and circulars." This village was called "Selieniye Orlovsk," or "Orlovsk Settlement," by Capt. Tepenkov (1852, map 23), IRN, which was misinterpreted as "St. Orlovsk" in 1868 by USCS&GS.


Eagle Harbor: cove, 0.5 mi. across, on E shore of Favorite Channel, 1 mi. N of Pearl Harbor and 19 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°29'45" N, 134°47'30" W; (map 11). Local name, part of the "Eagle" name complex derived from Eagle Glacier. It was published by USCS&GS in 1919 on Chart 8300.

Eagle Island: island, 2 mi. long, N of Onslow Point, at mouth of Ernest Sound, Alex. Arch.; 55°52' N, 132°19' W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Eagle Island: island, 2 mi. across, in Sea Otter Sound, Alex. Arch.; 55°53' N, 133°30' W; (map 4). Named in 1903 or 1904 by E. F. Dickens, USCS&GS, who wrote "named by our party, has no local name."

Eagle Island: island, 1 mi. long, in Rocky Pass of Keku Strait between Kuju and Kupreunaf...
Eagle Lake: lake, see Little Eagle Lake.

Eagle Mountain: mountain, 1,700 ft., near head of Eagle Harbor, on Nagai I., Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°05' N, 160°03' W; (map 28).

Eagle Point: point of land, on N coast of Hinchinbrook I., 2 mi. N of Elephant Lake, and 11 mi. NE of Hinchinbrook, Hinchinbrook I., 56°25' N, 157°20' W; (map 31).

Eagle River: stream, flows SW 10 mi. to Stony River, 3.5 mi. NW of its junc. with Telagusa River, 65 mi. N of Lake Clark, Alaska; 61°08' N, 134°29' W; (map 71). Prospectors' name published in 1951 by USGS.

Eagle Peak: mountain, see Newton Peak.

Eagle Rock: rock, near E shore of Herendeen Bay, off North coast of Bristol Bay Low.; 55°49'30" N, 160°45'40" W; (map 28).


Eagle River: locality, mile 126.6 on The Alaska RR., 3.5 mi. SE of mouth of Eagle River and 11 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°19’40” N, 149°34’00” W; (map 69).

Eagle River: village, pop. 130, on N bank of Eagle River on Glenn Highway, 13 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°19’20” N, 149°34’00” W; (map 69).


Eagle River: stream, heads in Eagle Lake, flows NW 8 mi. to Eagle Bay, 5 mi. SW of the head of Bradfield Canal, Coast Mts.; 56°10’ N, 131°56’ W; (map 7).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS.


Name derived from Eagle Glacier, which it drains, and published in 1906 by USGS (Spencer and Wright, p. 129). Early miners called this stream Glacier River and Sitk Creek (DeArmond, 1957, p. 17).

Eagle River: stream, heads at Eagle Glacier, flows NW 40 mi. to Eagle Bay, 9 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°19’40” N, 149°44’25” W; (map 11). Var. Yakula Creek, Yuklahina River, Yuklahina River.

Local name reported in 1916 by the Alaska Engineering Commission. Its Indian name was "Yukla-hina" according to USGS in 1898.

Eagle River Flats: swamp, extends 2.5 mi. S from mouth of Eagle River, 8 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°19’40” N, 149°44’25” W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Eagle River Landing: locality, see Dotsoms Landing.

Eagle Rock: rock, at mouth of Agamik Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska, Aleutian Is.; 55°32’30” N, 151°00’00” W; (map 23).

Eagle Rock: point of land, by junc. of Salmon River and Portland Canal, on Alaskan-Canada boundary, Coast Mts.; 55°54’30” N, 150°00’00” W; (map 39).

Local name published in 1891 by USPSG; possibly named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Eagle Rock: point of land, on N coast of Chichagof I., in Icy Strait 2.2 mi. NW of Burger Point and 11 mi. NW of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°13’50” N, 135°38’30” W; (map 11).

Named by John F. Pratt, USPSG, in 1901 and published in 1904 on Chart 830.

Eagle Rock: named by Ferdinand Westdahl, USPSG, Commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Eagle Rock: rock, near E shore of Herendeen Bay, off North coast of Bristol Bay Low.; 55°49’30” N, 160°45’40” W; (map 28).

Named by Z. L. Tanner, USN, in 1890.

Eagle Lake: lake, see Little Eagle Lake.

Eagle Mountain: mountain, 1,700 ft., near head of Eagle Harbor, on Nagai I., Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°05’ N, 160°03’ W; (map 28).

Named by W. H. Dall, USCGS, in 1872.

Eagle Mountain: mountain, 3,369 ft., between Lake Kilik and Nuyakuk Lake, 60 mi. NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°51’ N, 159°57’ W; BGN 1932; (map 52).

So named in 1932 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, because of the numerous bald eagles which were observed on the mountain during the summer of 1931.

Eagle Mountain Creek: stream, flows SW 10 mi. to Stony River, 3.5 mi. SW of its junc. with Telagusa River, 65 mi. N of Lake Clark, Alaska; 61°08’ N, 134°29’ W; (map 71).

Prospectors' name published in 1951 by USGS.

Eagle Peak: mountain, see Newton Peak.

Eagle Peak: peak, 4,650 ft., 2.5 mi. SW of Young Lake on Admiralty I. and 14 mi. SW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°06’50” N, 134°52’45” W; (map 11).

Local name published by USGS in 1951.

Eagle Peak: peak, 6,935 ft., in Chugach Mts., about 3 mi. ESE of Eagle Lake and 20 mi. ESE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°10’00” N, 149°16’15” W; BGN 1966; (map 69).

Var. Polar Bear Peak.

Local name reported in 1966 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska.

Eagle Point: point of land, S coast of Unalaska, Aleutian Is.; 53°23’40” N, 166°59’00” W; (map 23).

Var. Amchik Peninsula, Amchik Point, Eagle Cape, East Point.

Name published by USSBF in 1888. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, called it "Amchik" or "Amtchik." It was also published in 1884 and published by USC&GS in 1885 on Chart 728.

Eagle Point: point of land, on NW tip of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 55°14’30” N, 133°13’10” W; (map 4).

Name published in 1914 by USCGS.

Eagle Point: point of land, formed by junc. of Salmon River and Portland Canal, on Alaskan-Canada boundary, Coast Mts.; 55°54’30’ N, 130°00’00’ W; (map 33).

Name published in 1891 by USPSG; possibly named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Eagle Point: point of land, on N coast of Chichagof I., in Icy Strait 2.2 mi. NW of Burger Point and 11 mi. NW of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°13’50’ N, 135°38’30’ W; (map 11).

Named by John F. Pratt, USPSG, in 1901 and published in 1904 on Chart 830.

Eagle Point: point of land, on E shore of Herendeen Bay, off North coast of Bristol Bay Low.; 55°49’30’ N, 160°45’40’ W; (map 28).

Named by Z. L. Tanner, USN, in 1890.
Eagle Rock: *rock*, 0.5 mi. across, in Chignik Bay, 250 yds. off NW entrance point to Anchorage Bay, 3 mi. N of Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°20'N, 158°24'W; (map 30).

Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Eagle Rock: *rock*, off Kruzof I., 2 mi. S of mouth of Saligny Sound. 27 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°18'23"N, 135°52'45"W (map 6).


Local name published in 1926 by USCGS.


Name reported about 1950 by R. M. Chapman, USGS; so called because of a prominent landslide at the point.

Eagle Summit: *pass*, 3,624 ft., between Mastodon and Eagle Mountains, 1.6 mi. N of Anakuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°19'20"N, 150°52'30"W; (map 134). Descriptive name given by USGS during the explorations of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Eagle River: *stream*, heads in lake, flows 25 mi. to Kumi River. 3.5 mi. E of village of Scammon Island, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°51'N, 165°28'W (map 75).

This is an abbreviated translation of an Eskimo name "Tust-mulk," reported by USGS in 1949.


Han Kutchin Indian village associated with nearby Eagle which was the original site of this Indian village before the mining camp was established there. The early village was called "Johns" by the whites because its chief was known as "John." See Eagle.

Eancecc Hill: *hill*, see Ingri Butte.

Earle Cove: *cove*, 0.6 mi. across, on N part of Inian Is., on South Inian Pass, 0.4 mi. E of Inian Cove and 23 mi. NW of Hoona, St. Elias Mts.; 58°16'20"N, 136°17'40"W; (map 10). Named by E. F. Dickins, USCGS, in 1902; published on Chart 8304 in 1904.

Earle Cove: *cove*, 0.4 mi. across, on NW coast of Attu I. at mouth of Eagle River, Aleutian Is.; 55°0'00"N, 172°43'15"E (map 13). Var. Etugem Bay.

Name published in 1948 by AMS; shown as "Etugem Bay" on a manuscript map by L. M. Turner in the 1880's.

Earle Lake: *lake*, 0.4 mi. long, on NW coast of Attu I. SE of Earle Cove, Aleutian Is.; 52°59'25"N, 172°44'30"E; (map 13).

Name derived from Earle Cove; published in 1948 by AMS.

Earle River: *stream*, on NW Attu I., flows N through Etienne Pass, 6.5 mi. to Earle Cove, Aleutian Is.; 53°00'00"N, 172°43'55"E; (map 13).

Name derived from Earle Cove; published in 1948 by AMS.

Ears River: *stream*, heads at Simpson Pass, flows NW 7 mi. to Tatina River 12 mi. NE of its junction with South Fork Kuskokwim River, 93 mi. SE of McGrath, Alaska Ra.; 62°22'N, 153°02'W; (map 80).

Named in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA.


Named for "The Ears," the two granite pinacles at the summit of Ears Peak. Shown as "Ears" by Capt. Beechey (1831, map facing p. 328), RN, and as "Ear Mountain" by Collier (1902, pl. 12), USGS. See The Ears.

East Arm: *stream*, distributary of Alek River, heads 0.6 mi. W of upper rapids, flows 10 mi. SW through marshes to a lagoon, 7 mi. SE of Dry Bay and 56 mi. SE of Yukatuk, Malapina Coastal Plain; 59°05'20"N, 138°26'30"W; (map 46).

Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

East Amatuli Island: *island*, 2.5 mi. long, in Gulf of Alaska, eastmost of Barren Is.; 70 mi. NE of Afognak, Chugach Mts.; 58°55'N, 152°00'W; (map 43). Var. Amatuli Island, Isla de Langara.

Named by USGS in 1908. This island is part of the group named "Oftrewal Amatuli" by Capt. Tepkenov (1852, map 22), IRN. The island is also one of the "Islas de Langara" named in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle for Juan de Langara.

East Anchor Cove: *cove*, 2 mi. across, on Ikatana Penin., Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°41'30"N, 163°04'00"W; (map 25). Descriptive name given in 1888 by USBF.

East Arcuate Ridge: *ridge*, on E side of Okmok Caldera, on NE part of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°27'N, 168°03'W; (map 22).

Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

East Arm Holts Bay: *bay*, 0.9 mi. across, SE part of Holtz Bay on NE coast of Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°55'15"N, 173°10'15"E; (map 13).


East Arm Naknek Lake: *lake*, see Iluik Arm Naknek Lake.

East Arm Nevidiskov Bay: *bay*, 1.6 mi. across, NE part of Nevidiskov Bay on S coast of Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°47'20"N, 172°52'00"E; (map 13).

Descriptive name referred to as the "East Arm" in the 1946 supplement to the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot.

East Arm Nuka Bay: *estuary*, 2.5 mi. wide, on SE coast of Krenai Penin., 43 mi. E of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°28'N, 150°27'W; BGN 1929; (map 50).

Descriptive local name reported by USCGS in 1927.

East Arm Uganik Bay: *bay*, extends SE 4 mi. inland to mouth of Uganik River, on N coast of Kodiak I.; 57°43'N, 153°29'W; (map 34).

Descriptive name given in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.
East Arm Yale Fiord: estuary, see Yale Arm College Fiord.
East Bay: bay, see Nazan Bay.
East Bay Lagoon: lagoon, see Long John Lagoon.
East Bee Rock: rock, one of Bee Rocks in Clarence Strait, 3 mi. SW of Duke I., Alex.
Arch.; 54°35'15" N, 131°32'00" W; (map 2).

Local name published in 1943 by USCS&GS.

East Bight: bay, 3 mi. across, on E coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°06' N, 159°55' W; (map 27).

Named by W. H. Dall, USCS&GS, in 1872.

East Boulder Creek: stream, flows SW 8.4 mi. to Boulder Creek, 36 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mu.: 61°55'00" N, 148°10'20" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

East Bradford River: stream, see East Fork Bradford River.

East Brother Island: island, 2 mi. across, one of The Brothers Islands in Stephens Passage, 5 mi. E of Point Pybus and 61 mi. E of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°10' N, 135°28'00" W; (map 9).

Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

East Channel Hayward Strait: water passage, between Krestof I. and Magoun Is., 11 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°10' N, 135°53' W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1923 by USCS&GS "because of its location east of the main channel to Wide Bay.

East Channel Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, in Wide Bay, S of Coal Point, on S coast of Alaska Penin., 13 mi. SW of Kanastak, Aleutian Ra.; 57°24'35" N, 156°11'50" W; (map 36).

Descriptive name given in 1923 by USCS&GS "because of its location east of the main channel to Wide Bay.

East Channel Massacre Bay: water passage, eastern entrance to Massacre Bay, on SE coast of Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°44'30" N, 173°16'30" E; (map 13).

Descriptive name listed in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot.

East Chester: area, in S part of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lw.; 61°12'18" N, 149°51'50" W; (map 69).

Var. Eastchester.

Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

East Chugach Island: island, 4 mi. long, off S tip of Kenai Penin., 22 mi. S of Seldovia, Chugach Mts., 59°08' N, 151°28'00" W; BGN 1908; (map 50). Var. Isla de San Angel.

Local name reported by USCS&GS in 1908.

This islanid was called "Isla (or Ysla) de San Angel" by Don Ignacio Arteaga about August 1, 1779, "after El Santo Angel celebrated in Tortosa August 2" (Wagner, 1937, p. 496).

East Clum Creek: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to Kanik Creek, 53 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°58' N, 161°15' W; (map 109).

Local name listed on maps after 1950.

East Clump: point of land, E tip of Budsor I., Aleutian Is.; 52°21'45" N, 175°58'30" E; (map 14).

Descriptive name shown on a 1950 AMS map.

East Cape: point of land, E tip Spruce I., NE of Kodiak I.; 57°55'00" N, 152°19'30" W; (map 34).

Var. Mya Vostochny, Ostrovok Point, Vostochniy.

Translation of the descriptive name "Mya Vostochny" given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Mursave, IRN, and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

East Cape: point of land, see Apavavook Cape.

East Cape: point of land, see Chirikof Point.

East Cape Volcano: volcano, 1,667 ft., eastern Budsor I., Aleutian Is.; 52°21'30" N, 175°56'25" E; (map 14).

Name reported by Coats (1953, p. 8).

USGS.

East Channel: water passage, between Iliuliuk Harbor and Iliuliuk Bay, in Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°52'42" N, 166°32'00" W; (map 23).

This name was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 37).

East Channel Hayward Strait: water passage, between Krestof I. and Magoun Is., 11 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°10' N, 135°53' W; (map 9).

Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by R. Weller, USGS.

East Cluster Creek: stream, flows NE 1.6 mi. to Seventymile River, 36 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°59'30" N, 142°20'30" W; (map 102).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

East Creek: stream, flows NW 36 mi. to Kili- lik River, 19 mi. SE of Kurupa Lake, Brooks Ra.; 68°09' N, 154°10' W; (map 133).

Probably named by J. B. Mertie, Jr., of the 1924 USGS expedition, who explored this stream on Easter Sunday. Shown on a field-sheet by Gerald Fitzgerald.

East Creek: stream, see Foster Creek.

Eastery Island: island, 0.3 mi. long, 3.2 mi. N of Vixin Point, in SE Ernest Sound, Alex. Arch.; 55°53'40" N, 132°05'15" W; (map 4).

Var. Oval Island.

Descriptive name given in 1923 by USCS&GS "to distinguish this from Westerly I., on opposite side of fairway.

Eastern Anchorage: anchorage, near mouth of Jamestown Bay, 1 mi. SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°02'20" N, 135°18'00" W; (map 9).

"Old local descriptive name" published by USGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 174).

Eastern Arm Nakwasiina Passage: sound, see Nakwasiina Sound.

Eastern Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, between Siganika Is. and E coast of Krestof I., 9 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°10' N, 135°28' W; (map 9).

Name published in 1962 by USGS on Chart 8281.

East Fork Channel: water passage, extends E 6 mi. from Sitka Sound to Silver Bay, 2.5 mi. S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°01'00" N, 135°20' W; (map 9).

Var. Farvater Vostochny.

An 1882 translation by USCS&GS of the name "Farvater Vostochnyy" published by Tepenkov (1852, map 38).

Eastern Glacier: glacier, see South Crillon Glacier.

Eastern Ocean: sea, see Bering Sea.

Eastern Passage: water passage, extends SE 18 mi. from mouth of Stikine River to The Narrows, between Wrangel I. and mainland, Alex. Arch.; 56°28' N, 132°15' W; (map 6).

Named in 1877 by W. H. Dall, USCS&GS.

Eastern Passage: water passage, in Marmot Bay, between Skipwith Reefs and Hog I., 3 mi. E of Afognak, between Afognak and Kodiak Is.; 58°00'30" N, 152°41'00" W; (map 43).

Named in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Eastern Point: point of land, on E coast of Krestof I., 9.5 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°10'40" N, 135°27'10" W; (map 9).
Eastern Sitkin Island

Probably named by W. H. Dall, USGS, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 152).

Eastern Sitkin Island: island, see Great Sitkin Island.

East Finger Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, easternmost of the Finger Lakes, on Kenai Penin., 13 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°39'N, 150°53'W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

East Flank Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, at SE end of Esther Passage, 28 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°49'15"N, 147°52'25"W; (map 63).

East Flank: point of land, on E shore of Cook Inlet, 13 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°43'N, 151°24'W; (map 62). Var. East Flank.

Named about April 18, 1794. The Tanaina Indian name, reported by the Russian scientist I. G. Wesensenski in 1840, was "Mikishkins." This point of land appears to be the same called "Punta de Martinez" by Don Juan de la Bodega y Cuadra in 1791. "Perhaps Bodega named it from some account by Mondofia who had been with Eiteban Martinez in 1788, named it " (Wagner, 1937, p. 471).

East Fork: stream, see East Fork Arolik River.

East Fork Arolik River: stream, heads at Arolik Lake, flows NW 8 mi. to join South Fork Arolik River where it forms the Arolik River, 30 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°31'N, 161°21'W; (map 53).

Var. East Fork Arolik River, East Fork Arctic Creek.

Name published by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS, as "East Fork Arolik Creek."
East Fork Indian Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 14 mi. to Indian Creek, 14 mi. NE of Chistochina, Alaska Ra.; 62°44' N, 144°26' W; (map 83). Var. Indian Creek. Name used by prospectors; reported in 1903 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

East Fork Iron River: stream, flows NW 18 mi. to Iron Creek, 12 mi. SE of its junc. with Talkeetna River and 30 mi. E of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°20'45" N, 149°09'50" W; (map 82). Local name recorded by S. R. Capps (in Martin, 1919, pl. 4), USGS.

East Fork Jack River: stream, flows NW to Jack River, 40 mi. SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mts.; 63°17'30" N, 148°40'40" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1910 by D. C. Witherspoon and J. W. Bagley (in Moffit, 1915, pl. 1), USGS.

East Fork Jackson Creek: stream, see Jackson Creek.

East Fork Kalgan River: stream, flows NW to Kalgan River, on Alaska Penin., 13 mi. E of Becharof Lake and 34 mi. SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Mts.; 61°40'20" N, 144°00'50" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

East Fork Keijulik River: stream, flows 7.5 mi. NW to Keijulik River, on Alaska Penin., 13 mi. E of Katolinak, Alaska Ra.; 63°00'00" N, 151°10'50" W; (map 88). Local name recorded in 1908 by S. R. Capps (in Martin, 1919, p. 9), USGS.

East Fork Kalgia River: stream, flows NW to Kalgia River, 6 mi. S of Bear I. and 34 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°01'10" N, 142°22'40" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

East Fork Koyuk River: stream, flows NW 33 mi. to Koyuk River, 8 mi. SE of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°07' N, 161°00' W; (map 109). Local name recorded in 1909 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

East Fork Kuskokwim River: stream, 40 mi. long, heads at confluence of Slow and Tonzoa River, flows WSW to join North Fork Kuskokwim River to form Kuskokwim River, 5 mi. E of Medfra, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°07' N, 154°35' W; BGN 1964; (map 89). Var. Chedotolna River, Chedotolno River, East Douglass River.

The stream's Indian name was shown in 1899 as "Chedotolno River" on a map by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA. The name "East Fork Kuskokwim River" was published in 1898 by Spurr (1900, map 14), USGS.

East Fork Kuskokwim River: stream, see Tonzoa River.

East Fork Kuyukutuk River: stream, flows W 9 mi. to Kuyukutuk River, 16.5 mi. NW of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 61°58' N, 161°39' W; (map 75). Prospects' name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

East Fork Little Bremner River: stream, heads in glacier, flows W 12 mi. to Little Bremner River, 1 mi. SE of mouth of Porcupine Creek and 63 mi. E of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°05'20" N, 144°20'53" W; (map 68). Name published by USGS (Moffit, 1914, fig. 2).

East Fork Little Delta River: stream, heads at Gilliam Glacier terminus, flows NE 25 mi., joins West Fork to form Little Delta River, 25 mi. NW of Mount Hayes, Alaska Ra.; 63°57' .40" N, 146°55'20" W; (map 86). Name reported in 1910 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

East Fork Little Tonzoa River: stream, heads at glacier, flows NW 11 mi. to Little Tonzoa River, 15 mi. NW of Shellharger Pass, Alaska Ra.; 62°44'10" N, 152°56'50" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

East Fork McCarthy Creek: stream, flows SW 6 mi. to McCarthy Creek, E of Porporyh Mt., 5 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°28' N, 142°47' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

East Fork Maclaren River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows SW 6.5 mi. to Maclaren River, 1.2 mi. S of Maclaren Glacier terminus and 26 mi. SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Ra.; 63°15'50" N, 146°30'45" W; (map 86). Local name reported in 1910 by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

East Fork Matanuska River: stream, flows N and SW 17 mi. to where it joins South Fork, to form Matanuska River, 55 mi. NE of Palmer, Copper River Basin; 61°47'30" N, 147°30'15" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Var. East Fork. Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

East Fork Middle River: stream, see East Middle River.

East Fork Mineral Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Mineral Creek, 6.2 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°12'03" N, 146°19'05" W; (map 86). Local name reported in 1911 by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

East Fork Moose River: stream, heads in Peterson Lake of the Seven Lakes, on Kenai Penin., flows NW 10 mi. to Moose River, 24 mi. ENE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°36'15" N, 150°36'00" W; (map 62). Local name recorded in 1958 by USGS.

East Fork Neukluk River: stream, see Niukluk River.

East Fork Niniluk Creek: stream, flows N 12 mi. to Niniluk Creek, 27 mi. SW of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69°02'30" N, 152°47'30" W; (map 141). Name published in 1956 by USGS.

East Fork Nolalnag River: stream, see Yukon Fork.

East Fork Oolamnagovik River: stream, flows NE 21 mi. to Oolamnagovik River 11 mi. SW of its junc. with Colville River, Brooks Ra.; 68°52' N, 154°09' W; BGN 1960; (map 133). Named about 1950 by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

East Fork Salcha River: stream, see Salcha River.

East Fork Sheenjek River: stream, flows S 30 mi. to Sheenjek River, 18 mi. SE of Table Mt., Brooks Ra.; 68°10' N, 145°11' W; (map 137). Local name reported in 1926 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

East Fork Short Creek: stream, flows S 3.5 mi. to Short Creek, 12 mi. S of Bradford Canal, Alex. Arch.; 56°00'30" N, 131°32'00" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

East Fork Sixmile Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., heads at junc. of Granite Creek and Center Creek, flows NW 6.5 mi. to Sixmile Creek, 7 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°47'00" N, 149°25'20" W; (map 63). Local descriptive name reported in 1998 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

East Fork Shagway River: stream, heads in South Glacier, flows S 3.5 mi. NW to Shagway River, 4.5 mi. NE of Yakutania Point on Taiya Inlet and 3.5 mi. NE of Shagway, Coast Mts.; 59°30'00" N, 135°13'00" W; (map 45). Name published in 1951 by USGS.

East Fork Snake Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mt., flows NW 9 mi. to Snag Creek, 8 mi. SW of Carden Hills, Alaska Ra.; 62°14' N, 141°28' W; (map 84). Name reported by Capps (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

East Fork Solomon River: stream, see Goldbottom Creek.

East Fork Solomon River: stream, flows SW 7.5 mi. to Solomon River, 10 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°42' N, 164°17' W; (map 95). Var. Right Branch Solomon River, Right Fork Solomon River, Trilby Creek.

Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904. "Trilby Creek" was misapplied to this stream by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS. The name "Right Branch" was reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

East Fork Steller River: stream, on Attu I., flows N, through East Steller Valley, 4.5 mi. to Steller River, Aleutian Is; 52°58'35" N, 172°54'25" E; (map 13). Name derived from Steller Cove; published in 1948 by AMS.

East Fork Susitna River: stream, see Yukon Fork.

East Fork Susitna River: stream, heads at a glacier, flows SW 15 mi. to Susitna River, 65 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°19'30" N, 147°17'00" W; (map 87). Local name recorded in 1910 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1912, pl. 1), USGS.
East Fork The Forks: stream, heads at 66°32'30" N, 148°26'30" W; flows SW 50 mi. to join the West Fork to form The Forks, 15 mi. N of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66°13' N, 149°05' W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

East Fork Thumb River: stream, flows NW 7.5 mi. to Thumb Lake. E of Karluk Lake, Kodiak I.; 57°21'10" N, 153°58'20" W; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

East Fork Toklat River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, in Mount McKinley National Park; flows NNW 40 mi. to Toklat River, 36 mi. W. of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°54'20" N, 150°08'40" W; (map 88).

Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffen, USGS.

East Fork Tolovana River: stream, see Tatila River.

East Fork Tonowek Creek: stream, heads in a small lake, flows S 0.4 mi. to Tonowek Creek, on E coast of Heeeta I., Alex. Arch.; 55°46'15" N, 133°22'50" W; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1963 by W. B. Johnson, USGS.

See Tonowek Creek.

East Fork Toluga River: stream, flows NW 13 mi. to join the West Fork to form Toluga River, 6 mi. W. of Heart Lake and 53 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°54' N, 151°34' W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

East Fork Twelvemile Creek: stream, see North Fork Twelvemile Creek.

East Fork Twin Creek: stream, heads at 57°34' N, 152°19' W, flows NNE to join West Fork Twin Creek at Chiniak Bay, 14 mi. SE of Dall Glacier, 5 mi. N of terminus of Yentna River, 6 mi. W of Heart Lake and 53 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°54' N, 151°34' W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

East Fork Tuluga River: stream, flows NW 13 mi. to join the West Fork to form Tulunga River, 6 mi. W of Heart Lake and 53 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°54' N, 151°34' W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

East Fork Twelvemile Creek: stream, see North Fork Twelvemile Creek.

East Fork Twin Creek: stream, heads at 57°34' N, 152°19' W, flows NNE to join West Fork Twin Creek at Chiniak Bay, 14 mi. SE of Dall Glacier, 5 mi. N of terminus of Yentna River, 6 mi. W of Heart Lake and 53 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°54' N, 151°34' W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

East Fork Tuluga River: stream, flows NW 13 mi. to join the West Fork to form Tulunga River, 6 mi. W of Heart Lake and 53 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°54' N, 151°34' W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

East Fork Twelvemile Creek: stream, see North Fork Twelvemile Creek.

East Fork Twin Creek: stream, heads at 57°34' N, 152°19' W, flows NNE to join West Fork Twin Creek at Chiniak Bay, 14 mi. SE of Dall Glacier, 5 mi. N of terminus of Yentna River, 6 mi. W of Heart Lake and 53 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°54' N, 151°34' W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

East Fork Tuluga River: stream, flows NW 13 mi. to join the West Fork to form Tulunga River, 6 mi. W of Heart Lake and 53 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°54' N, 151°34' W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

East Fork Twelvemile Creek: stream, see North Fork Twelvemile Creek.

East Fork Twin Creek: stream, heads at 57°34' N, 152°19' W, flows NNE to join West Fork Twin Creek at Chiniak Bay, 14 mi. SE of Dall Glacier, 5 mi. N of terminus of Yentna River, 6 mi. W of Heart Lake and 53 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°54' N, 151°34' W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

East Fork Tuluga River: stream, flows NW 13 mi. to join the West Fork to form Tulunga River, 6 mi. W of Heart Lake and 53 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°54' N, 151°34' W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

East Fork Twelvemile Creek: stream, see North Fork Twelvemile Creek.

East Fork Twin Creek: stream, heads at 57°34' N, 152°19' W, flows NNE to join West Fork Twin Creek at Chiniak Bay, 14 mi. SE of Dall Glacier, 5 mi. N of terminus of Yentna River, 6 mi. W of Heart Lake and 53 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°54' N, 151°34' W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

East Fork Tuluga River: stream, flows NW 13 mi. to join the West Fork to form Tulunga River, 6 mi. W of Heart Lake and 53 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°54' N, 151°34' W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

East Fork Twelvemile Creek: stream, see North Fork Twelvemile Creek.

East Fork Twin Creek: stream, heads at 57°34' N, 152°19' W, flows NNE to join West Fork Twin Creek at Chiniak Bay, 14 mi. SE of Dall Glacier, 5 mi. N of terminus of Yentna River, 6 mi. W of Heart Lake and 53 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°54' N, 151°34' W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

East Fork Tuluga River: stream, flows NW 13 mi. to join the West Fork to form Tulunga River, 6 mi. W of Heart Lake and 53 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°54' N, 151°34' W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

East Fork Twelvemile Creek: stream, see North Fork Twelvemile Creek.

East Fork Twin Creek: stream, heads at 57°34' N, 152°19' W, flows NNE to join West Fork Twin Creek at Chiniak Bay, 14 mi. SE of Dall Glacier, 5 mi. N of terminus of Yentna River, 6 mi. W of Heart Lake and 53 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°54' N, 151°34' W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

East Fork Tuluga River: stream, flows NW 13 mi. to join the West Fork to form Tulunga River, 6 mi. W of Heart Lake and 53 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°54' N, 151°34' W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

East Fork Twelvemile Creek: stream, see North Fork Twelvemile Creek.

East Fork Twin Creek: stream, heads at 57°34' N, 152°19' W, flows NNE to join West Fork Twin Creek at Chiniak Bay, 14 mi. SE of Dall Glacier, 5 mi. N of terminus of Yentna River, 6 mi. W of Heart Lake and 53 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°54' N, 151°34' W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

East Fork Tuluga River: stream, flows NW 13 mi. to join the West Fork to form Tulunga River, 6 mi. W of Heart Lake and 53 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°54' N, 151°34' W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

East Fork Twelvemile Creek: stream, see North Fork Twelvemile Creek.

East Fork Twin Creek: stream, heads at 57°34' N, 152°19' W, flows NNE to join West Fork Twin Creek at Chiniak Bay, 14 mi. SE of Dall Glacier, 5 mi. N of terminus of Yentna River, 6 mi. W of Heart Lake and 53 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°54' N, 151°34' W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.
East Point: point of land, easternmost point of Naked I., in Prince William Sound, 38 mi. NE of Chenege, Chugach Mts.; 60°39'40" N, 147°18'05" W; (map 63).

East Point: point of land, easternmost point of Naked I., in Prince William Sound, 38 mi. NE of Chenege, Chugach Mts.; 60°39'40" N, 147°18'05" W; (map 63).

East Point: point of land, see East Point.

East Point: point of land, on E coast of Chichagof I., between Uganik Bay and Pavlof Harbor, 12 mi. NE of Kuguskay Mtn. and 22 mi. SE of Ears Peak,eward Pennin. High.; 65°47' N, 165°32' W; (map 111).

East Point: point of land, see Chernofski Point.

East Point: point of land, see Chirikof Point.

East Portage Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Portage Creek which flows to American River, 12 mi. NE of Kougakar Mtn. and 22 mi. SE of Ears Peak,eward Pennin. High.; 65°47' N, 165°32' W; (map 111).

East Portage Creek: stream, see Carson Creek.

East Pyramidal Peak: peak, 11,250 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, on Mt. Tripyramid, 13 mi. NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 63°10' N, 150°40' W; BGN 1948; (map 88).

East Rock: rock, in Pacific Ocean, 10 mi. SE of Dolgiol I., Alutiiuk Ra.; 55°01'00" N, 161°25'10" W; (map 28).

East Rock: rock, in Summit Strait, 0.8 mi. NE of village of Point Baker, on N coast of Prince of Wales I., Alutiiuk Arch.; 56°21'30" N, 133°36' W; (map 6).

East Rockery: rockery, see Great East Rockery.

East San Lorenzo Island: island, 1 mi. long, one of San Lorenzo Is., in Gulf of Equuqel, 1.3 mi. SSW of Equuqel I., Arch. Arch.; 55°35' N, 135°36' W; BGN 1917; (map 4). Var. Barbarossa Island.

East Sentinel Island: island, 500 ft. long, in McKenzie Inlet, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., S of Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, Arch. Arch.; 55°22'35" N, 132°22'15" W; (map 4).

East Sunshine Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, one of Alaskan I., in Prince of Wales Is., in Gulf of Alaska, 1.5 mi. W of Kluchman Mtn., Coast Mts.; 56°53'25" N, 133°27'30" W; (map 24).

East South Peak: peak, 5,873 ft., 2.5 mi. N of Ekhtuna Lake and 11 mi. S of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°26'45" N, 149°08'30" W; (map 69).

East Steller Valley: valley, 2.5 mi. long, formed by East Fork Steller River, on N coast of Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°58'35" N, 172°54'25" E; (map 13).

East Steller Valley: valley, see Great East Rookery.

East Sunshine Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, one of Sunshine Lakes, 10 mi. S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°10'30" N, 150°02'05" W; (map 81).

East Twin Bay: estuary, on S side of Perry I., extends N 3 mi. to E end of Wells Passage, 24 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°44'30" N, 147°56'30" W; BGN 1914; (map 63).

East Twin Creek: stream, flows SW 9 mi. to Kandik River 12 mi. NE of that stream's junc.
with Yukon River, Porcupine Plt.; 65°28' N, 142°09' W; (map 103).


Named for William Elmer, 1854-1918, a mining operator from Wisconsin who organized the Ehner Gold Mining Co. with a stamping mill near the falls about 1896. In 1918 he sold the property and left Juneau. Big Falls was the early miners' name for these falls. The present name was not used until about 1900 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 17).

Name shown on a 1923 manuscript map of The Alaska RR.


Local name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS. This name may have been an early name for the Kusit River or Pilgrim River. Baker (1906, p. 234), USGS, said this stream was "Formerly called River or Pilgrim River. Baker [1906, p. 234], may have been an early name for the Kuzitrin River, heads at Melvin Channel and flows 44 mi. NW of Sclawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; (map 111). Var. Fish River.


Local name reported by USGS in 1933. Named for S. W. Eccles, first president of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad.

Eccles Creek: stream, flows W 1 mi. to Orca Inlet, 1.5 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°32' N, 145°47' W; BGN 1937; (map 64). Local name reported by USGS in 1936 "because Eccles Creek flows into it."

Echate Malo River: stream, see South Fork Kuskokwim River.

Echo Cove: bay, 1.8 mi. long, on S shore of Berners Bay 1.4 mi. E of Point Bridger and 33 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°40'15" N, 134°56'00" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1903 and published by USGS in 1912 (Spencer and Wright, pl. 37).

Echo Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows 2 mi. SW to a marsh 2 mi. SW of mouth of Justice Creek, 92 mi. NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58°42' N, 134°54' W; (map 10). Local name reported by the IBC in 1894 and published by J. B. Merrie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1933, fig. 4, pl. 118), USGS.


Echoing Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 19 mi. NW of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66°16'30" N, 149°20'00" W; (map 118). Local descriptive name given in 1936 by USGS.

Eekonki River: stream, heads at glacier in Brooks Ra. 68°53'30" N, 146°29'30" W, flows NW 55 mi. to Ivishak River 8 mi. SE of junct. with Sagavanirktok River, Arctic Slope; 69°25' N, 148°16' W; BGN 1960; (map 140).

Eekino name reported to mean "wing"; given in 1951 by A. S. Keller and R. L. Ditterman, USGS.


Eckholm Islands: islands, see Eckholms, The.


Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasilev; the first; published by L. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN as "Ostrova Yekgolm" or "Yekgolm Islands." Eckholm is a Swedish family name.

Eckman Beach: beach, 0.5 mi. long, on Hodikof Bay, Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°53'23" N, 173°14' E; (map 13). Name given on an AMS map published in 1948 and given by the U. S. Army during World War II. The name is not used today.

Eckman Creek: stream, on E coast of Attu I., flows E 1.7 mi. to Hodikof Bay, Aleutian Is.; 52°53'12" N, 173°16'52" E; (map 13). Name given on an AMS map published in 1948 and given by the U. S. Army during World War II, published in 1948 by AMS.

Eclipse Creek: stream, flows W 3.8 mi. to Melting Creek 5 mi. NE of Council and 37 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°57' N, 165°35' W; (map 95). Var. Clipper Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.


Named in 1899 for the riverboat Eclipse which wintered there in 1898-99.

Evolon: stream, see Ekolina Creek.

Erelik Point: point of land, see Ikolik Cape.
Edgar Creek: stream, flows SW 7 mi. to Medicineman Creek, 56 mi. NE of Medfra, Kusakwok Low.; 63°35' N, 153°17' W; (map 89).
Principal name reported in 1958 by USGS. Edakh, Cape: point of land, see Ikak, Cape.
Edberg Slough: stream, flows NW 9 mi. to Yukon River, 8 mi. NE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°22'00" N, 147°06'45" W; (map 118). Var. Ed Burke Slough.
Local name reported in 1956 by USGS. Ed Burkes Slough: stream, see Edberg Slough. Eddington, Mys: point of land, see Addington, Cape.
Eddy Creek: stream, flows N 13.5 mi. to Khotol River, 22 mi. SE of Nulato, Alaska Ra.; 157°19'00" N, 148°01'00" W; (map 87).
Local name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Molfit (1915, pl. 1).
Eddystone, Cape: point of land, see Edgecumbe, Cape.
Eddygembe, Cape: point of land, see Edgcumbe, Cape.
Eddygembe Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, on Annette I., 2.5 mi. ESE of Meilakatla, Alex. Arch.; 55°07'10" N, 131°29'30" W; (map 3).
Var. Edgcumbe Lake, Edggebly Lake. Named in 1897 by USGS &c GEs. See Edgcumbe, Cape.
Eddygembe Lake: lake, see Edgcumbe Lake.
Edgecumb, Mount: volcano, see Edgcumbe, Mount.
Edgemb, Cape: point of land, see Edgcumbe, Cape.
Edgberry Island: island, see Kruzof Island.
Edge Mountain: mountain, 11,400 ft., in Dora Pass, 23 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°24'20" N, 147°11'15" W; (map 6).
Named by members of the Chugach Mountains Expedition in 1955 for Thomas Alva Edison, 1847-1931, American inventor; reported by Nielsen (1963, p. 135).
Edith Island: island, extends E-W 3.6 mi., between East and Main Channels Yukon River, 4.6 mi. S of Florence I. and 36 mi. NE of Ruby, No. Iana Low.; 64°56' N, 154°22' W; (map 98).
Edith Point: point of land, 7 mi. point of entrance to Charters Cove, on E bank of Behm Canal, 2.3 mi. NE of Winstanley I., Coast Mts.; 55°29'45" N, 130°52'48" W; (map 3).
Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Farnett, USBF.
Edgcumbe, Cape: point of land, see Edgcumbe, Cape.
Edmonds Cove: cove, see Kongishluk Bay.
Edmonds Lake: lake, 3.2 mi. NE of Birchwood and 22 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°26'00" N, 149°23'20" W; (map 69).
Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.
Edna Bay: village, pop. 153, on SE coast of Koochikus I. at W edge of Edna Bay, Alex. Arch.; 55°57' N, 153°40' W; (map 4).
This is a logging village. A post office was established here in 1943 but was transferred to Ketchikan in 1960 (Ricks, 1963, p. 18).
Edna Bay: bay, 2 mi. across, SE of Koniag Island, Alaska Arch.; 55°36' N, 133°37' W; (map 4). Named in 1903 or 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USCGS, who wrote “named by our party, has no local name.”

Edna Creek: stream, flows SE 0.8 mi. to Saunders Creek, 8 mi. E of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°29'42" N, 165°06'00" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 “Map of the Nome and Snake River Country” by J. M. Davidson.

Edward's Point: point of land, see Edward, Cape.

Edward Creek: stream, see Edward Creek.

Edward's Island: island, 1.7 mi. long, in Port Beaufort, on E coast of KiuI I., Alex. Arch.; 56°18'N, 133°57' W; (map 6).

Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 on USCGS Chart 706.

Edwardsville: town, see Douglas.

Edzhokh, Gora: volcano, see Edgecumbe, Mount.

Eek Island: island, 1.7 mi. long, in Port Beaufort, on E coast of KiuI I., Alex. Arch.; 56°18'N, 133°57' W; (map 6).

Local name published in 1936 by USGS.

Eel River Island: island, 1.7 mi. long, in Port Beaufort, on E coast of KiuI I., Alex. Arch.; 56°18'N, 133°57' W; (map 6).

Local name published in 1936 by USGS.

Eek Channel: channel, extends S 11 mi. from Eek Point to Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 55°03' N, 162°20' W; (map 58).

Named in 1913 by USCGS.

Eek Inlet: estuary, extends NW 1 mi. off Hetta Inlet, just N of Eek Point, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°08'30" N, 132°39'30" W; (map 4). Var. Eeke Inlet.

Eek Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, in Kuskokwim River, 4 mi. N of mouth of Eek Channel, 45 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°10' N, 162°20' W; (map 58).

Named in 1913 by USCGS.

Eek Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., 2.2 mi. N of Eek Point, Alex. Arch.; 55°10'35" N, 132°40'30" W; (map 4). Var. Eeke Lake.

Local name recorded in 1897 as “Eeke” by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Eek Lake: lake, 1.4 mi. across, 20 mi. S of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°30' N, 161°45' W; (map 59).

Local name recorded in 1935 by USGS.

Eek Lake: lake, 4 mi. across, 20 mi. S of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°30' N, 161°45' W; (map 59).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Eek Mountains: mountains, 4,000 ft., trend NE 28 mi. from junc. of Nakakinguak Creek and Kanektok River to Eek River, 75 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kulkibuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°00' N, 160°30' W; (map 53).

Name derived from Eek River; published in 1951 by USGS.

Eek Point: point of land, between Hetta Inlet and Sockwan Strait, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°08'35" N, 132°59'55" W; (map 4).

Name derived from Eek River; published in 1905 by U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Eek Point: point of land, at junc. of Eek and Eneayarik Rivers, 45 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°12' N, 162°15' W; (map 58).

Named in 1898 by USCGS after the Eek River.

Eek River: stream, heads at 59°59' N, 160°05' W, flows NW 0.08 mi., joins Eneayarik River to form Eek Channel Kuskokwim River, 45 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°12' N, 162°15' W; (map 58). Var. Reka Ik.

Eek River: stream, heads at 59°59' N, 160°05' W, flows NW 0.08 mi., joins Eneayarik River to form Eek Channel Kuskokwim River, 45 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°12' N, 162°15' W; (map 58). Var. Reka Ik.

Eek River: stream, heads at 59°59' N, 160°05' W, flows NW 0.08 mi., joins Eneayarik River to form Eek Channel Kuskokwim River, 45 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°12' N, 162°15' W; (map 58). Var. Reka Ik.

Eek River: stream, heads at 59°59' N, 160°05' W, flows NW 0.08 mi., joins Eneayarik River to form Eek Channel Kuskokwim River, 45 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°12' N, 162°15' W; (map 58). Var. Reka Ik.

Eek River: stream, heads at 59°59' N, 160°05' W, flows NW 0.08 mi., joins Eneayarik River to form Eek Channel Kuskokwim River, 45 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°12' N, 162°15' W; (map 58). Var. Reka Ik.
Egan River: stream, flows N 2 mi. to Bering Sea, 2 mi. E of Tommagne Lagoon, St. Lawrence I.; 63°21'N, 169°21'W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Eague River.

Local name recommended in 1949, for map use, by the Suvonoga village council.

Egan, Mount: mountain, see Logan, Mount.

Egan Creek: stream, flows N 2 mi. to Bering Sea, 2 mi. E of Tommagne Lagoon, St. Lawrence I.; 63°21'N, 169°21'W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Eague River.

Egak River: stream, see Iguskh River.

Egak River: stream, see Iguskh River.

Egak: river, see Iguskh River.

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Egak: river, see Iguskh River.
**Egg Island**

Island, off NE shore of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Low., 55°53'-10" N, 160°23'00" W; (map 28).

Name shown on a 1963 USCG chart.

**Egg Island**

Island, 0.1 mi. across, on W shore of Alitak Bay, Kodiak I.; 56°53'35" N, 154°15'-13' W; (map 32).

Name reported in 1900 by Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

**Egg Island**

Island, 1.3 mi. long, in Egegik River.

**Egg Islands**

Island, see Egg Island.

**Egg Island**

Island, see Hunt Island.

**Egg Island**

Island, see Deranof Island.

**Egg Island**

Island, see Cenotaph Island.

**Egg Islands**

Island, see Guibert Islets.

**Egg Islands**

Island, see Little Egg Island.

**Egg Island**

Island, 1.3 mi. long, in Norton Sound.

**Egg Passage**

Unlet passage, 2 mi. long, in Bar-

**Egg Point**

Point of land, on N coast of Atka I., Aleutian Is.; 52°13'00" N, 174°27'20" W; (map 18).

**Egg Rock**

Rock, in Cordova Bay, a western rock of Barrier Is. group, Alex. Arch.; 54°47'45" N, 132°30'05" W; (map 1).

Local name published by USCGS in 1943.

**Egg Rock**

Rocks, off SE coast of Esther I., in Wells Passage, 24 mi. E of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°46'30" N, 147°57'45" W; (map 43).

Descriptive name given in 1913 by USGS.

**Egil Island**

Peninsula, 0.6 mi. across, surrounded by an oxbow lake of Birch Creek.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egorkovskoi**

Village, formerly located near Cape Tanak, on N coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; (map 23).

Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 492), RN, entered this bay in 1778 and wrote "I hauled into a bay, that lies 10 miles to the westward of Samanganoda [English Bay], known by the name of "Egoorhshar"; but we found very deep water; so that we were glad to get out again."

This name was published by Baker (1806, p. 237), but is not found on modern maps. It is possible that Capt. Cook may have been referring to Unalaska Bay.

**Egosik Creek**

Stream, see Egosik Creek.

**Egorovskoi**

Point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

**Egoniu Creek**

Stream, see Egosik River.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egorkovskoi**

Point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

**Egorykha Creek**

Stream, flows SE 1.5 mi. to Glacier Creek, 2 mi. S of Glacier Lake and 28 mi. W of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°29'30" N, 149°32'30" W; (map 22).

Local name published in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

**Eider**

Village, at Eider Point, N coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; (map 23).

**Eider Rock**

Rock, in Cordova Bay, a western rock of Barrier Is. group, Alex. Arch.; 54°47'45" N, 132°30'05" W; (map 1).

Local name published by USCGS in 1943.

**Eider Rock**

Rocks, off SE coast of Esther I., in Wells Passage, 24 mi. E of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°46'30" N, 147°57'45" W; (map 63).

Descriptive name given in 1913 by USCGS.

**Egll Island**

Peninsula, 0.6 mi. across, surrounded by an oxbow lake of Birch Creek.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egorkovskoi**

Point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

**Egoniu Creek**

Stream, see Egosik River.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egorkovskoi**

Point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

**Egoniu Creek**

Stream, see Egosik River.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egorkovskoi**

Point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

**Egoniu Creek**

Stream, see Egosik River.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egorkovskoi**

Point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

**Egoniu Creek**

Stream, see Egosik River.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egorkovskoi**

Point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

**Egoniu Creek**

Stream, see Egosik River.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egorkovskoi**

Point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

**Egoniu Creek**

Stream, see Egosik River.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egorkovskoi**

Point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

**Egoniu Creek**

Stream, see Egosik River.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egorkovskoi**

Point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

**Egoniu Creek**

Stream, see Egosik River.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egorkovskoi**

Point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

**Egoniu Creek**

Stream, see Egosik River.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egorkovskoi**

Point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

**Egoniu Creek**

Stream, see Egosik River.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egorkovskoi**

Point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

**Egoniu Creek**

Stream, see Egosik River.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egorkovskoi**

Point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

**Egoniu Creek**

Stream, see Egosik River.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egorkovskoi**

Point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

**Egoniu Creek**

Stream, see Egosik River.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egorkovskoi**

Point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

**Egoniu Creek**

Stream, see Egosik River.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egorkovskoi**

Point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

**Egoniu Creek**

Stream, see Egosik River.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egorkovskoi**

Point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

**Egoniu Creek**

Stream, see Egosik River.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egorkovskoi**

Point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

**Egoniu Creek**

Stream, see Egosik River.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.

**Egoorhshar**

Point of land, see Cascade Point.
Eightmile Dock: rock, in Nikolski Bay, SW coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 52°52'11" N, 168°52'30" W; BGN 1940; (map 21).

Named in 1938 by USC&GS, "because of the number of eider ducks that nest there."

Eielson, Mount: peak, 5,802 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, 3.5 mi. S of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Ra.; 63°23' N, 150°10' W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Var. Copper Mountain.

Named by U.S. Congress on June 14, 1930, for Carl Ben Eielson "in honor of the pioneer work in aviation performed in Alaska and the North."

Eielson Bluffs: bluffs, see Einahnuhto Bluffs.

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Einahnuhto Bluffs: bluffs, on W coast of Saint Lawrence I., in Pribilof Is.; 57°11'05" N, 170°24'00" W; (map 38).

Named by geologists connected with the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations; Eskimo name meaning "basin" published by USGS in 1951.

Eirinaguk Lake: lake, 5 mi. long, 7 W of Admiralty Bay and 22 mi. SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70°58' N, 156°23' W; (map 147).

Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Wainwright by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Eirinaguk River: river, see Eirinaguk Creek.

Eirinaguk Creek: stream, flows 28 mi. NE to Egaktrak River, 20 mi. NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69°45' N, 142°05' W; BGN 1959; (map 158). Var. Aichilik River, Archillik River.

Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1946, to mean "small fish place."

Eirinaguk Creek: creek, see Carter Creek.


Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Eirinaguktaumiat" with a population of 24 in the 1890 Census (Hodge, 1907, p. 430).
Ekashluktuli River

name “Ekashluktuli River, the name of a stream” on the other side of Towak Mt.
Ekashluktuli River: stream, see Ekaluk Creek.
Ekashluktuli River: stream, see Ekaluk Creek.

Ekastatin River: stream, in Aishun Mts., flows N 43 mi. to Iglisak Bay, 6 mi. SE of Cape Romanof, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta: 61°43' N, 165°58' W; (map 75). Var. Ekaluk Creek.

Ekastatin: locality, see Ekaluk.
Ekastatin: totality. 2 mi. N of Togiak Village, Fish River.
Ekastatin Creek: stream, flows N 17 mi. to Selawik River, 55 mi. SW of Shungnak.

Ekashluktuli River population was 192 in 1880; 60 in 1890; it is now abandoned. See Ekaluk.

Ekastatin: stream, see Ekaluk.
Ekastatin: village, see Ekaluk.
Ekastatin: bluff, 170 ft, extends 5 mi., on E shore of Nushagak Bay, SE of Ekaluk, 15 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°47' N, 158°33' W; (map 40). Var. Ekaluk, Ekaluk.

Ekastatin: locality, near Kobuk River, about 50 mi. NE of Selawik, Brooks Ra.; near 67°00' N, 158°30' W; (map 126).

Archeological site reported by Giddings (1966, p. 28).


Ekuk: village, see Ekaluk.
Ekuk Bluff: bluff, 170 ft., extends 5 mi., on E shore of Nushagak Bay, SE of Ekaluk and 18 mi. S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°47' N, 158°33' W; (map 40). Name published by USCGS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 239).

Ekuk Cape: point of land, see Ekaluk.
Ekuk: village, see Ekaluk.

Ekuk: village, see Ekaluk.
Ekuk: village, see Ekaluk.
Ekuk Bluff: bluff, 170 ft., extends 5 mi., on E shore of Nushagak Bay, SE of Ekaluk and 18 mi. S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°47' N, 158°33' W; (map 40). Name published by USCGS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 239).

Ekuk Cape: point of land, see Ekaluk.
Ekuk: village, see Ekaluk.

Ekuk: village, see Ekaluk.
Ekuk Bluff: bluff, 170 ft., extends 5 mi., on E shore of Nushagak Bay, SE of Ekaluk and 18 mi. S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°47' N, 158°33' W; (map 40). Name published by USCGS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 239).

Ekuk Cape: point of land, see Ekaluk.
Ekuk: village, see Ekaluk.

Ekuk: village, see Ekaluk.
Ekuk Bluff: bluff, 170 ft., extends 5 mi., on E shore of Nushagak Bay, SE of Ekaluk and 18 mi. S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°47' N, 158°33' W; (map 40). Name published by USCGS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 239).

Ekuk Cape: point of land, see Ekaluk.
Ekuk: village, see Ekaluk.

Indian name obtained in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, who wrote it "Ecol-ena."

Ecolus: village, see Ekuk.
Ekouk: village, see Ekuk.
The village population was 40 in 1930 [Ekwak]; 68 in 1939 [Ekwok]; and 1,311 in 1950. A post office called “Ekwak” was established here in 1935.

Elaine Creek: stream, flows N 1 mi. to No Mans Creek near its head, in Casaspaaga River basin, 25 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; (map 95).

The village population was 40 in 1930 [Ekwak]; 68 in 1939 [Ekwok]; and 1,311 in 1950. A post office called “Ekwak” was established here in 1935.

Elbow Creek: stream, flows SE 4.5 mi. to Poorman Creek, 4.4 mi. SW of Poorman and 47 mi. SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°49'30" N, 155°25'00" W; (map 98).

Elbow Creek: mountain, 2,950 ft., 12 mi. SE of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°45'30" N, 152°45'05" W; BGN 1933; (map 34).

Name derived from: Elbow Creek, given in 1933 by Gerald Fitzgerald, USGS.

Elbow Pass: water passage, 2 mi. long, 3.5 mi. S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°37' N, 136°05' W; BGN 1908; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1907 by Andrew Braid and published by USGS in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 172).

Elbow Point: point of land, on E coast of Little Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°50'40" N, 176°01'40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Descriptive name given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Elbow Point: point of land, between the two arms of Lake Nerka, at W end of Frog Mts., Nome Mts.; 59°33' N, 159°00' W; BGN 1931; (map 52).

Name reported in 1929 by USBF; so called because of the “point location at the bend or elbow of Lake Nerka.”

Elder, Mount: mountain, 4,600 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 4.7 mi. NW of Berg Mts., and 70 mi. NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 58°58'50" N, 135°50' W; (map 11). Var. Snow Dome.

Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Elder Point: point of land, northernmost point on Glacier I., 2 mi. S of Float Point, on S coast of Alaska, 56 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°54'50" N, 147°08'00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Eldorado: locality, see Eldorado Camp.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows W 8 mi. to George River, 26 mi. E of Flat, Kiluck-Kuskokwim Mus.; 62°24'20" N, 157°11'30" W; (map 79).

Prospectors’ name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows S 3.5 mi. to Roosevelt Creek, 72 mi. NE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°11'35" N, 147°13'30" W; (map 87).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows NW 5.4 mi. to Madison Creek 6.7 mi. NE of its junct. with Tolstoi Creek and 53 mi. NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mus.; 63°27' N, 156°56' W; (map 90).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows SE 4 mi. to Dimeo Creek at Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°11' N, 161°08' W; (map 109).

Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows NE 3 mi. to Nokapaga River, 23 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake,
Eldorado Creek: stream, flows NW 1.2 mi. to Kougark River, 9 mi. SW of Midnight Mt. and 47 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°40' N, 164°48' W; (map 110). Prospects' name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdee (in Collier, 1902, p. 12), USGS. This name appears to be the North Fork of Noxapaga River in Brooks (1901, p. 11), USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows W 7 mi. to Budd Creek which flows to American River, 40 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°59' N, 165°22' W; (map 111). Prospects' name reported in 1901 by Marcus Baker for his wife, Sarah Eldred. Name published by USCSGS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 196). According to Dr. Arthur Krause the Tlingit Indian name is "Nechraje." A similar name is shown on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows NE 15 mi. to Kiwalik River, 43 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°46' N, 161°51' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, NE of Ear Mtn., flows E 3 mi. to Kreuger Creek which flows to Arctic River, Seward Penin. High.; 65°56' N, 163°06' W; (map 111). Prospects' name reported in 1907 by H. H. Knopf (1908, p. 27), USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows N 20 mi. to Serpentine River, 21 mi. SE of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°07' N, 165°23' W; (map 112). Prospects' name reported in 1950 by U.SGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, heads in Jack White Ra., flows SE 2.2 mi. to South Fork Kougark River, 25 mi. E of Bettles, Okirinka Hodzana High.; 66°56' N, 150°34' W; (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, see Eldorado River.

Eldorado Creek: stream, see Little Eldorado Creek.

Eldorado Narrows: water passage, extends S 4 mi. from Sandspit Point, between Renard I. and Resurrection Peninsula, 14 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°55' N, 149°19' W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USCSGS.


Eldorado River: stream, flows W 7 mi. to Bud Creek which flows to American River, 40 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°59' N, 165°22' W; (map 111). Prospects' name reported in 1901 by Marcus Baker for his wife, Sarah Eldred. Name published by USCSGS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 196). According to Dr. Arthur Krause the Tlingit Indian name is "Nechraje." A similar name is shown on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Eldridge, Mount: peak, 10,456 ft., 21 mi. ENE of Ear Mtn., flows N 2 mi. to Trait of Alaska Penin., NE shore of Cape Kumil. extends 0 6 mi. into Aniakchak Bay, 12 mi. SW of Cape Kumik, Aleutian Ra.; 59°43'30" N, 139°58'00" W; (map 82). Name published by G. C. Martin (1905, p. 4), USGS.

Eldridge, Mount: peak, 10,456 ft., 21 mi. E of Long and 25 mi. SSE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°23'30" N, 155°16'20" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914), pl. 3), USGS. The stream's identity is in doubt.

Eleanor Cove: cove, see Eleanor Cove.

Eleanor Lake: lake, 600 ft. long, 1.7 mi. W of terminus of Sheridan Glacier and 10 mi. E of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°32' N, 145°25' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Eleanor Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, in Anaktuvuk Pass, drains into headwaters of Anaktuvuk River, Brooks Ra.; 69°09' N, 151°42' W; (map 134). Named in 1901 by F. C. Schrader or W. S. Peters, USGS, on their reconnaissance expedition into northern Alaska.

Eleanor Passage: water passage, see Upper Passage.

Eleanor Cove: cove, see Eleanor Cove.

Elena Bay: estuary, 5 mi. long, on Kuku I., on E shore of Tekenof Bay, Alex. Arch.; 56°30' N, 134°06' W; (map 129; (map 5). Named in 1926 by USC&GS for "the vessel Elena in which [Capt. M. D.] Tchenkov [sic] [IRN] sailed for Sitka in 1835 to carry on explorations in Alaska.

Elephant Creek: stream, flows NW 21 mi. to join Breanhad Creek to form Wilson Creek 7 mi. E of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61°52'10" N, 161°52'15" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1918, p. 59), USGS, in 1916.

Elephant Creek: stream, flows N 2 mi. to Trail Creek, 6.5 mi. E of Long and 25 mi. SSE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°23'30" N, 155°16'20" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914), pl. 3), USGS. The stream's identity is in doubt.

Elephant Gulch: ravine, trends SE 2 mi. to Humilina Creek, 20 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukatanana High.; 65°13'30" N, 149°59'00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, p. 5).

Elephant Head Point: point of land, on S shore of Alaska Penin., NE shore of Cape Kumik, extends 0.6 mi. into Aniakchak Bay, 12 mi. SW of Cape Kumik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°40' N, 157°29' W; (map 31). Local name published by USC&GS in the 1947 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 281).

Elephant Hill: hill, see Middle Hill.

Elephant Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, on Woody L. 3 mi. SE of Kodiak, NE of Kodiak I.; 57°46'20" N, 152°19'30" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Elephant Lake: lake, 1.6 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. 8 mi. ENE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°35'45" N, 150°50'15" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Elephant Mountain: mountain, 2,200 ft., on Alaska Penin., 25 mi. NW of Cape Kumik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°57' N, 157°46' W; (map 31). Descriptive name shown on a 1915 USGS map.

Elephant Mountain: mountain, 2,275 ft., on N part of Chichagof I., 4.4 mi. S of Neck Point in Icy Strait and 37 mi. SW of Juneau.
Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°30'40" N, 135°17'30" W; (map 3).


Eliza Lake: *lake*, 2 mi long, on Admiralty I., 2 mi. SE of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°12' N, 134°20' W; BGN 1923; (map 9).

Eliza Lake: *stream*, flows SE 1.5 mi. to Cripple River, 16 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°39' N, 165°52' W; (map 94).

Prospectors’ name reported on Arthur Gibson’s “Map of Cape Nome Precinct” dated 1904.

Elizabeth Creek: *stream*, flows E 1 mi. to Ruby Creek which flows to Bluestone River, 10 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°08' N, 166°18' W; (map 111).

Prospectors’ name reported on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Elaine Lake: *lake*, 1.5 mi. long, between Chiana River and Alaska Highway, 7 mi. SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Ra.; 62°59' N, 141°40' W; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1954.

Elkhorn Creek: *stream*, flows SE 1.4 mi. to Nome River, 7 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°34'18" N, 165°14'30" W; (map 94).

Prospectors’ name shown on the 1902 “Map of the Nome and Snake River Country” by J. M. Davidzen.

Elk Creek: *stream*, see Ellingham Creek.

Ell Creek: *stream*, see Sours Creek.

Ell Head Point: *point of land*, on NE tip of Peak I., at SE end of Liigjergen Passage, 40 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°42'55" N, 147°21'40" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1910 by USGS.

Elkhorn Creek: *stream*, flows NE 3 mi. to Nukluk River, 83 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°56'05" N, 163°56'50" W; (map 95).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Elkhorn Island: *island*, 2.8 mi. long, in Yukon River, 26 mi. N of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62°33' N, 160°11' W; (map 78).

Riverboat pilot’s name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Ellingham Creek: *stream*, flows SW 7 mi. to Don River which flows to Breeding Lagoon, 25 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°32' N, 167°53' W; (map 111). Var. Elk Creek.

Prospectors’ name shown on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davison and B. D. Blakeslee.

Ellkug, Mys: *point of land*, see Edward, Cape.

Ellkug Bay: *bay*, 0.5 mi. across, on W coast of Herbert Graves I., 6 mi. W of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°40'30" N, 136°15'00" W; (map 9).

Tlingit Indian name for Edward Cape; name given to the bay by USGS and published in 1928 on Chart 8280.

Ellkug Island: *island*, 0.4 mi. long, W of Herbert Graves I., 6 mi. W of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°40'50" N, 136°15'00" W; BGN 1926; (map 9).

Named in 1926 by USGS.

Ellkug Island: *point of land*, see Edward, Cape.

Ellerna: *point of land*, in E part of the village of Nome, 12 mi. SW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°22'55" N, 165°47'14" W; (map 3). Var. Lake Number 2.

Local name published in 1907 by USGS.

Ellins Point: *point of land*, on coast of Beaufort Sea, E of Smith River, Arctic Plain; (map 148). Var. Elias Point, Point Elice.

On July 26, 1837, Thomas Simpson (1843, p. 134) wrote, “rounding a point, distinguished by the name of the Right Honorable Edward Ellice  * * *; a member of Parliament (presumably a privy councillor from his ‘right honorable’)” (Stuck, 1920, p. 272). This feature is probably present-day Pogik Point.

Elleric Point: *point of land*, see Pogik Point.

Elliot Beach: *beach*, 0.2 mi. long, 2.4 mi. NE of Theodore Point, on SW shore of Ternmac Bay, Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°46'00" N, 172°57'20" E; (map 13).
Elmendorf Moraine: moraine, avg. elev. 400 ft, 30 mi. long, extends S from Big Lake to Knik Arm Cook Inlet, 3.5 mi. NW of Anchorage, extends NE from Cairn Point to Birchwood, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°16' N, 149°55' W; BGN 1962; (map 69).

Elmendorf Air Force Base: military installation, N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°14' N, 149°50' W; (map 69).

Elmendorf Creek: stream, flows NW 10 mi. to Kotzebue River, 3.2 mi. S of Hubbard Peak and 76 mi. NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mts.; 56°43' N, 144°17' W; (map 68). Var. Elliot Creek.

Prospected and named in 1899 by "Messrs. Elliot and Hubbard from Copper Creek ... " (Mendenhall, 1905, p. 98).

Elmendorf Air Force Base: military installation, F.lma Island: island, 2.7 mi. long, between Sanak Island and Tebenkof Island. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sapran, Russian Hydrog. Dept. 1848, and given by the U.S. Army during World War II. The name is not used today.

Ellsworth Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, trends 18 mi. SW to its terminus, 2 mi. NE of Day Harbor, 14 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°05' N, 149°01' W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Var. Copper Glacier.

Ellsworth Air Force Base: military installation, N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°14' N, 149°50' W; (map 69).

Ellsworth Creek: stream, heads 1.6 mi. NE of Iron Mountain, flows WNW 10 mi. to Kotsiina River, 3.2 mi. S of Hubbard Peak and 76 mi. NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mts.; 56°43' N, 144°17' W; (map 68). Var. Elliot Creek.

Ellsworth Creek: stream, flows SE 6 mi. to Sorrels Creek, 52 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°06'45" N, 143°56'30" W; (map 104).

Local name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerline (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Ellsworth Island: island, 0.8 mi. across, in Southeast I., in Prince of Wales Island, SW coast of Admiralty Island, Amer. Arch.; 57°13'30" N, 134°03'30" W; (map 9).

Name reported in 1924 by USCGS and published in 1928 on Chart 8200.

Ellis Point: point of land, between Tebenkof Bay and Bay of Pillars, on W coast of Kuiu Island.

Ellis Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Glacier Creek, 7 mi. N of Nome, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°36' N, 156°16' W; (map 94).

Local name adopted in 1932 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Ellenbrook: hill, see Illutuk Hill.

Ellsvio: point of land, see Chenaik, Cape.

Ellsvio: point of land, see Unimak Island.

Ellsvio Cape: point of land, see Spruce Cape.

Ellsvio Island: island, 1.5 mi. across, 1 mi. SW of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof I., Amer. Arch.; 56°49' N, 135°24' W; BGN 1897; (map 5). Var. Fir-tree Island, Ostrov Vel'yonov, Spruce Island, Yelovoy Island.

Ellsvio Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Peril Strait, 1 mi. NW of Duffield Peninsula, on Baranof I., 13 mi. SE of Chichagof Island, Amer. Arch.; 57°54' N, 135°28' W; (map 9). Var. Elsvio Islet, Firtree Island, Ostrov Vel'yonov, Peril Straits Spruce Island, Yelovoy Island.

Russian name meaning "spruce," given in 1813 by the navigator En. Vasiliev, IRN; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 397 as "O[trov] Vel'yonov." Ellsvio Island: island, see Spruce Island.

Elsvio Iset: island, see Elsvio Island.

Elsvio Strait: water passage, see Narrow Strait.

Ellsvio Vneshetie Cape: point of land, see Spruce Cape.

Ellsvoy: Ostrov: island, see Spruce Island.

Ellow Island: island, see Spruce Island.

El Patrone Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Canyon Creek, between Coal Creek and Katolin Island. 23 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°52' N, 164°34' W; (map 95).

Prospector's name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Elrington Point: point of land, at SW tip of Elrington Island, 45 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°56'20" N, 148°13'00" W; (map 49).


Elrington Island: island, extends NE-SW 12 mi. at SW end of Prince William Sound, between Latouche and Evans Islands, 20 mi. S of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°00' N, 146°03' W; BGN 1910; (maps 49 and 63).

Local name reported in 1905 by U. S. Grant, USGS; name derived from Point Elrington at the southern tip of the island.

Elrington Passage: water passage, 5 mi. long between Elrington Island and Evans Island, on SW edge of Prince William Sound, 20 mi. S of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°00' N, 148°04' W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Var. Prince of Wales Passage.

Local name published in 1908 by USGS; name derived from nearby Point Elrington.

El'sie Creek: stream, flows NE 13 mi. to California Creek, 38 mi. SE of Ninilchik, Alaska Ra.; 64°03'20" N, 148°04'35" W; (map 100).

Local name published in 1915 on a GLO (BLM) survey plat.

El'sie Island: island, 1 mi. long, on right shore of Yukon River, 18 mi. SW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°37' N, 161°46' W; (map 73).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 navigation chart of Yukon River.

El'sie Point: point of land, E point of Bell Island, between Anchor Pass and Behm Canal, Alex.; 55°57' 40" N, 131°24'18" W; (map 3).

Named in 1891 by USGS.

El'tner, Lakes: lake, 1 mi. long, 3 mi. W of terminus of Sheridan Glacier and 10 mi. E of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°33' N, 145°28' W; (map 64).

Name published in 1950 by USGS.

El Sombrero: island, see Chatham Island.

El'son Bay: lagoon, see Elson Lagoon.

El'son Lagoon: lagoon, extends SE 2.5 mi. from Point Barrow, between Point Barrow and mainland, Arctic Plain; 71°15' N, 155°51' W; BGN 1916; (map 153). Var. Elson Bay, El'son's Bay, Tashik, Tanuk, Tat'yuk.

Named Elson's Bay by Capt. Beechy (1831, p. 302), RN, in September 1826 for Master Thomas Elson, RN, of H.M.S. Blossom. Elson was placed in charge of a party sent in an open boat to explore the coast from NE of Icy Cape to Point Barrow (Beechy, p. 304-321).
Eluitkak Pau: water patsagt, on coast of Beaufort Sea.

Eluksingiak Point: point of land.

Elusive, Mount: mountain, 11,465 ft., in Dora Keen Ra., 35 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 63°25'00" N, 147°07'30" W; (map 69).

Elusive Creek: stream, NE 25 mi. to Utukok River, N of Ominch Hill, 85 mi. S of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69°26'30" N, 160°04'30" W; (map 135). Name proposed in 1924 by W. T. Foran, USGS, because of the "deceptive appearance of the valley and the difficulty of determining its junction with the Utukok River." The name first appears on a 1924 fieldsheet by O. L. Wix.

Elusive Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, in Philip Smith Mts., drainage of Ribpond River 15 mi. of SE of its junct. with Sagavanirktok River, Brooks Ra.; 68°39'50" N, 146°30'00" W; (map 70). Var. Sagavanirktok Lake.

Emakavuk Channel: stream, distributary of Kobuk River, heads at Nazuruk Channel, Kobuk River, and flows SW 8 mi. to Hotham Inlet, 43 mi. NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°35'33" N, 161°35'33" W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Emarkson Lake: lake, see Emakasson Lake.

Embryo Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 0.7 mi. W of Falcon Lake and 54 mi. NE of Kenai Cook Inlet Low.; 60°47'15" N, 150°26'00" W; (map 62).

Name published in 1965 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.


Elvoi Mission: locality, on E coast of Spruce I., NE of Kodiak I.; 57°54'20" N, 152°21'20" W; (map 34).

Emerald Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows 0.7 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°48'25" N, 148°34'20" W; (map 63). Var. Emarksoun Lake, Imeexaan.

Ely River: stream, see Ely River.

Emagaq Point: point of land, see Humphrey Point.

Eluvuktuk Mountain: mountain, see Eluwaktak Mountain.

Elualet: locality, see Elufug.

Emerald Bay: estuary, 0.5 mi. long, W coast of Cleveland Penin., 3 mi. S of Eaton Point, Alex. Arch.; 55°53'30" N, 132°02'45" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1923 by USGS.

Emakasson Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 3 mi. S of Barrow, Arctic Penin.; 70°08' N, 143°42' W; (map 152). Var. Emakavuk Lake, Imexaan.

Emakavuk Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on coast of Beaufort Sea, on NW coast of Barter I., Arctic Penin.; 70°08' N, 143°42' W; (map 152). Var. Emakavuk Lake, Imexaan.

Emakavuk Channel: stream, distributary of Kobuk River, heads at Nazuruk Channel, Kobuk River, and flows SW 8 mi. to Hotham Inlet, 43 mi. NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°35'33" N, 161°35'33" W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Emarkson Lake: see Emakasson Lake.

Embryo Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 0.7 mi. W of Falcon Lake and 54 mi. NE of Kenai Cook Inlet Low.; 60°47'15" N, 150°26'00" W; (map 62).

Name published in 1965 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Emegahe Point: point of land, see Emegahe Point.

Emegahe Point: point of land, on S coast of Saint Lawrence I., 4 mi. NW of Southeast Cape; 62°58'0 N, 169°46'0 W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Emarkson Lake, Emeuk Point.

Emsiak Point: point of land, 5 mi. E of Siknik Cape and 65 mi. SE of Gambell, S coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°10' N, 170°09' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Emarkson Lake, Emeuk Point.

Emegahe Point: point of land, seen by Gambell village people in 1954, for map usage, by the Gambell village council.

Emerald Bay: cove, 0.2 mi. across, on NE coast of Kenai Penin., on S side of Passage Canal, 4 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°48'25" N, 148°34'20" W; BGN 1866; (map 63). Var. Kine Creek.

Local descriptive name published in 1954 by USGS.

Emerald Bay: estuary, 0.5 mi. long, W coast of Cleveland Penin., 3 mi. S of Eaton Point, Alex. Arch.; 55°53'30" N, 132°02'45" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1923 by USGS.

Emsiak Point: point of land, 5 mi. E of Siknik Cape and 65 mi. SE of Gambell, S coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°10' N, 170°09' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Emarkson Lake, Emeuk Point.

Emegahe Point: point of land, 5 mi. E of Siknik Cape and 65 mi. SE of Gambell, S coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°10' N, 170°09' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Emarkson Lake, Emeuk Point.

Emegahe Point: point of land, seen by Gambell village people in 1954, for map usage, by the Gambell village council.

Emerald Cove: cove, 0.5 mi. across, on SE side of Columbia Bay, 38 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°57'15" N, 147°02'00" W; BGN 1911; (map 63).

So named in 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS, "because of the greenness of shores and water."

Emerald Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows NE 9.5 mi. to Skwentna River, 6 mi. SE of Mount Estes and 73 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°49'05" N, 152°43'45" W; (map 70).

Local name reported by S. R. Capps (in Smith and others, 1926, pl. 11). USGS.

Emerald Creek: stream, flows NW 0.7 mi. to Kasson Creek near its head, E of Nobhill Creek and about 9 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°41'40" N, 164°23'00" W; (map 93). Var. Ruby Creek.
Proscottors name reported on Arthur Gibson's 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct." Gibson applied the name "Ruby Creek" to this stream and showed "Emerald Creek" as a SW flowing tributary of Kasson Creek. The above location was reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, p. 13).

Emerson Glacier: island, 0.3 mi. across, off SW tip of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°17'20" N, 167°51'20" W; BGN 1899; (map 23).

Descriptive name given by US&CGS in 1936, because, "during the summer months, this island, which is about 200 ft. high, and entirely grass covered, is a brilliant green color."

Emerson Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Iphigenia Bay, 1.3 mi. W of Hecceta I., Alex. Arch.; 55°43'58" N, 133°40'45" W; BGN 1915; (map 4). Var. Green Island.

Descriptive name given in 1908 by US&CGS. In 1907 E. F. Dickins, USGS, reported the name "Emerald Island." The name was changed to reduce duplication of the name "Emerald."
Empress Mountain: peaks, see Snow Towers, Empress Peak: peak, see Princess Peak.

Empire Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1 mi. to Casa-Emory Creek: stream, see Emery Creek.

Emory Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Beaver Emnakat Ridge: ridge, elcv. 1,600 ft., along E

Emnavak Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,600 ft., along E side of Lost Temper Creek, 25 mi. E of Lib-erator Lake, Arctic Slope; 68°50' N, 157°20' W; (map 132).

Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Emogarikhoot: lake, see Inland Lake.

Emounguk: locality, see Emmuguk.

Emory Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Beaver Creek 2 mi. E of that stream's junc. with South Fork Chena River and 46 mi. NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°45'50" N, 146°24' 15" W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Emory Creek: stream, see Emery Creek.

Empalizada, Punta: point of land, see Faja de Isla Point.

Emperor Island: island, 1.5 mi. long, in Kol-avinarak River at mouth of Talagun River, 93 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°53' 164°30' W; (map 58).

Named about 1964 by personnel of Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range for the Emperor Goose.


Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project.

Empinado, Cape: point of land, on Prince of Wales I. extending into Bucareli Bay between Tranquil Point and Point Providence, Alex. Arch.; 55°22' N, 135°15' W; (map 4). Var. Etipinado Cape.

Spanish name meaning "pointed cape" given by the Don Jacinto Arteaga 1779 ex-

Empire Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1 mi. to Cassa-depaga River 2 mi. SW of its junc. with Niiuk-luk River, 26 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°57' N, 164°07' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Empress Mountain: peaks, see Snow Towers, The.

Empress Peak: peak, see Princess Peak.

Emukpun: lake, see Imukpuk Lake.

Emuruk Lake: lake, see Imuruk Lake.

Enatolik Creek: stream, flows NE 20 mi. to Chugak River, 80 mi. SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°45' N, 158°31' W; BGN 1948; (map 60). Var. Little Swift River, Pyrim Creek, West Fork Chuka-

Emwakakan River.

Eskimo name reported in 1945 by USGS.

This stream is known locally by white pros-
pacters and trappers as the "Little Swift River."
kwm Delta: 61°44'N, 161°48'W; (map 73).

Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1952; named for Engineer Creek.

Engle Creek: stream, flows NW to Nuckuck Creek which flows to Kuzitnik River near its head, about 22 mi. SW of Imluruk Lake, Seward Peninsula. High. (map 110).

Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

English Bay: village, pop. 78, on Kenai Peninsula. At S entrance to Port Graham, 10 mi. SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°21'15" N, 151°55'00" W; BGv 1994; (map 30). Var. Alexandre, Alexandrevo, Alexandrovsk, Odinochik.

Local name derived from nearby English Bay and reported by the census of 1940. This village appears to have originally been a Russian Post called Alexandrovsk, meaning "Alexander" (Sarichev, 1826, map 5). It was later called "Odinochik," meaning "a person living in solitude" (Tebenkow, 1852, map 5).

English Bay: bay, 0.6 mi. across, NE coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°56'15"N, 166°14'30" W; BGv 1994; (map 23). Var. Samgana Bay, Samgana Bay, Samganaoda Bay.

About name reported by Capt. James Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 424), RN, as "Samganaoda." Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, published the name as "Zaliv Samganaoda," or "Samganauda Bay." Because Cook surveyed the area, Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 165) called it "Anglikitsi," or "English." English Bay: bay, 1.5 mi. across, on SW coast of Saint Paul I., in Pribili Is.; 57°08'30" N, 170°18'30" W; (map 38).

According to Elliott (1881, Saint Paul notes), this bay was so named because a "large British vessel" was wrecked here, on a reef, in 1847, as it was coming in to anchor off Zapadni Point.

English Bay: core, 1.2 mi. across, at mouth of English Bay River, on SW end of Kenai Peninsula, 10 mi. SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°21'15" N, 151°56'00" W; (map 50).

The Russians originally applied the name "Bukhta Anglikitskaya" ("English Bay"), to what is now called Port Graham (Tebenkow, 1852, map 5) probably because the area was mapped by the English (Portlock, 1789, map facing p. 102). Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, however, called this bay "Grahams Harbour" [Port Graham] and the translated Russian name, "English Bay," was reapplied to the above described small cove by USCS&GS in 1909.

English Bay: core, 0.3 mi. wide, on Hinchinbrook I., on S shore of Port Etches, 35 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 68°10'N, 146°40'W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1909, pl. 4). USGS.

English Bay: bay, see Graham, Port.

English Bay: bay, see Womens Bay.

English Bay Reef: reef, in Cook Inlet, at SW entrance to Port Graham, off SW end of Kenai Peninsula, 11 mi. SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°21'45" N, 151°56'45" W; (map 50).

Name derived from English Bay and published by USCS&G in 1940.

English Bay River: stream, flows NW 11 mi. to English Bay, on S end of Kenai Peninsula, 10 mi. SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°18'30" N, 151°51'30" W; (map 50).

Name derived from English Bay and published by USGS in 1951.

Englishshoe Bar: bar, on Black River, 1 mi. S of Grayevad Lakes and 30 mi. NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°42'30" N, 144°16'00" W; (map 119).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Enigard: pinnacles, see Ears, The.

Eana, Point: promontory, see Bald Head.

Enochkin Bar: estuary, see Inskin Bay.

Enuchtuk River: stream, flows NE to Nuiuk River, between Bear River and Holyoke Creek near Council, about 32 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula. High. (map 93).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Enterprise Creek: stream, flows E 6 mi. to join Silver Bow Creek to form McKinley Creek, 64 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Hi.; 64°17'N, 142°58'W; (map 102). Var. Left Fork McKinley Creek.

Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Enont Point: point of land, on SE end of Sanak I., Aleutian Ra.; 54°23'00" N, 162°32'20" W; (map 25).

Name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Entrance Cape: point of land, see Ustia Point.

Entrance Island: locality, pop. 3, on S coast of Entrance Island. In Hobart Bay, 2.5 mi. NE of Entrance Island, 2 mi. SW of Entrance Island. 9 mi. NE of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°24'45" N, 133°26'30" W; (map 8). Var. Entrance Islet.

Descriptive name given by USCS&GS and published in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 146).

Entrance Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, in Icy Strait, at entrance to Swanson Harbor, 1.6 mi. NW of Point Couverden and 26 mi. SW of Juneau, St. Elia Is.; 58°11'50" N, 135°35'35" W; (map 11).

Descriptive name given in 1880 by U.S. Navy officers; published by USCS&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 193).

Entrance Island: island, 0.5 mi. across, at entrance to Upper Passage, 0.5 mi. S of Eleanor I., 24 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°31'N, 147°35'W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1910 by USCS&GS. So named "because the island is at the mouth entrance to Upper Passage between Eleanor and Ingra Is."

Entrance Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, on S shore of Port Valdez, SW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°05'05" N, 146°36'30" W; (map 68).

Name reported in 1901 by H. F. Ritter, USGS; so called because it lies near the entrance to Port Valdez.

Entrance Island: island, see Table Island.

Entrance Island: islands, see Twins, The.

Entrance Islet: island, 0.1 mi. across, on N coast of Bristol I., off W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°51'55" N, 135°51'20" W; (map 5).

Named in 1879 by Lt. F. M. Symonds, USN. 

Entrance Point: point of land, N entrance point of Sandy Cove, on Little Koniuji I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°02'10" N, 159°20'50" W; (map 27).
Epirrta River: stream, heads in Amatuxuk Hills.

Erochakluk Mountain: mountain, 1,500 ft. on Nelson I., 2.5 mi. S of Ukak, 105 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°42' N, 164°55' W; (map 58).

Eriksen Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows W 5 mi. to Canyon Creek, 6 mi. N of its junct. with Chitina River and 29 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°12'55" N, 142°10'45" W; (map 67).

Eriksen, USA, who prepared a map of the area dated 1902, it may have been named for Lt. Hjalmar Eriksen, or Lt. Erickson by W. Yanert. named by W. H. Dall, US&GS, in 1880.

Eriksen Point: point of land, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Low., Alaska Peninsula., Aleutian Ra.; 55°59'30" N, 160°34'00" W; (map 28).

Eriksen Point: point of land, see Nachalny Point.

Eriksen Point: point of land, S tip of an island.

Epsilon Rock: rock, 0.1 mi. long, in Woods Is., Maurelle Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°40'28" N, 133°43'28" W; (map 4).

Epsilon Point: point of land, N of Point Frederick.

Epsilone: locality, on Richardson Highway, 0.8 mi. N of junc. of Mosquito Creek and Ernestine Creek, 44 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°26'05" N, 145°07'00" W; (map 68).

Eros rock, near SW shore of Cook Inlet, in mouth of Inikskuk Bay, E of Knoll Head, Aleutian Ra.; 59°38'30" N, 153°40'30" W; (map 2).

Eros Point: point of land, see Oskosh Island.

Eros Point: point of land, see Nachalny Point.

Eroschka River: stream, heads in Amatuxuk Hills at 69°14' N, 162°05' W, flows NW 75 mi. to Kagegaluk Lagoon, 8 mi. S of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69°30'30" N, 163°03'00" W; (map 145). Var. Epizntka River, Epicntka River, Kipisatkuk River, Kipisatkuk River.

Eskimo name reported by A. J. Collier (in Brooks and others, 1905, p. 177); US&GS, and probably represents the word sometime written "tipisatak," meaning "it twists" or "crooked." Collier probably obtained the name from a manuscript map (so-called Cullingham's map of Cape Lisburne) drawn by an Eskimo about 1890. This map shows "Epizntkakoreal."
of Sillyashee Mtn. and 76.5 mi. W of Wise-
man, Brooks Ra.; 67°23'45" N, 153°00'00" W; (map 124).

Locally named for "Ernie" Johnson who re-
portedly had a cabin here; name obtained in 1956 by USGS.


Named in 1932 by Marshall (1956, p. 16) who wrote, "I could look into the head of Anaktuvuk River, though the pass to it (later named Ernie Pass) [for his companion, Ernie Johnson, a locally well-known prospector] was hidden • • •".

Ermewing: locally, see Ireniviq.

Eroded Mountain: mountain, 3,266 ft., N of junc. of Tinayug and North Fork Koyukuk Rivers and 29 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°57'30" N, 131°04'00" W; (map 124).

Name reported in 1939 by Marshall (1956, map).

Erskine: locality, see Solomon.

Erratic Creek: stream, flows NW 13 mi. from Marshmallow Mtn. to Welcome Creek, 7 mi. NNE of Shainin Lake and 30 mi. NE of Anak-
tuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°26'40" N, 150°50'50" W; (map 134).

So named in 1950 by A. S. Keller, USGS, "because the valley of the creek is dotted with numerous large glacial erratics."

Error Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in Kutchum Is., 3 mi. S of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°00'35" N, 135°19'10" W; (map 9). Var. Elgolm Island, Oshibi Island, Oshibki Island, Ostrov Oshibki, Ship Island, White Island.

This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; reported by

Eschhoi Island, Isetkaw, Iuktaw, Village Slough.

Estmo name recorded by Murdoch (1892, p. 27) as "Iuktaw." He also stated that an ancient village with the same name was located at the estuary's northwest end.

Escape Cape: point of land, on E shore of Port
Krestol, on E coast of Kruzof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°09'10" N, 135°34'40" W; (map 9). Var. Mys Koloshskoy Strecchi, meaning "cape Koloshian-escape"; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN; given in 1890 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first. Kolos is the Russian name for the Tlingit Indians.

Escape Point: point of land, on W coast of Revil-
laggedo I., at S point of entrance to Francis Cove and 2.7 mi. N of Indian Point, Alex. Arch.; 55°39'11" N, 131°45'10" W; (map 3). Var. Mys Iškep, Mys Izbavleniya, Point Escape.

Named by Capt. Vancouver, RN; "August 12, 1793, because of his escape here from the Indians" (Wagner, 1937, p. 386); Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 9) published the name "Mys Izbavleniya," meaning "rescue cape."


Named in 1940 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. after Peter Esch, deceased, a former prospector and assayer of this area." Shown as "West Creek" on a 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Eschollzo Bay: bay, see Eshcholtz Bay.

Escholtz Bay: bay, see Eshcholtz Bay.

Eskimo name recorded by Murdoch (1892, 6.2 mi. N of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°27'15" N, 148°03'45" W; BGN 1942; (map 63). Var. Chenega Creek, Chenega Creek.

Local name adopted in 1942 by USGS; derived from nearby Eshamay Bay.

Eshamay Bay: bay, on E coast of Kenai Penin., extends NE 2.5 mi. to Knight Island Passage, 14 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°28'30" N, 147°58'30" W; BGN 1942; (map 63). Var. Eshamay Bay.

Local name published in 1906 by USGS. The name signifies "good fishing grounds among the natives."

Esmay Bay: stream, on Kenai Penin., heads at Eshamy Lake, flows E 0.3 mi. to Eshamay Lagoon, 12 mi. N of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°27'15" N, 148°03'45" W; BGN 1942; (map 63). Var. Chenega Creek, Chenega Creek.

Local name adopted in 1942 by USGS; derived from nearby Eshamay Bay.

Eshamay Lagoon: estuary, on E coast of Kenai Penin., extends NE 2.5 mi. to Knight Island Passage, 14 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°27'40" N, 148°03'40" W; BGN 1942; (map 63). Var. Eshamay Lake.

Local name published in 1919 by USGS; derived from Eshamy Bay.


Local name published in 1935 by USGS; derived from nearby Eshamy Bay.


Named in 1929 by USGS.

Eska: village, pop. 53, on Eska Creek, 12 mi. NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°44'15" N, 148°54'20" W; (map 69).

Eskimo name recorded by Murdoch (1892, 6.2 mi. N of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°28'55" N, 148°04'30" W; BGN 1929; (map 63). Var. Novell Peak.

Named in 1929 by USGS.

Eskay, village, pop. 53, on Eska Creek, 12 mi. NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°44'15" N, 148°54'20" W; (map 69).

Eskimo name recorded by Murdoch (1892, 6.2 mi. N of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°28'55" N, 148°04'30" W; BGN 1929; (map 63). Var. Novell Peak.

Named in 1929 by USGS.

Eschecituk Bay: bay, on E coast of Kenai Penin., extends NE 2.5 mi. to Knight Island Passage, 14 mi. NE of Chenaga, Chugach Mts.; 60°27'40" N, 148°03'40" W; BGN 1942; (map 63). Var. Eshamay Bay.

Local name published in 1919 by USGS; derived from Eshamy Bay.

Eskay, village, pop. 53, on Eska Creek, 12 mi. NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°44'15" N, 148°54'20" W; (map 69).

Eskimo name recorded by Murdoch (1892, 6.2 mi. N of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°28'55" N, 148°04'30" W; BGN 1929; (map 63). Var. Novell Peak.

Named in 1929 by USGS.
Eskimo Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW.

Esker Stream: stream, heads in Atrevida Glacier.

Eska Peak: mountain, see Granite Peak.

Eska Mountain: mountain, 5,680 ft., SW of Eskimo Creek, flows NW to Granite Peak.

Eskimo Islands: islands, each 2 mi. long, in Har-
Ester Dome: mountain, 2,350 ft. at 9 5 mi. NW of Ester Creek: stream, flows E 5.3 mi. to Cripple Creek, 6.5 mi. W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°51'45" N, 147°52'20" W; (map 100). Var. Esuaa Dome.

Indian name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moer, USN, who spelled it “Esauwa.”

Esetmowah Lakes: lakes, on SW side of Dall I., 12 mi. NW of Cape Muzon, Alex. Arch.; 54°46'45" N, 132°53'15" W; (map 1). Var. Esuaa Lakes.

Indian name reported in 1897 at “Esauwa” by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moer, USN.

Esetmowah Point: point of land, 5 point of entrance to Ester Creek, 4 mi. N of Mount Stoney and 80 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°51'10" N, 152°55'15" W; (map 70).

Named in 1898 by W. S. Post (in Spurr, 1900, map 6). USGS.

Ester: village, pop. 81, 2.5 mi. SE of Ester Dome and 8.5 mi. W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°50'30" N, 148°01'00" W; BGN 1965; (map 100). Var. Berry, Ester City, Esther, Discovery.

Mining camp name derived from Ester Creek and reported in 1908 by USGS. According to Ketchner (1954, p. 297), the mining camp existed before 1905. The Berry post office was located here for a while; name changed to Ester post office in 1965. See Berry.

Ester City: village, see Ester.

Ester Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Dollar Creek 1.5 mi. SE of its June, with Beaver Creek, 8 mi. SW of Ophir and 31 mi. NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°35'50" N, 156°37'15" W; (map 90).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1912 by H. M. Fakas, USGS.

Ester Creek: stream, flows E 2.5 mi. to Cripple Creek, 6.5 mi. W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°50'25" N, 147°57'20" W; (map 100). Var. Esther Creek.

Named by prospectors and shown on a manuscript map of the Fairbanks Mining District by C. W. Joint in 1905 as “Esther Creek.” By 1907 the present form has become established and was published in 1908 by USGS.

Ester Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 mi. to Tolowa River, 3 mi. SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°28'30" N, 148°30'00" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors, reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9). The name is probably derived from Ester Creek near Fairbanks.

Ester Dome: mountain, 2,350 ft., 9.5 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°52'50" N, 148°00'00" W; (map 100).

Local name derived from Ester Creek. The mountain is on the northern limit of the creek drainage basin. The name was reported in 1912 by P. S. Smith (in Prindle, 1913a, fig. 20). USGS.

Esteries, Isala: islands, see Barren Islands.

Ester Siding: RR. station, mile 465.6 on The Alaska RR., 4.6 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°51'45" N, 147°52'20" W; (map 100). Var. Ester Siding, Esther.

Name derived from the Ester mining camp, which the station served. The name was published in a timetable in 1922. Ester Siding was published in 1908 by USGS.

Ester: village, see Ester.

Esther: RR. station, see Ester Station.

Esther Point: point of land, on SW coast of Esther I., at junction of Port Wells and Wells Passage, 19 mi. E of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°47'45" N, 148°08'30" W; BGN 1914; (map 1).

Local name reported in 1914 by USCS&GS; derived from the name of the island.

Esther Bay: stream, on SE coast of Esther I., extends S 2.5 mi. to Wells Passage, 24 mi. E of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°48'00" N, 147°58'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Esther Creek: stream, see Ester Creek.

Esther Island: island, 12 mi. long, off NE coast of Kenai Penin., 20 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°47'45" N, 148°00'00" W; (map 90).

Named in 1979 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN. The name is shown on Vancouver’s chart but is not mentioned in the text (Wagner, 1937, p. 452). Var. Esher Island, Esther Island.

Esther Lagoon: lagoon, 0.2 mi. across, in Bluefox Lagoon, 4 mi. S of Mount Stoney, 80 mi. SW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°51'10" N, 152°55'15" W; (map 70).

Named in 1898 by W. S. Post (in Spurr, 1900, map 6). USGS.

Esther Rock: rock, off SW coast of Esther I., in Cape. Ester Rock was named for “John and Camden Etches, who with “other traders entered into a commercial partnership, under the title of The King George’s Swan Company, for carrying a fur trade from the western coast of America to China (1789, p. 4.)” Baker (1906, p. 246), USGS, stated that the port was named for “John and Camden Etches and Co., of London, early fur traders of the Northwest coast.” Capt. George Diton, RN, who accompanied Portlock on the voyage, called it “Port Rose.” The Russians adopted the Indian name “Nuchek” for this feature, referring to it as “Zaliv Nuchek” on their Hydrogr. Dept. Chart 1378, dated 1847. The bay was named “Puerto de Santiago,” July 25,
Etivluk Lake: stream, heads in Nigut Lake at Howard Pass in Howard Hills, flows NE 56 mi. to Colville River 13 mi. E. of its junct. with Ipnival River, Brooks Ra.; 68°55'N, 155°57'W; (map 133).

Eskimo name obtained by Ens. W. L. Howard, USN, on April 21, 1886, on his expedition from Fort Cosmo on the Kobuk River to Point Barrow (Stoney, 1900, p. 68).Lt. Stoney (p. 39) also appears to have been on this stream in December, 1885, but he did not give it a name. The name is spelled “E-tiv-luk” on a manuscript map done by an Eskimo about 1890.

Etoviljir Creek: stream, see Kutchakaur Creek.

Etohlugarniut: locality, see Etoholuk.

Etokek Slough: stream, flows NE 5.4 mi. to Aupon Pass, 27 mi. NE of Kwigliuk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°59'40"N, 163°48'00"W; (map 77). Var. Chopekuk Slough, Etokek Slough.

Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Etokek Slough: stream, see Etokek Slough.

Etolin, Cape: point of land, 25 mi. SW of Cape Vancouver, extends into Bering Sea, off N coast of Nunivak I.; 60°26'N, 166°09'W; (map 57). Var. Khrromchenko, Cape.

Named “[M]ys Etableina” by the Russians for Capt. Adolph Karlovich Etolein, governor of the Russian American colonies in 1841-45, who, with Khrromchenko, explored this area in 1821.

Etolein, Mount: mountain, 3,705 ft., on Etolin I., 2.5 mi. W of Canoe Passage and 32 mi. S of Wrangel, Alex. Arch.; 56°02'15"N, 132°16'54"W; (map 6).


Etolein, Mys: point of land, see Etolein Point.

Etolein, Gavan: harbor, see Wrangel Harbor.

Etolein, Mys: point of land, see Etolein Point.

Etolein, Island: island, extends NW–SE 32 mi., separated from Prince of Wales I. on W by Clareacht Clarence, 9 mi. S of Wrangel, Alex. Arch.; 56°00'6"N, 132°21'1"W; (map 6).

Named by USCGS for charting purposes: name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 120).

Etolein Point: locality, on E shore of Nushagak Bay, 27 mi. SE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°40'05"N, 150°19'45"W; (map 40).

Eskimo settlement or camp reported in 1936 by USGS.


Named in 1826 by Capt. Lutke (1836, map 14), IRN, as “[M]ys Etolein” and “[C]ap Etolein”; named for Capt. Adolph Karlovich Etolein, governor of the Russian-American colonies from 1841 to 1845, who explored this region in 1821.

Etolein Strait: water passage, 50 mi. long, near E shore of Bering Sea, between Nunivak I. and Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°00'N, 165°00'W; (map 57). Var. Cook Strait.

Discovered in 1821 by Capt. A. K. Etolein, later governor of the Russian American colonies, who named it “Cook Strait” for Capt. James Cook, RN. Adm. A. J. von Krusenstern, RN, later proposed that it be named for its discoverer.


Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as “Etoleugamiut” with a population of 25 in the 1890 Census.

Etpinado Cape: point of land, see Etipinado, Cape.

Etta Creek: stream, flows SW 1.2 mi. to East Fork Solomon River, 13 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°42'N, 164°10'W; (map 95).

Prospectors’ name reported on a 1902 prospector’s manuscript map.

Etrin Creek: stream, heads in Canada at 65°17'N, 140°42'W, flows NW 26 mi. to Nation River, 48 mi. N of Eagle, Porcupine Plat.; 65°27'50"N, 141°16'10"W; BGN 1912; (map 103).

Named in 1910 by the IBC survey and reported by Thomas Riggs, of the survey, to be an Indian word meaning “mosquito.”

E-tule-lig-a-mute: locality, see Itulilik.

Euchel Point: point of land, see Hooligan Point.

Euchre Mountain: mountain, 6,862 ft., near terminus of Chisana Glacier, 68 mi. SW of Northway Junction, Wrangell Mts.; 62°03'N, 142°11'W; (map 84).

Named in 1899 by A. H. Brooks, USGS, for a favorite horse used on his field trip.

Eudokia Islands: islands, see Semidi Islands.

Euskokolivskie Islands: islands, see Semidi Islands.


Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. Clover, USN. This name was erroneously published as “Endora” in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 87).

Eudokia Islands: islands, see Semidi Islands.

Eugenia, Point: point of land, on NW coast of San Juan Bautista I., Alex. Arch.; 55°26'45"N, 133°17'25"W; (map 4). Var. Punta de Eugenia, Punta San Eugenio.

Spanish name given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurrell as “Punta San Eugenio,” meaning “Point Saint Eugene.”

Eugenia, Punta de: point of land, see Eugenia, Point.

Eulachon Slough: channel, see Hooligan Slough.

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This camp was established in 1899. A telegraph station called "Glen" was established here about 1904 and, in 1905, a post office called "Eureka" which was discontinued in 1918 (Ricks, 1965, p. 20).

Eureka Bight: cove, 2.2 mi. across, on E. coast of Tanana 1, Aleutian Is.; 51°43'45" N, 177°49'30" W; (map 17). Name published by USG&S in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Eureka Channel: water passage, 4 mi. long, between Barrier Is. and SW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°47' N, 132°23' W; (map 1908); (map 1). Var. Eureka Pass.

Local name reported in 1908 as "Eureka Pass" by USG&S; BGN changed the generic to "Channel."

Eureka Creek: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to Dominion Creek, 77 mi. NE of Bethel, Kilkuckuskokwim Mts.; 60°59' N, 159°52' W; (map 59).

Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Eureka Creek: stream, flows in lake, flows 17 mi. SW through Lake Leila and NE through Tahneta Lake to Nechini River, 49 mi. SE of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 61°54'35" N, 147°00'20" W; (map 1900). BGN; (map 69).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Eureka Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows E 18 mi. to Delta River, 18 mi. NW of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°15'20" N, 145°48'00" W; (map 86). Var. Canyon Creek.

Prospectors' name reported on 1910 field sheet by G. E. Grinnell, USGS.

Eureka Creek: stream, in Kaktshanha Hills, flows SW 4 mi. to Moose Creek, S of Quigley Ridge, 3 mi. NW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°31'40" N, 150°57'40" W; (map 88).

Name shown on a 1905 manuscript map of "Kaktshanha Gold Fields" by A. Friedrich, prospector.

Eureka Creek: stream, flows W 0.5 mi. to Solomon River, 0.3 mi. S of Rock Creek and 3.3 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penn. High.; 64°36'15" N, 164°22'45" W; (map 95). Var. Chambers.

Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. This appears to be the stream indicated as "Chambers" on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902.

Eureka Creek: stream, flows NE 1.2 mi. to Bonanza River, 10 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°39' N, 164°43' W; (map 95). Var. 1918 (Rich). Prospector's name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.
Eva, Point

Baranof, Alex. Arch.: 57°24'00" N, 135°06'-30" W; (map 9).


Eva Point: point of land, on mainland, N point of entrance to Rudyard Bay, on Bishan Canal.

Coast Mts.: 55°33'40" N, 130°52'30" W; BGN 1906; (map 3). Var. Slide Point.

Named in 1891 by USGS; USGS published the name "Slide Point" in 1894 for this feature.

Eva Creek: stream, flows E 4 mi. to Elkie Creek, 38 mi. E of Ninilchik, Alaska; 64°03' N, 148°45' W; (map 100). Var. North Fork Elkie Creek.

Local name reported in 1916 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1917; pl. 17). USGS. In 1915, the stream had been named North Fork (Elkie Creek), on the GLO [BLM] survey plat of the township, but local usage preferred Eva Creek.

Eva Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, at mouth of Hamilton Bay, 4.5 mi. S of Kake, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, Elkie Arch.; 56°54'30" N, 133°55'00" W; (map 6).

Named in 1892 by Lt. W. I. Moore, USN.

Eva Islands: islands, 0.5 mi. across, N of Catherine Island, off Baranof Island, 7 mi. SW of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°25'45" N, 134°55'45" W; (map 9).


Eva Mountain: mountain, 1,240 ft., 1 mi. E of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 56°54'30" N, 133°55'00" W; (map 6).

Evan Lake: lake, 2 mi. NW of Clay Lake and 22 mi. N of Roundabout Mountain, Kupreanof Low.; 65°51' N, 156°38' W; (map 108).

Local name obtained at Hulisia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Evan, Mount: mountain, 6,737 ft., 1 mi. SW of terminus of Klutina Glacier, 20 mi. N of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°24'45" N, 146°09'15" W; (map 68).

Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Evan Bay: bay, see Sawmill Bay.

Evan Island: island, extends NE-SW 12 mi., at SW end of Prince William Sound, between Prince of Wales Passage on W and Erlington and Latouche Passages on E. 10 mi. N of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°03' N, 148°04' W; BGN 1918; (map 63). Var. Pushee Island, Hemling Island, Hoodoo Island.

Named in 1918 by USGS and on BLM survey plat of the township.

Robley Evans, USN, 1846-1912, "who many
Local name recorded in 1910 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1912, pl. 1), USGS. It may be a corruption of the name "Ivan," an Indian chief on the Tanana River.

Ewan Point: point of land, on E coast of Kenai Penin., at E entrance to Ewan Bay, on W side of Dangerous Passage, 6 mi. N of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°32'15" N, 148°05'45" W; BGN 1934; (map 63).

Named in 1933 by a USGS field party.

Ewokjeftian Islands: island, see Semidi Islands.

Ewe Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Savage River, 12 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°47' N, 149°18' W; (map 87).

The name came from the fact that two large water supply ditches crossed each other's paths near the station, forming a huge "X" (Cole, 1953, p. 14).

Excelsior Creek: stream, flows S 17 mi. to Gakona River, 21 mi. E of Paxson Lake, Alaska Ra.; 62°48'30" N, 145°03'45" W; (map 83).

Named by prospectors and reported by Mendenhall and Schrader (1903, pl. 3), USGS.

Excelsior Creek: stream, flows E 10 mi. to Mission Creek, 7 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°49'50" N, 141°26'45" W; (map 102).

Var. Twelve Mile Creek.

Named by prospectors and reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS; called "Twelve Mile Creek" in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 48), USGS.

Excelsior Lake: lake, on Kenai Penin., 2.5 mi. long, on E lobe of Excelsior Glacier, 26 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°02'30" N, 148°41'30" W; (map 63).

Name of a water-filled depression in a glacier; published in 1951 by USGS; name derived from nearby Excelsior Glacier.

Exchange Cove: cove, extends N 3.5 mi. to Kashuvarof Passage, on N coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°12' N, 133°04' W; (map 6).


Exchange Creek: stream, heads in Exchange Lake, flows E 1 mi. to Exchange Cove, on Prince of Wales I., 34 mi. SW of Wrangell, Alex. Arch.; 56°10'12" N, 133°03'40" W; (map 6).

Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Exchange Island: island, 1.2 mi. long, at mouth of Exchange Cove, on N coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°12'30" N, 133°03'30" W; (map 6).


Excursion Inlet: estuary, see Excursion Inlet.

Excursion Inlet: village, pop. 23, cemtery at mouth of Excursion Inlet, 5 mi. N of the Porpoise Is. and 38 mi. NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 58°25'00" N, 135°26'30" W; (map 6).

Name published by USC&GS in the 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 409).

Excursion Inlet estuary, trends S 8 mi. from mouth of Excursion River to Icy Strait, 38 mi. W of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 58°25'30" N, 135°26'26" W; (map 11). Var. Excursion Bay Inlet, Hudson Bay Inlet.

Named by pilot Capt. E. G. George, who entered the estuary in 1883 on the excursion steamer Ida. Published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 190).

Excursion River: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads in unnamed glacier and flows SE 24 mi. to Excursion Inlet, 43 mi. NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 58°30'55" N, 135°31'10" W; BGN 1962; (map 11).

Local name published in 1962 by USGS. Name derived from Excursion Bay.

Expedition Harbor: bay, 4 mi. long, on W coast of Adak I., at head of Bay of Islands, Aleutian Is.; 51°47'30" N, 176°45'30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Named in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition; "to commemorate the expedition."

Expedition Islands: island, 0.2 mi. long, off S coast of Amaknak I., in Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 55°32'42" N, 166°32'55" W; (map 23). Var. Expedition Inlet.

Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1871.

Expedition Island: island, see Expedition Island.

Expedition Point: point of land, on unnamed island, in Security Bay, on Kuia I., 41 mi. SE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 56°50'45" N, 134°19'05" W; (map 5).

Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Exploration Peak: mountain, 5,805 ft., just E of junct. of Matthes and Taku Glaciers, 3.8 mi. SE of Centurian Peak and 20 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°41'15" N, 134°12'45" W; (map 11).

Name proposed in 1949 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project and published in 1960 by USGS.

Explorer Basin: bay, 2 mi. across, on W coast of Kuiu I., at S entrance to Tleebok Bay, Alex. Arch.; 56°26' N, 134°13' W; BGN 1929; (map 5).

Named in 1928 by USC&GS for its vessel Explor.

Explorer Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on S coast of Atka I., W of Kobasko Bay, NY of Sagachuk I., Aleutian Is.; 52°03'15" N, 174°32'00" W; BGN 1961; (map 18).

Named for the USC&GS ship Explorer, which surveyed the bay for the first time during the summer of 1959.

Explorer Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Penin., trends NW 1.5 mi. to its terminus, 4 mi. SE of head of Turnagain Arm and 8 mi. W of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°47'10" N, 148°55'30" W; BGN 1964; (map 63).

Local name reported by the Mountainering Club of Alaska. So named because Explorer Scouts were trained in glacier techniques on this and neighboring glaciers.

Explorer Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, in Hidden Lake on Kenai Penin., 33 mi. ESE of Kenai; 60°29'20" N, 150°15'50" W; BGN 1962; (map 62).

Named in 1962 by Grant B. Walther for Explorer Post No. 25 of the Boy Scouts of America.

Explorer Mountain: mountain, 2,660 ft., contains several peaks, 10 mi. N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°15' N, 161°53' W; (map 53).

Named in 1914 by USC&GS for its surveying vessel, the S.S. Explorer. published in 1915 on Chart 9103.

Explorer Passage: water passage, between Anny Rock and Hazard Point, off E coast of Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°42' N, 177°48' W; (map 17).

Name published by USC&GS in 1936 on Chart 45.

Explorers Peak: peak, 8,540 ft., at head of Eldridge Glacier, 12 mi. ESR of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 63°02'30" N, 150°38'00" W; (map 88).

Climbed in 1910 and named for the Explorers Club of New York by H. C. Parker and Belmore Browne.

Extra Dry Creek: stream, flows NE 1.6 mi. to Nome Creek, 6 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°34' N, 165°15' W; (map 94).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS. Named relating to Dry Creek which is in the same area.

Extra Dry Creek: stream, see Tripple Creek.

Eyak Lake: lake, see Eyak Lake.

Eyak: locality, along Copper River Highway, 5.5 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°31'30" N, 145°36'00" W; (map
Eyak, Mount

64. Var. Eyak Village, Hyacks, Ighiak, Ikhiak, Odiak.

Eye Opening, The: rock, in Sumner Strait, 15 mi.
E of village of Point Baker, between Kupreanof and Prince of Wales Is.; Alex. Arch.; 56°23'10" N, 132°16'30" W; (map 6).

Eyak Lake: lake, see Akiutak Lagoon.

Eyak Lagoon: lagoon, see Akiutak Lagoon.

Eyak River: stream, flows S from Eyak Lake 6 mi. to Gulf of Alaska, Malaspina Coasal Plain; 60°28' N, 145°41' W; (map 64).

Fairbanks: city, pop. 13,311, on Chena River, Tanana Low.; 64°50'45" N, 147°43'15" W; BGN 1944; (map 100). Var. Barnettes Cache.

Fairbanks Creek: stream, heads 6 mi. SW of Swinging Dome, flows NE 19 mi. to Idisadzo River, 6.5 mi. SW of Flat and 53 mi. NE of Holy Cross, Killbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°25'10" N, 158°12'00" W; (map 79).

Fairs Island: island, in Stockdale Harbor on throm

Fainmount Island: mountain, 2,506 ft., between Orca Fafnir, Mount: mountain, 10,620 ft., in Dora Fare Mountain mountain. 1,275 ft., on SW Eyak Opener Islet: rocks, see Abrejo Rocks. 

Eyak Lake: lake, see Eyak Lake.

Ersk River: stream, see Kolipun Creek.

F

Face Mountain: mountain, 1,275 ft., on SW Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°53'33" N, 177°16'00" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fat Mountain: mountain, 1,355 ft., SW part of Kinka I., Aleutian Is.; 51°54'23" N, 177°17'15" E; (map 14). Var. Bison Hill.

An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II. The name "Bison Hill" was published for this feature on a 1943 USAAF map.

Fairangel Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows E 1 mi. to Archangel Creek, 16 mi. NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°49'10" N, 149°14'25" W; (map 69). Var. Fair Angel Creek.

Local name reported in 1910 by F. J. Katz. (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 140), USGS.

Fairbanks: city, pop. 13,311, on Chena River, Tanana Low.; 64°50'45" N, 147°43'15" W; BGN 1944; (map 100). Var. Barnettes Cache.

Founded in 1901 when a trading post was established here by E. T. Barnette. First called "Barnettes Cache," the name was changed in 1902 to honor Charles Warren Fairbanks. 1852-1918, Senator from Indiana and later Vice President of the United States under Theodore Roosevelt. The town began as the supply center for the mining region to its north after gold was discovered by Felix Pedro in 1902, and has since become the commercial and transportation hub of north and central Alaska. Its population was 3,541 in 1910; 1,155 in 1920; 2,101 in 1930; 3,455 in 1939; and 5,771 in 1950. The Fairbanks post office was established in 1903.

Fairbanks Creek: stream, heads 6 mi. SW of Swinging Dome, flows NE 19 mi. to Idisadzo River, 6.5 mi. SW of Flat and 53 mi. NE of Holy Cross, Killbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°25'10" N, 158°12'00" W; (map 79).

Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Fairbanks Creek: stream, flows SE 8 mi. to Fish Creek, 20 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°03' N, 147°07' W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors for Charles W. Fairbanks, 1852-1918, U.S. Senator from Indiana; reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13).

Fairbanks Creek Camp: locality, W of Fairbanks Creek, 11 mi. SE of Chatanika and 20 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°03' N, 147°09' W; (map 105).

Local name of a former gold mining camp: derived from Fairbanks Creek in whose valley gold was found in 1902.

Fairbanks Slough: stream, see Chena Slough.

Fairbanks Slough: stream, see Piledriver Slough.

Fairfield, Cape: promontory, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, at E end of Whidbey Bay, 25 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°56' N, 148°53' W; (map 49).

Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Fairfield, Mount: mountain, 3,609 ft., 3 mi. NE of Cape Fairfield. on Kenai Peninsula., 24 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°58' N, 148°51' W; BGN 1929; (map 49).

Named in 1929 by USGS; "name taken from adjoining cape.

Fairhaven: locality, at N end of Stephens Passage, 0.7 mi. E of Point Louisa and 12 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°22'35" N, 134°42'25" W; (map 11).

Named published in 1962 by USGS.

Fairhaven Creek: stream, flows NW 22 mi. to Buculant River, 52 mi. N of Hyack, Seward Peninsula; 65°57' N, 161°08' W; (map 109).

Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21).

Fairland: island, 1 mi. long, between Beecher Pau and Duncan Canal, 16 mi. SW of Petersburg, on N coast of Woe wodski I.; Alex. Arch.; 56°35'30" N, 133°03'00" W; (map 6).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USGS Chart 705.

Fairman Lake: lake, see Jerome Lake.

Fairmount: city, estuary, extends SW 1.5 mi. to Prince William Sound, 46 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°53'30" N, 147°23'45" W; (map 63).

Local name published on recent USGS maps: derived from nearby Fairmount Island.

Fairmount Island: island, 2 mi. long, in Prince William Sound, 4 mi. W of Glacier I. and 43 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°52'30" N, 147°26'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Fairmount Point: point of land, at E side of entrance to Wells Bay, 44 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°53'45" N, 147°27'00" W; (map 63).

Local name published on recent USGS maps: derived from nearby Fairmount Island.

Fairplay, Mount: mountain, 5,541 ft., at head of Lagging Cabin Creek, 34 mi. NE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°40' N, 142°13' W; (map 85).

Name taken from sketch map compiled by Maj. W. M. Glassford, U.S. Army Signal Corps, in 1905.

Fairs Island: island, in Stockdale Harbor on the W side of Montague I., Prince William Sound; 60°21' N, 147°12' W.

Named by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock in 1787.

See Wagner (1937, p. 352).

Fairview: area, SE part of Mountain View, in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°13'36" N, 149°47'55" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Fairview Creek: stream, flows NW 10 mi. to Bering Sea, 37 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°50' N, 166°23' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Fairview Creek: stream, flows SE to Fairview River which flows to Cripple River, about 31 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula; (map 94).
Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Fairview Mountain: mountain, 3,266 ft., 7 mi. SW of Chelatna Lake and 47 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska. 62°21'40" N, 151°34'30" W (map 81).

Local name reported in 1911 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks, 1912, pl. 9), USGS.

Fairview Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, on S coast of Kuiu I., at S end of Afeecb Canal. 56°02'25" N, 134°03'10" W (map 5).


Fairway Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, at E end of Peril Strait, 1.5 mi. S point of Craven, 6 mi. SW of Angoon, Alex. Arch.: 57°28' N, 137°34' W (map 25).

An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published in a 1953 AMS map.

Falcon Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, W of Alapah Mt., flows NW 2 mi., then SW 5 mi., joins Grayline Creek to form Anaktuvuk River; 68°07'00" N, 151°05'30" W; BGN 1939; (map 134).

Named by Marshall (1956, p. 123) in 1938. About it he wrote, "we pushed on across a high ridge to the place where all of us except Jese Allen thought the main Anaktuvuk lay • • • . He was right—the creek proved to be nothing but a false alarm—so we called it Falcon Creek, and climbed over another ridge."

Fall Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Pacific Ocean; 7 mi. S of Juneau, Alaska. 54°17'00" N, 135°34'30" W (map 97). 

A Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Fallan," or "Fallan Point."
Fall Creek: stream, flows 2 mi. N to Nugget Creek, 1.5 mi. E of Mendenhall Glacier and 8.5 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°25'30" N, 134°52'00" W; (map 11). Name published in 1912 by USGS (Knopf, pl. 1).

Fall Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows 2.5 mi. NW to Lituya Bay, 1.7 mi. SW of Grillon Inlet and 84 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°58'30" N, 137°31'00" W; BGN 1939; (map 10). Var. Mudslide Creek.

Local name reported by USGS in 1930. The name "Mudslide Creek" was published by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldsmith, 1937).

Fall Creek: stream, flows N 8 mi. to Tiesel River, 2.4 mi. SW of Ernestine and 43 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°15'00" N, 145°09'10" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1899 by Oscar Rohn.

Fall Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Knik River, 20 mi. SE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°27'15" N, 148°33'30" W; (map 69).

Prospectors name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Fall Creek: stream, flows NE 11 mi. to Imuruk Basin, 20 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°05' N, 165°49' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17).

Fall Creek: stream, flows W 6 mi. to Michigan Creek, 6 mi. NE of Ipenk Mtn. and 31 mi. W of Wiesman, Brooks Ra.; 67°18'15" N, 151°14'00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Fall Creek: stream, see Eagle Creek.

Fall Creek: stream, see Falls Creek.

Fall Creek Station: locality, see Falls Creek.

Falling Glacier: heads at NW end of Sargent Ice Field, trends NW 3 mi. to E side of Kings Bay, 20 mi. S of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°29'30" N, 148°34'45" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). So named in 1910 by U. S. Grant, because of its "falling" appearance.

Falling Mountain: peak, 3,805 ft., on Alaska Peninsula in Katiatsi National Monument, 8 mi. W of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°15'20" N, 155°10'25" W; BGN 1924; (map 42). So named in 1917 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, "on account of the frequent rock avalanches."
no such feature here in 1791, as indicated on a chart. See Wagner (1937, p. 452).

**False Arden**: point of land, N end of Glass Peninsula, on Stephens Passage, 1.2 mi. NW of Arden Point and 12 mi. SE of Juneau, Alex. Arch.: 58°10'00" N, 134°12'15" W; (map 11).

Named in 1925 by the US&GS and published in 1929 in Chart 8300.

**False Bay**: bay, 2.5 mi. across, on S coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.: 51°37'30" N, 176°45'30" W; (map 17).

Name published by US&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 115).

**False Cape**: point of land, between Peard Bay and Chukchi Sea, E of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; (map 147).

This unidentified point of land appears to have been named by British naval officers as the name is shown on Brit. Adm. Chart 583, 1827-55. Capt. Hooper (1881, p. 60), US- RCS, mentions anchoring near False Cape in Peard Bay in 1880.

**False Channel Bay**: cove, 0.5 mi. across, at NE end of Stillwater Anchorage, in Kootznahoo Inlet, on Admiralty I., 1.5 mi. SE of Angoon, Alex. Arch.: 57°31'00" N, 134°32'45" W; (map 9).


**False Chilkat Pass**: pass, see Chilkoot Pass.

**False Cove**: bay, 0.7 mi. wide, E coast of Chichagof I., in Port Frederick, 0.4 mi. S of Homah and 40 mi. SW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.: 58°06'00" N, 136°28'30" W; (map 11).

So named by U.S. Navy officers and published in 1880 on Hydrog. Chart 225.

**False Point Pybus**: point of land, on E coast of Admiralty I., 5.5 mi. NE of Pybus and 61 mi. E of Sitka, Alex. Arch.: 57°22'15" N, 133°51'40" W; (map 8). Ver. Point Pybus.

Named by W. H. Dall, US&GS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 120). "This point was mistakenly called Point Pybus on the Russian Hydrographic Department, U.S. Hydrographic, and British Admiralty Charts, but it is not the Point Pybus originally named by Vancouver in 1794, which is six miles to the southwest; therefore the name False Point Pybus."

**False Point Retreat**: point of land, on W coast of N end of Manhatten Peninsula, 2.8 mi. S of Point Retreat and 20 mi. NW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.: 58°22'10" N, 133°58'15" W; (map 11). So named in 1891 by US&GS because, from the north, the feature resembles Point Retreat. Published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 198).

**False Rock**: rocks, see Liar Rocks.

**Falsoola Mountain**: mountain, 6,470 ft., E of Blarney Creek and 37 mi. N of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°57'N, 150°04' W; (map 124).

Named in 1939 by Marshall (1956, map); so named because it could be easily mistaken for Oolah Mountain, farther to the north.
**Fan Creek**

Fan Creek: stream, flows NW 12 mi to Black Lake, 2 mi N of head of Chignik River and 23 mi. NW of Chignik Lake, Aleutian Ra.; 56'27" N, 156'56" W; (map 30).

**Faneto Hill:** peak, 2,610 ft., on Attu I., 0.9 mi. E of Winter Lake, Aleutian Is.; 52'56"15" N, 173'01"33" E; (map 13).

**Fang Point:** point of land, NW point of entrance to Port Hellen, on N coast of Sitkalidak I., SE of Kodiak I.; 57'11"10" N, 153'09"50" W; BGN 1930; (map 34).

**Fan Creek:** stream, flows NW 12 mi to Black Lake, 2 mi N of head of Chignik River and 23 mi. NW of Chignik Lake, Aleutian Ra.; 56'27" N, 156'56" W; (map 30).

**Fang Point:** point of land, NW point of entrance to Port Hellen, on N coast of Sitkalidak I., SE of Kodiak I.; 57'11"10" N, 153'09"50" W; BGN 1930; (map 34).

**Fanning:** locality, see Cape Fanning.

**Fanshaw Cape:** point of land, SE of Stephens Passage, between Fanshaw Bay and Frederick Sound, 68 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57'11" N, 133'33" W; (map 8).

**Fane Point:** point of land, on one of Barrier Is. at W entrance to Eureka Channel, Alex. Arch.; 57'11" N, 133'30" W; (map 8).
Far Point: point of land, on N coast of Whale I., N of Kodiak I.; 57°58'40" N, 152°47'30" W; (map 34). Var. Mys Danly.


Farragut Bay: bay, 5 mi. across, at NE shore of Frederick Sound, 14 mi. SE of Cape Fanshaw and 80 mi. E of Stika, Coast Mts.; 57°06' N, 133°14' W; (map 8).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, 1801-70, American admiral, hero of the battles of New Orleans and Mobile Bay in the Civil War. The name was published by USGS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 136).

Farragut Lake: lake, 4 mi. long, in course of Farragut River, 11 mi. NW of Farragut Bay and 95 mi. E of Stika, Coast Mts.; 57°14'25" N, 133°07'30" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1961 by USGS.

Farragut River: stream, heads at Glory Lake in the 1880s.

Farrar Cape: point of land, see Krugloi Point.

Farrar Rock: rock, 1,270 ft., on southern line of the point which gives the crest a saw-tooth appearance.

Farrar Point: point of land, on E shore of Moser Bay, at S end of Kodiak I., 2 mi. N of Miller I.; 56°59'30" N, 154°08'00" W; (map 32).

Named in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the Albatross, for Harry C. Fassett, a member of his party.

Fassett Island: island, 300 ft. across, in Kutchuma Arch.; 51°54'40" N, 177°18'22" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with “F” to correspond to “F” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published by AMS in 1953.


Named in 1937 by USGS, because it was discovered by the use of the fathometer, an instrument used for measuring water depth.

Fatigue Bay: lagoon, 8 mi. long, trends SE from Tangent Point at mouth of Dease Inlet, 40 mi. SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°07'30" N, 154°58'00" W; BGN 1966; (map 153). Var. Mackay Inlet, McKay Inlet, M'Kay Inlet.

So named in 1837 by Thomas Simpson after he completed an arduous walk around the bay.

Fatigue Bay: bay, see McKay Inlet.

Fat fish: fish, see Fat fish.

Faulkner Rock: rock, 0.4 mi. across, in Seymour Arch.; 59°16'50" N, 138°16'50" W; (map 32).

Named in 1925 by USGS.

Faulkner River: stream, heads at Seymour Arch.; 59°16'50" N, 138°16'50" W; (map 32).

Named in 1925 by USGS.

Faulkner, sailmaker, USN. The name was published in 1892 by USGS & USCG on Chart 8300.

Faulkner Reef: reef, 0.4 mi. long, off NE shore of Johns Hopkins Island, 2 mi. NW of Cape Eisenhower, Alaska Arch.; 57°29'00" N, 135°54'40" W; (map 11).

Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Munsfield, USN, for Ens. W. H. Faunt, USN, a member of his party. Published by USGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 198).

Fauver Island: island, 0.4 mi. across, in Seymour Canal, 28 mi. NE of Angoon, on E coast of Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°48'30" N, 134°03'00" W; (map 9).

Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Munsfield, USN for Ens. W. H. Faunt, a member of his party. Published by USGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 198).

Favorite Anchorage: water passage, in Deadman Reach, on NW coast of Duffihen Penin., N coast of Baranof I., 6 mi. SE of Todd, Alex. Arch.; 57°32'30" N, 135°28'20" W; (map 9).

Named by U.S. Navy in 1880 for the SS Favorite, the trading steamer owned by North Western Trading Co., and used in exploring southeastern Alaska.

Favorite Bay: bay, 4 mi. long, SE of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°28'30" N, 134°31'00" W; (map 9).

Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Munsfield, USN for Ens. W. H. Faunt, a member of his party. Published by USGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 198).

Favorite Channel: water passage, 16 mi. long, extends NW from Stephens Passage to Lynn Canal, N of Lincoln I. and 28 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°35' N, 135°00' W; (map 11).

Named in 1880 by U.S. Navy officers for the 80-ft. steamboat Favorite, built in 1874. The vessel was chartered by the Navy for Alaskan surveying work and was later used to conduct trading and fishing for the herring-reduction plant at Killinaio. It was in operation until about 1900 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 19).

Favorite Fiord: estuary, see Charpenter Inlet.

Favorite Inlet: estuary, see Tidal Inlet.

Favorite Reef: reef, 0.4 mi. long, off SW coast of Shelter I., 2 mi. N of Bartlow Point, Alex. Arch.; 58°22'50" N, 134°51'45" W; (map 11).

Named in 1885 by the USGAS on Chart 728 for the 80-ft. steamboat Favorite,
which was built in 1874 and chartered by the U.S. Navy for Alaskan surveying. The vessel was later used to conduct trading and fishing for the herring-reduction plant at Killisnoo. The vessel was in operation until about 1900 (Darrow, 1957, p. 19).

**Fawn Peak**

mountain, 1,888 ft., on E coast of Mitkof I., 10 mi. NW of Wrangell, Alaska. Arch.: 56°33'30" N, 132°34'00" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published on a 1953 AMS map.

Named in 1927 by IBC "for Thomas Fawcett, [IBC] surveyor, Gold Commissioner in the Yukon Territory from 1897-99."

Named in 1936 by the U.S. Navy Hydrographer for the herring-reduction plant at Killisnoo. The vessel was in operation until about 1900 (Darrow, 1957, p. 19).

**Fawn Point**

headlands, in lake, flows NW 3.5 mi. to Gwydoy Bay, 11 mi. SE of Beech Point, Arctic Plain; 70°25' N, 147°37' W; BGN 1916; (map 150). Var. Fawn River.

Named Fawn River by P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson, who recorded on August 8, 1837, "In the evening a little fawn came to the tents • • •; an incident that furnished a name for the streamlet" (in T. Simpson, 1845, p. 174).

**Fawn Hill**

hill, 630 ft., at SW end of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°52'30" N, 177°16'15" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

**Fawn Island**

island, 0.3 mi. long, between Mosman and Burnett Inlets, on SW coast of Etolin I., Alaska. Arch.: 56°33'15" N, 131°28'15" W; BGN 1927; (map 7).

Named in 1927 by IBC "for Thomas Fawcett, [IBC] surveyor, Gold Commissioner in the Yukon Territory from 1897-99."

**Fawn Lake**

lake, 600 ft. long, on Rrvillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.: 56°33'15" N, 131°28'15" W; BGN 1927; (map 7).

Named in 1927 by IBC "for Thomas Fawcett, [IBC] surveyor, Gold Commissioner in the Yukon Territory from 1897-99."

Named in 1936 by the U.S. Navy Hydrographer for the herring-reduction plant at Killisnoo. The vessel was in operation until about 1900 (Darrow, 1957, p. 19).

**Fawn Point**

point of land, on S coast of Deer I., at SW end of Aileutian Ra.; 54°49'40" N, 162°19'00" W; (map 25). Var. South Cape.

Named by W. H. Dall and published in 1882 by USCGS on Chart 806. This point was called South Cape by USBSF in 1888.

**Fawcett, Mount**

mountain, 6,213 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 15 mi. SE of Stikine River, Coast Mts.; 56°33'15" N, 131°28'15" W; BGN 1927; (map 7).

Named in 1927 by IBC "for Thomas Fawcett, [IBC] surveyor, Gold Commissioner in the Yukon Territory from 1897-99."

**Favor Peak**

mountain, 1,888 ft., on E coast of Mitkof I., 10 mi. NW of Wrangell, Alaska. Arch.: 56°33'30" N, 132°34'00" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USCGS Chart 705.

**Fawn Creek**

stream, heads in lake, flows NW 3.5 mi. to Gwydoy Bay, 11 mi. SE of Beech Point, Arctic Plain; 70°25' N, 147°37' W; BGN 1916; (map 150). Var. Fawn River.

Named Fawn River by P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson, who recorded on August 8, 1837, "In the evening a little fawn came to the tents • • •; an incident that furnished a name for the streamlet" (in T. Simpson, 1845, p. 174).

**Fawn Point**

point of land, on E coast of Deer I., at S end of Aileutian Ra.; 54°49'40" N, 162°19'00" W; (map 25). Var. South Cape.

Named by W. H. Dall and published in 1882 by USCGS on Chart 806. This point was called South Cape by USBSF in 1888.

**Fawn Point**


Originally called Point Edward or Point Edward Point but named Fawn Point by Z. L. Tanner, USN, in 1890.

**Fawn River**

stream, see Fawn Creek.
Fengari Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to River Bay, 30 mi. NW of Dillingham, Kiliubuk-Kusokokwim Mts.; 59°25' N, 158°48' W; BGN 1931; (map 52).

Local name published by USBF in 1929.

Ferebee Rock: rock, see Ferebee Rock.

Ferebee Glacier: glacier, heads at 59°45' N, 135°40' W, trends SE 9 mi. to its terminus, 4.4 mi. W of Parsons Peak and 9 mi. NW of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°28'45" N, 135°33'10" W; (map 45). Var. Dejihaisanekseit Glacier.

Named by the U.S. Navy in 1880 for surgeon Nelson MacPherson Ferebee, USN, who visited the region in 1880. The name was published by USCGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 200). According to Krause (1883, map), the Tlingit Indian name is "Dejihaisanekseit."

Ferebee Glacier: stream, heads in Ferebee Glacier, flows SE 13 mi. to Twojack Lake, Harbor, at head of Chilkoot Inlet, 10 mi. SW of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°19'45" N, 135°26'00" W; (map 45).

Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy for surgeon Nelson MacPherson Ferebee, USN, who visited the region in 1880. The name was published by USCGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 194).


Named by U.S. Navy in 1880 for Nelson MacPherson Ferebee, surgeon, USN, who at that time was on duty at Sitka. The name was published by USCGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 143).

Ferebee Valley: valley, extends SE 22 mi. from head of Ferebee Glacier to Chilkoot Inlet, 11 mi. E of Klukwahn Mtn. and 12 mi. S of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°19'45" N, 135°26'00" W; (map 45).

Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy for surgeon Nelson MacPherson Ferebee, USN, who visited the region in 1880. The name was published by USCGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 194).

Ferguson Draw: ravine, extends NW 0.8 mi., between Chicago and Wagner Gulches, near head of Milk Creek, 46 mi. W of Taku Peninsula, Alaska Ra.; 62°21'30" N, 151°31'20" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by Capps, Colan, de: mountain, see Shashidain Volcano.

Fernando Daois, Isl.; island, "one of the group of islands W of Unnak Island," Aleutian Is.; 51°54'42" N, 172°21'15" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fern Harbor: water passage, 1.6 mi. long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, W of Taylor I., 4 mi. W of Point Wrangell and 40 mi. NW of Hoornah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°17'30" N, 136°28'30" W; (map 10).

Name published by USC&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 330).

Fern Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 6 mi. SW of junction of Cheshina and Nabesna Rivers and 21 mi. SW of Northway, Alaska Ra.; 62°42'15" N, 142°17'30" W; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Fern Point: point of land, on E coast of San Fernando I., Alaska Arch.; 55°30'15" N, 135°16'45" W; (map 4). Var. Punta Almejas, Mussel Point.

Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. This feature was called Punta Almejas meaning "point of the clams" on Francisco Antonio Maurelle and Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra's chart (in La Perouse, 1798, pl. 26).

Fern Reef: reef, extends 0.3 mi. in San Alberto River, 0.8 mi. SE of Fern Point, on E coast of San Fernando I., Alaska Arch.; 55°30'15" N, 135°15'50" W; (map 4).

Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Fickett Creek: stream, flows E 14.5 mi. to Oshetna River 10 mi. SW of its junct., 89 mi. W of Susitna River, Talktina Mts.; 62°29'40" N, 147°30'30" W; (map 82).

Name reported in 1943 by ARC.

Ferrer Maldonado, Abra de: water passage, at the head of Disenchantment Bay, Yakutat Bay.

Spanish name meaning "entrance of Ferrer Maldonado" given by Capt. Alejandro Malaspina July 4, 1791 because it was where the entrance to the Strait of Maldonado should have been, but was not (Wagner, 1937, p. 453).

Ferrum Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows E 3 mi. to Beauty Bay, at NW end of West Arm Nuka Bay, 32 mi. ESE of Homer, Chugach Ra.; 59°35' N, 150°40' W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Var. Iron Creek.

The local name for this stream was Iron Creek. However, because of numerous "Iron Creeks" in Alaska, a 1927 USCGS field party recommended substituting the Latin word "Ferrum."

Ferry: village, pop. 31, mile 371.2 on The Alaska RR., 11 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°42' N, 144°22' W; (map 106).

Var. Nenana River.

Name published as railroad station on a timetable in 1922. Earlier, the place was listed as Nenana River on a Seattle Chamber of Commerce promotion folder.

Ferry Road House: locality, at junct. of Birch Creek and Fairbanks-Circle Trail (Steese Highway), 11 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°42' N, 144°22' W; (map 106).

Name of a former roadhouse derived from the ferry used to cross Birch Creek; reported in 1915 by G. A. Waring, USGS.

Fetulin: locality, "on upper Yukon River;" Var. Fetoulin.

Former Indian camp or settlement listed by Ivan Petroff as "Fetoulin," population 106, in the 1880 Census.

Fick Cove: cove, 0.6 mi. across, part of South Arm Hoornah Sound, 13.5 mi. SE of Chichagof, on S central Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°03'04" N, 135°34'20" W; (map 9).


Fickett Creek: stream, flows E and S 12 mi. to Howerzeller Creek 3.5 mi. NW of its junct. with Koyukuk River, 13 mi. SW of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66°43'30" N, 151°48'30" W; (map 117).

In 1885, Lt. Allen (1887, p. 101), USA, applied the name "Fickett River" to what is now called the John River in honor of Pvt. Frederick W. Fickett, U.S. Army Signal Corps, who was a member of Lt. Allen's small party. Local usage, however, did not follow Lt. Allen's naming in this case, and in order to save the historical name T. G. Gerdine, USGS, transferred the name "Fickett" to this stream in 1899.

Fickett Glacier: glacier, trends NE 2 mi. to its terminus, 3 mi. W of Copper River, 30 mi. NW of Katalla, Chugach Ra.; 60°34' N, 144°59' W; BGN 1930; (map 64).

Named about 1912 by Lawrence Martin for Pvt. Fred W. Fickett, USA, "who saw this glacier when he accompanied Lt. H. T. Allen" on his Alaskan expedition of 1885.

Fickett River: stream, see John River.

Fidalgo, Port: estuary, 3 mi. wide and 25 mi. long, on E shore of Prince William Sound, 40 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Ra.; 60°47' N, 146°45' W; (map 64). Var. Puerto Fidalgo, Puerto Mazarredo.

This cutaway was discovered by Senor Don Salvador Fidalgo's launch party on June 14, 1790, but there is no record that he named it. The name is not shown on Capt. Alejandro Malaspina's or Don Bodega y Quadra's maps of 1791. As Capt. George Vancouver, RN,
who had Fidalgo's maps, referred to the feature as "Puerto Fidalgo," it can be assumed that the name appeared either on Fidalgo's own map or Vancouver named it for Fidalgo (Wagner, 1937, p. 387). It appears more likely that Fidalgo intended to call this estuary "Puerto de Mazarrón" in honor of José de Mazarrón.

Fidalgo, Puerto: estuary, see Fidalgo, Port.

Fidalgo Glacier: glacier, see Eldridge Glacier.

Fielding Lake: lake, 4 mi. long, drains N to Phealan Creek, 10 mi. NW of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°10' N, 145°41' W (map 86).

Local name published on relatively recent maps.

Fifteen Mile Creek: stream, flows 5 mi. to Stikine River, 15 mi. NE of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°41'45" N, 132°12'00" W; (map 6).

Prospectors' name reported in 1953 by USGS.

Fifteen Mile Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, on Stikine River, 15 mi. NE of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°41'45" N, 132°12'00" W; (map 6).

Local descriptive name given in 1953 by USGS.

Fifteen Pups: stream, flows 1.2 mi. to Deadwood Creek, 9.5 mi. SW of Central and 36 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°26'50" N, 144°56'30" W; (map 104).

Prospectors' name reported in 1945 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Fifth Berg Lake: lake, see Fifth Lake.


The local name Fifth Berg Lake was reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (1908, pl. 2). USGS, and was originally applied to the easternmost of five Berg Lakes. With the retreat of the Steller and Bering Glaciers in recent times, Fourth Berg Lake and Fifth Berg Lakes were united to form Fifth Lake.

Fifth of July Creek: stream, flows NW 2.8 mi. to Long Creek, 2.5 mi. SW of Long and 25 mi. S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°23'30" N, 143°44'00" W; (map 65). Var. Fifth of July Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3). USGS.

Fifteensite Mile Creek: stream, flows NE and SE 3.5 mi. to Tikel Creek, 2 mi. NE of Tikel Cache and 41 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°24'05" N, 145°11'00" W; (map 68).

Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Figure: point of land and village, see Hope, Point and Point Hope.

Figgins Point: point of land, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., W point of entrance to Lyman Anchorage, on Kasaan Peninsula, Alex. Arch.; 55°33' N, 132°18' W; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1905 by F. F. Dickins, USGS.

Fighting John Peak: mountain peak, 5,080 ft., 4 mi. E of Thomas Bay on Frederick Sound and 103 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°03'25" N, 132°44'30" W; (map 8).

Named by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; published in 1989 by USGS on Chart 733.

Figure Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. to Stone Creek, 48 mi. NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°40' N, 153°51' W; (map 89).

Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Figure Eight Creek: stream, heads W on Lone Hill, flows NW through a lake 22 mi. to Dog Salmon River, on Alaska Peninsula, 22 mi. SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Ra.; 57°19' N, 157°01' W; (map 36).

Descriptive name given in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because of "its sinuosities.

Figure Eight Creek: lake, 1 mi. long, on SW part of Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 57°41'30" N, 178°03'30" W; (map 16).

Descriptive name applied because the lake's outline is like a figure eight; published on a 1954 USGS map.

Figure Eight Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on right bank of Stikine River, 16 mi. NE of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°42' N, 132°16' W; (map 6).

Local descriptive name given in 1953 by USGS.

Figure Eight Lake: lake, 3 mi. long in Susitna River delta, 19 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°18'45" N, 150°27'00" W; (map 70).

Local descriptive name reported in 1938 by USGS.

Figure Four Mountain: mountain, 2,421 ft., 4 mi. NW of Metlakatla, Coast Mts.; 55°42'30" N, 133°35'00" W; (map 4). Var. Boka Fillmore Rocks.

This place was shown as an abandoned cannery in 1938 on USGS &G Chart 8141; name derived from nearby Fillmore Island.

Fillmore Inlet: estuary, extends NE 14 mi. from mouth of Pearse Canal, between Fillmore I. and mainland, Coast Mts.; 54°47'15" N, 130°37'15" W; (map 2). Var. Nakat Inlet.

Named in 1891 by USGS. Name derived from the island.

Fillmore Island: island, 6 mi. long, between Fillmore Inlet and Pearse Canal, Coast Mts.; 54°43'30" N, 130°33'15" W; (map 2).

Named in 1885 by USGS for Ens. John Hudson Fillmore, USN.

Fillmore Peak: peak, 3,700 ft., 0.2 mi. E of Everett Peak and 29 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°00'00" N, 133°53'00" W; (map 12).


Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Fillmore Rocks: rock, see Fillmore Rock.


An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published in a 1953 AMS map.

Finas, Boka: water passage, see Finas, Bocas de.

Final Bay: bay, 0.6 mi. across, part of Beaver Inlet, on E coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°42'30" N, 166°31'45" W; (map 23).

Named by J. J. Gilbert, commander of the USSGS steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Finas, Bocas de: water passage, extends 4 mi. NW from Gulf of Equinoc, between Herecta I. and Maurelle Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°44'30" N, 133°35'00" W; (map 4). Var. Boka Finas, Bocas de Finas.

Spanish name given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Bocas de Finas," i.e. "final [?] passage." According to Wagner (1937, p. 389), "It is perhaps an error for finas—probably the limit of Bucareli Bay at the north end of Maurelle's [sic] reconnaissance in 1779."

Finas, Bokas de: water passage, see Finas, Bocas de.

Finch Cove: cove, 2 mi. across, on NE coast of Seguam I., Aleutian Is.; 52°22'30" N, 172°23'00" W; (map 19).

Name published by USGS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 87).

Finch Point: point of land, N tip of Seguam I., Aleutian Is.; 52°22'30" N, 172°23'00" W; (map 19).

Named by a special U.S. Navy survey party and published by USGS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 87).

Fin Creek: stream, flows SW 1.1 mi. to Pacific Ocean, 1.5 mi. SE of Cape St. Stephen,
Fine Cape: point of land, see Tokni Cape.

Finegan Point: locality, see Finnegans Point.

Finger Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on S shore of Kukuluk Bay, on NE coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°50'45" N, 176°35'00" W; BGN 1936; (map 14).

So named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "because of its shape."

Finger Bay: bay, 3.6 mi. long, on W shore of Whitefish Passage, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2 mi. W of Willeoughby I. and 41 mi. NW of Hoonah, St Elias Mts.; 58°35'00" N, 136°11'30" W; BGN 1942; (map 10).

Descriptive name derived from Finger Bay and published by USGS in 1963 on Chart 9119.

Finger Glacier: glacier, on Alaska Peninsula, on E slope of Mount Veniaminof, trends E 4 mi. to its terminus 5.5 mi. SW of Knife Peak, 6 mi. N of Skagway; (map 45). Var. Finegan Point, Finigan's Point.

Prospectors' name reported as Finegan in 1898 by J. A. Flemer, USCS&GS. This point marked the end of the wagon road from Dyea, on the trail to Chilkoot Pass. It is described in "En Route to the Klondike," a series of photographic views by F. LaRoche, published in 1898 by W. B. Conkey Co., Chicago. Not identified on modern maps.

Finney Beach: beach, see Finney Beach.

Finneys Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on NE shore of Sanak I., near Finneys I., Sanak Is., Aleutian Is.; 54°25'15" N, 162°33'00" W; (map 25).

Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USCS&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Finneys Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, between Sanak and Wanda Is., Sanak Is., Aleutian Is.; 54°25' N, 162°32' W; (map 23).

Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USCS&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Finn Lake: lake, see Otto Lake.

Finn Mountain: mountain, 2,480 ft., 56 mi. N of Sleetmute, Kaskul-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°35' N, 157°10' W; BGN 1926; (map 5).

Descriptive name given in 1925 by USCS&GS because of its shape.

Finn Point: point of land, 0.1 mi. long, on E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof I., 9 mi. S of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 55°40'45" N, 132°56'35" W; BGN 1936; (map 5).

Descriptive name given in 1925 by USCS&GS because of its shape.

Finn Point: point of land, between Kiritoi Basin and Port Banks, in Whale Bay, on SW coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°36'00" N, 135°00'15" W; BGN 1926; (map 5).

Name derived from Finger Bay, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Finger Point: locality, see Finnegans Point.

Fink Creek: stream, flows NW 1.8 mi. to Imnachuk River, 20 mi. NE of Imnuk Lake, Seward Peninsula; 65°35'00" W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).
Fire Cove: extends SW 0.6 mi. off Neets Bay, on NW coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°46'00" N, 131°32'15" W; BGN 1931; (map 3).

Named in 1931 by USFS.

Fire Creek: stream, heads in Lower Fire Lake, flows NE 12 mi. to Meadow Inlet; 60°23'30" N, 149°32'30" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerlance and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Fire Creek: stream, flows NE 12 mi. to Meadow Creek, 40 mi. N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°42' N, 154°44' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1926, pl. 5), USGS.

Fire Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows NE 9 mi. to Okololima River, 26 mi. NE of its junct. with Kilik River, Brooks Ra.; 68°27' N, 153°10' W; (map 13).


First Creek: stream, heads in Shublik Mts., flows NE 13 mi. to Sadlerochit River 6 mi. W of its junct. with Kekiktuk River, 22 mi. W of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°31'25" N, 144°57'00" W; (map 156).

Local name published in 1927 by M. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Fire Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in Bering Sea, 0.5 mi. N of Bogoslof I. and 27 mi. N of Unmak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°56'40" N, 168°02'55" W; (map 22).

Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Fire Island: island, 1.5 mi. long, N of Exchange I., in Kashvigor Passage, on N coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°14'05" N, 113°03'15" W; (map 6).


Fire Island: island, 5.5 mi. long, in head of Cook Inlet, 9 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°09' N, 150°12' W; (map 70).

Var. Muskhuki Island, Ostrov Muskhuxhi, Turnagain Island.

Name published in 1895 by USGS.


Fire Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula. W of Skilak Lake, 25 mi. SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°26'30" N, 150°33'00" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Fire Lake: lake, see Lower Fire Lake.

Fire Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Sako Cove, on E side of Behan Channel, Cook Mts.; 55°56' N, 131°09' W; (map 3).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USCS&GS.

Fire River: estuary, see Knik Arm.

Fireweed Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, heads at Island Glacier, flows N 22 mi. to Blueberry Creek, 28 mi. N of Mount Veniaminof, Bristol Bay Low.; 56°35' N, 150°14' W; (map 30).

Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Fireweed Mountain: mountain, 6,600 ft., 5 mi. SE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°27' N, 143°06' W; (map 67).

The Mountaineering Club of Alaska reports that this is a local name given by Molly Gilmore, longtime resident of the McCarthy area who, at age 17, named this mountain for the abundance of fireweed that followed forest fires on its slopes in the 1920's. Though the most common and wellknown flower in Alaska, it is commemorated on no other Alaskan mountain.

Fireweed, Bay of: bay, see Driftwood Bay.

Fire Island: island, see Somovoi Island.

Fire Rock: rock, in SW El Capitan Passage, SW of Teal I., Alex. Arch.; 55°55' N, 133°22' W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 154).

First Berg Lake: lake, see Berg Lake.

First Bluff: cliff, 570 ft., E of High Bluffs, along N coast of St. George I., Pribilof Is.; 56°36'10" N, 169°37'30" W; (map 38).

Descriptive name published by USGS; so called because it is the first bluff going west from Saint George.

First Canyon: canyon, on left bank of Unuk River, 15 mi. NE of its mouth at Burroughs Bay, Coast Mts.; 56°15' N, 130°50' W; (map 7).

Local name given in 1906 by F. Morse, USCS&GS; as it was "the first canyon in this area [to be caused by a lava flow];" published in 1927 on IBC Sheet 3.

First Chance Cabin: locality, see Last Chance.

First Chance Creek: stream, flows S 9 mi. to Bonanza Creek, 9 mi. SE of Flat and 50 mi. NW of Sletumtse, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°20'25" N, 157°52'30" W; (map 79).

Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

First Chance Creek: stream, flows NW 20 mi. to Iditarod River, 23 mi. N of Flat and 50 mi. SE of Holikachuck, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°49' N, 157°52' W; (map 78).

Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

First Chance Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. to Goldstream Creek, 9 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°58' N, 147°36' W; (map 100).

Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

First Chance Creek: stream, flows SW 16 mi. to Koyuk River, 26 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°20' N, 162°00' W; (map 109).

Local name shown on a 1905 sheetfield by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

First Chance Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 mi. to Kiwalik River, 50 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°51' N, 161°54' W; (map 109).

Local name published on maps after 1950.

First Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows W 1.4 mi. to Dutch Creek, 35 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°35'45" N, 151°02'00" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

First Creek: stream, heads in Toksha Mts., flows SE 13 mi. to Tokotina River, 22 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°37'30" N, 150°37'40" W; (map 81).

Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

First Creek: stream, flows NW 13 mi. to Reindeer Cove, 12 mi. SW of Christmas Mtn., Nulato Hills; 64°32' N, 161°00' W; (map 96).

Local name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

First Creek: stream, heads in Zone Hills, flows NE and E 12 mi. to Hogata River, 33 mi. NW of Hughes, Hogata High.; 66°07'30" N, 155°25'00" W; (map 116).

So named about 1955 because it is the first stream which crosses the road between Hog Landing and Hogata; reported in 1956 by Ort.

First Fork Kuskutapaga: stream, see Lower Willow Creek.

First Fork Selatna River: stream, flows N 30 mi. to Selatna River 3.5 mi. E of its junct. with Kuskokwim River, 32 mi. S of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°30'15" N, 155°41'30" W; (map 80).

Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS.

First Glacier: glacier, see Popof Glacier.

First Hill Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, between Crosswind and Second Hill Lakes, 27 mi. NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°22' N, 146°08' W; (map 83).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

First Hills Slough: stream, flows NE 10 mi. to Huslia River, 15 mi. NW of Roundabout Mtn., Koyukuk Low.; 65°31' N, 156°39' W; (map 108).
Fish Creek: stream, on Revillagigedo I., flows S 16 mi. through several lakes to Thorne Arm, Alex. Arch.: 55°24'30" N, 131°14'45" W; (map 3).
Local name reported by F. E. Wright and C. W. Wright (1908, fig. 12), USGS.
Fish Creek: stream, flows S 6.5 mi. to Salmon River, 3 mi. of Hyder, Coast Mts.: 55°57'25" N, 130°03'40" W; BGN 1930; (map 3).
Local name reported in 1915 by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1916, fig. 5), USGS.
Fish Creek: stream, on N end of Douglas I., heads in Cropsey Lake and flows 6 mi. NW to Fritz Cove, 0.4 mi. SE of Hult Point and 7 mi. SW of Juneau; 58°19'50" N, 134°35'30" W; (map 11).
This name first appeared in mining records in 1885 when the water was claimed for the Treadwell mines. The stream subsequently became the northern end of the Treadwell Ditch (DeArmond, 1957, p. 19). The name was reported in 1902 by W. J. Peters, USGS.
Fish Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows S 0.3 mi. from Fish Lake to Lituya Bay, 88 mi. NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58°38'40" N, 137°38'00" W; (map 10).
Name published by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933–34 (Washburn and Goldthwaite, 1936, map).
Fish Creek: stream, flows W then N 6.4 mi. to Bootlegger Cove in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.: 61°12'27" N, 149°55'45" W; (map 69).
Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.
Fish Creek: stream, heads in Red Shirt Lake, flows SW 26 mi. through Flat Horn Lake to Susitna River, 23 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.: 61°26'15" N, 149°46'05" W; (map 69).
Local name obtained from GLO/BLM survey plats of 1911.
Fish Creek: stream, flows SE 35 mi. to Kristo Slough, 4.6 mi. NE of Susitna and 53 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.: 61°36'30" N, 150°28'25" W; (map 70).
Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.
Fish Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows NE 8.5 mi. to Hartman River 10 mi. SW of its junct. with South Fork Kuskokwim River. 95 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.: 61°50'15" N, 153°29'00" W; (map 71).
Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.
Fish Creek: stream, flows NE 9.5 mi. to Jacksina Creek 2 mi. SW of its junct. with Nabesna for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.
Fish Creek: stream, flows S 5.4 mi. to Mentasta Lake, 5 mi. W of Mentasta Pass, Alaska Ra.; 62°55' N, 143°49' W; (map 84).

Fish Creek: stream, flows NW through Lower Fish Creek 3.5 mi. to Gulkana River, 4.5 mi. N of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°06'08" N, 145°29'20" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Fish Creek: stream, heads at Lake Mansfield, Fish Creek lake, flows NW 18 mi. to Midrill 4 mi. NW of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana High.; 62°20' N, 142°55' W; (map 84). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers.

Fish Creek Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, 1 mi. NW of junction of Jacksins Creek and Nabesna River, Wrangell Mts.; 62°21'45" N, 142°54'00" W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Fish Creek Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, 7 mi. WSW of Lake Snehomsh and 17 mi. SW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Low.; 63°42' N, 152°43' W; (map 86). Var. Lake Telida, Lakhatruntamens.

Fish Creek Lake: lake, 2.4 mi. long, drains N to Fish Creek 3 mi. E of its junction with South Fork Koyukuk River, 22 mi. SE of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66°35' N, 151°28' W; (map 117).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS. The Tanana Indian name is given as "Lakhatruntamens," meaning "lake where one catches fish."

Fish Creek Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, 2.7 mi. SW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Low.; 63°41' N, 149°05' W; (map 105). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Fish Creek Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, 1 mi. SW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Low.; 63°42' N, 152°43' W; (map 86). Var. Lake Telida, Lakhatruntamens.

Fish Creek Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, 2.7 mi. SW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Low.; 63°41' N, 149°05' W; (map 105). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Fish Creek Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, 1 mi. SW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Low.; 63°42' N, 152°43' W; (map 86). Var. Lake Telida, Lakhatruntamens.

Fish Creek Lake: lake, 2.4 mi. long, drains N to Fish Creek 3 mi. E of its junction with South Fork Koyukuk River, 22 mi. SE of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66°35' N, 151°28' W; (map 117).

Local name reported in 1954 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Fish Egg: village, see Craig.

Fish Egg Island: island, 1.8 mi. long, 1 mi. N of Ballena Is., between Klukwan Inlet and San Alberto Bay, on W coast of Prince of Wales I.; 55°29'20" N, 133°10'15" W; (map 4). Var. Egg Island, Fish Egg Islets, IIsa de Paba, La Ballena.

Named in 1897 by Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. This island was given the Spanish name "La Ballena" meaning "the whale" by Don Juan de la y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle. H. E. Nichols, USN, published the name "Egg" for this island and "Fish Egg Islets" for Balaundra and the Ballena Islands (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 121). Baker (1906, p. 257) say that "Moser, 1897, uses the name Fish Egg for a much larger island about a mile north of these [Balaundra Is., Ballena Is.]* * * Moser's name is here adopted for the island and the islets near it."

Fish Egg Islets: island, see Fish Egg Island.

Fish Egg Reef: reef, extends E 1,000 ft. from Fish Egg I., in Klukwan Inlet, 0.4 mi. N of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°29'00" N, 133°09'20" W; (map 4). Name published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p 211).

Fisher Caldera: caldera, 7 mi. long, on Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°35' N, 164°26' W; BGN 1948; (map 24).
Named in 1948 for Bernard Fisher, USGS, who lost his life in Unmak Pass while investigating the volcanic geology of the Aleutian Islands.

Fisher Creek: *stream,* heads at Fisher Dome, flows SE 11 mi. to Salmon River, 75 mi. E of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kukwukim Mts.; 60°50' N, 159°34' W; (map 59).

Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11). USGS.

Fisher Creek: *stream,* flows NE and NW 22 mi., joins Dorwen River, on Banana Creek, 10 mi. SE of junc. of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°11'45" N, 142°34'00" W; (map 103).

Prospectors' name; from an unpublished map by E. J. Chandlerlaid, dated 1902.

Fisher Creek: *stream,* flows SW 3 mi. to Burke Creek which flows to American River, 11 mi. W of Kougark Mtn. and 37 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penn. High.; 65°41' N, 165°36' W; (map 111). Var. Fletcher Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12). USGS.

Fisher Creek: *stream,* flows NE 8 mi. to Fairhaven Creek, 46 mi. NE of Haycock, Seward Penn. High.; 65°52' N, 161°06' W; (map 109).

Local name published on maps after 1950.

Fisher Creek: *stream,* see Burke Creek.


Local name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11). USGS.

Fisherman Hook: *water passage,* extends S 1 mi. from Menefee Inlet, 0.5 mi. W of Menefee Point, on SE coast of Etolin I., Alex. Arch.; 56°50' N, 132°10' W; (map 6).

Named by USGS for charting purposes; name published in 1924. See Salt Chuck Village.

Fisherman Cove: *cove,* 0.4 mi. across, on SW shore of Bay of Is., Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°47'50" N, 176°50'00" W; BGN 1936; (USGS).

Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1933.

Fisherman Cove: *cove,* extends NE 0.8 mi. off Pacific Ocean, on W coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 55°01'15" N, 153°10'10" W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1925 by USCGS.

Fisherman Point: *point of land,* see Fisherman's Point.

Fishermans Harbor: *estuary,* 0.9 mi. long, E of Pole Anchorage, SW coast of Kostikosko I., Alex. Arch.; 55°58' N, 133°48' W; (map 4).

Var. Little Pole Anchorage.

Local name recorded in 1937 by USCGS.

Fishermans Point: *point of land,* on Brundage Head, NE on coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°56'15" N, 166°13'30" W; BGN 1963; (USGS).

Var. Fishermans Point.

Name given by J. J. Gilbert, commander of the USCGS steamer *Pathfinder* during 1900–01.

Fishery Creek: *stream,* flows E 13 mi. to Chatham Strait, 8 mi. E of mouth of Tenakee Inlet, on W coast of Admiralty I., 20 mi. N of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°46' N, 134°43' W; (map 9).

Local name reported in 1929 by USFS. "So named because a salmon fishing station was established at the mouth of the Creek by the Indians during the season of run" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 179).

Fishery Point: *bluff,* elev. 75 ft., on S bank of Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, 4.5 mi. E of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°43'45" N, 156°53'10" W; (map 41).

Locally reported in 1952 by USGS.

Fishery Point: *point of land,* on Chatham Strait, 8 mi. E of mouth of Tenakee Inlet, on Admiralty I., 10 mi. E of Tenakee Springs, Alex. Arch.; 57°47'30" N, 134°42'45" W; (map 9).

Local name published by USCS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 179). "So named because there was an Indian fishing station just to south on Fishery Creek."

Fish Hill: *hill,* 400 ft., on S coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°52'00" N, 177°19'20" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "Fh" to correspond to "Fg" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fishhook: *village,* see Chilkatiksk.

Fishook Bay: *lagoon,* trends 1.5 mi. NE to Kukukta Bay, 14 mi. SW of Ship Mtn., on S shore of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Is.; 56°01' N, 138°39' W; (map 36).

So named because of the hook-shaped spit extending from the southeast entrance to lagoon; name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Fishhook Bend: *head,* at head of Sixtymile River, on Divide Mountain, 56 mi. N of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°47' N, 141°14' W; (map 85).

Descriptive name published in 1956 by USGS.

Fishhook Bend: *head,* of Porcupine River, 19 mi. NE of Cordova Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 67°13' N, 142°10' W; (map 121).

Name published by Kindle (1908, fig. 1), USGS.

Fishhook Creek: *stream,* heads in lake, flows SE 4.5 mi. to Little Sustina River, 11 mi. NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°45'15" N, 149°13'45" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1910 by F. J. Katz (in Brooks and others, 1911, fig. 18). USGS.

Fishhook Creek: *stream,* flows SW 25 mi. to Black River, 0.5 mi. NE of Chilkatiksk, Yukon Flats; 66°38' N, 143°43' W; (map 120).

Name derived from the former name for Chilkatiksk; reported in 1940 by Fitzgerald (1944, pl. 18), USGS.

Fishhook Island: *island,* 1,500 ft. long, in South Pass, N of Passage I., Alex. Arch.; 55°11'15" N, 132°52'35" W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1965 by USGS.

Fishhook Junction: *locality,* at road junc. on Glenn Highway, 1.5 mi. N of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°37'45" N, 149°07'15" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Fishhook Lake: *lake,* see Kings Lake.
Fishnet Lake: lake, 5.5 mi. long, between Chochocohua and Gushite Lakes, 18 mi. NE of Steveson Village, Yukon Flats; 66°15' N., 148°50' W. (map 118).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor.

Fish Point: point of land, on N bank of Chick-a- mina River at Behm Canal, Coast Mts.; 55°48' N., 130°59' W. (map 73).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USCA&GS.

Fish Village: locality, on W bank of Newhalen River, at S end of Sixmile Lake, 1.5 mi. S of Nondalton, Aleutian Ra.; 59°56'45" N., 154°51'30" W. (map 51).

Local name reported by P. S. Smith (1917, pl. 1), USGS.

Fish Village: village, on right bank of Kwikpak Pass, 26 mi. NE of Kwikpak, Yukon-Kuskokwon Delta; 62°31'15" N., 163°50'50" W. (map 77).

Exskimo settlement that had a population of 27 in 1940.

Fitch Creek: stream, see Chokosma River.

Fitz Creek: stream, on Inskin Peninsula, flows NE 6 mi. to Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 59°48'30" N., 153°09'00" W. (map 51).

Named in 1922 by USGS for Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, topographer, who spent several seasons doing field work in Alaska.

Fitzgerald Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, off SE shore of Yakutat Bay, 0.6 mi. E of S tip of Dolgoi I. and 4.2 mi. NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°35'50" N., 159°39'30" W. (map 46).

Named in 1892 by Lt. G. B. Harber, USN, for C. W. Fitzgerald, one of his party.

Fitzgibbon: Point: point of land, on mainland, E point of entrance to Buroughs Bay from Behm Canal, Coast Ra.; 55°59' N., 131°15' W. (map 3).


Fitzgibbon Cove: estuary, extends N 1.8 mi. off Behm Canal, 1.4 mi. SE of Point Fitzgibbon. Coast Ra.; 55°57'45" N., 131°11'15" W. (map 3).

Named in 1891 by USCA&GS.

Fitz Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, in Kissimmee Cove, 2 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°41'20" N., 136°07'20" W. (map 9).

Named in 1908 by USCA&GS and published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 174).

Five, Lake: lake, 1,700 ft. long, between Lake Four and Question Lake, 7 mi. S of Talkeetna. Cook Inlet Low.; 62°13'05" N., 150°04'00" W. (map 81).

Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Five Fish Slough: stream, see Atchualinguk River.

Fivefathom Patch: shoal, 200 ft. across, in central Redfish Bay, 9.5 mi. NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°18'45" N., 134°51'30" W. (map 5).


Five Fingers, The: group of islands, in S entrance to Stephens Passage, 5 mi. NW of Whittier 1.
Flamebou Creek: stream, see Flamebou River.
Flamebou River: stream, flows SE 2 mi. to Safety Sound, 15 mi. SW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°28' N, 164°53' W; (map 95). Var. Discovery Creek, Flamebou Creek.
Showed as "Discovery Creek" by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.
Flanner Glacier: glacier, see Battle Glacier.

Flag Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, N end of Beardsee Is. in Glacier Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, 5 mi. NW of Strawberry Is. and 58 mi. NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 58°35'15" N, 135°56'30" W; BGN 1948; (map 11).

Descriptive name given by USCG&GS in 1942. So named because the island is in shallow water and at low tide "spreads out" like thin batter on a griddle.

Flat: settlement, pop. 27, on Otter Creek, 7 mi. E of junct. with Iditarod River, 59 mi. NE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°27'30" N, 158°00'30" W; (map 79). Var. Flat City, Flat Creek.

Mining camp reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren, USGS, at which time Flat was the leading settlement on Otter Creek with a population of about 400. The post office has been in operation since 1912. Its population was 158 in 1920 and 124 in 1930.

Flat Bay: cove, 1 mi. long, on E coast of Chikatla Penin., 4 mi. S of Battery Point and 22 mi. S of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°09'00" N, 135°20'30" W; BGN 1966; (map 45). Var. Mud Bay.

Local name reported by USGS in 1952. It was published in 1923 as "Flat Bay" on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas). According to E. C. Robertson the name "Mud Bay" is now commonly used.

Flat Bight: cove, 2 mi. across, on SW coast of Akutan I., Aleutian Is.; 54°04'45" N, 166°03'30" W; (map 23).

Descriptive name, given by J. J. Gilbert, Comdr. of the USCG&GS steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Flat Cape: promontory, extends N to S 3 mi. along shore of Kuskokwim Bay, 1.5 mi. W of Thorsen Mtn. and 23 mi. NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58°33' N, 161°47' W; (map 39).

Descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Flat City: settlement, see Flat.

Flat Cove: cove, 0.5 mi. across, in Stlocum Arm, 1.5 mi. SE of Cobol, on Chichagof I., 16 mi. SE of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°28' N, 135°50' W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Var. Shoal Cove.

Named in 1908 by USCG&GS and published in 1910 on Chart 8250. It was named Shoal Cove by USCG&GS also because of the low flats at its head.

Flat Creek: stream, flows W 5 mi. to Keno Creek, 30 mi. N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°33' N, 161°17' W; (map 53).

Name reported in 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 8), USGS.

and 67 mi. E of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°17'30" N, 133°40'15" W; (map 8). (Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, "* * * perhaps on account of its appearance from certain points of view" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 129).

Flag Creek: stream, flows SE 4 mi. to Frederick Sound, on E coast of Lindenberg Penin., Katpanafjord, 5 mi. N of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56°53'00" N, 132°57'45" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Flaggi Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to Copper River, 5 mi. N of Chitina and 68 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°35'15" N, 144°25'30" W; (map 68).

Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Flag Hill: hill, see Fourmile Hill.

Flag Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, 5 mi. W of Wrangell, Alex. Arch.; 56°28'10" N, 132°30'40" W; (map 6). Var. Five Mile Island, Ostrov Pyati-Mannyy, Ostrov Pyati-Milnyy Island, Piatimilni Island, Five Mile Island, Ostrov Pyati-Milnyy given in 1863 by the surveyors of the corvette Rynda. "Scraggy Island" was applied to this feature in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN. See Rynda Island.

Translation of Russian name "Ostrov Pyati-Milnyy" given in 1863 by the surveyors of the corvette Rynda. "Scraggy Island" was applied to this feature in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN. See Rynda Island.

Flag Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, in Teocalli Range, 5 mi. N of Tsaltena, Alaska Ra.; 62°19'50" N, 151°48'00" W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1907 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Faeo Lake: lake, 300 ft. across, on southern Kitsa I., Aleutian Is.; 51°52'30" N, 177°18'18" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Flag Creek: stream, flows W 2 mi. to Elliott Creek, 1.9 mi. SW of Sheep Mtn. and 78 mi. NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mts.; 61°35'55" N, 144°10'30" W; (map 68).

Local name recorded in 1907 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Fairbank Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, on Kupreanof Is., 5 mi. N of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56°53'00" N, 132°57'45" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Flag Hill: hill, 600 ft. off, 0.4 mi. SE of Farmer Hill, on SW part of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°53'40" N, 177°18'45" E; (map 14).

Descriptive name given in 1858 by Brooks (1900, map 23), USGS. The name is not shown on recent USGS maps.

Flag Hill: hill, 250 ft., on W bank of Ogotoruk Creek, 6.5 mi. E of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68°07'50" N, 165°43'50" W; BGN 1963; (map 129).

Named about 1962 by personnel of Project Charicot.

Flag Point: point of land, E coast of Duke I., Alex. Arch.; 54°58'00" N, 131°14'15" W; (map 6).

Local name published in 1917 by USCG&GS.

Flag Point: point of land, on SW shore of Whitebear Bay, on Admiralty I., 18 mi. S of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°14'00" N, 134°36'10" W; (map 9).

Named in 1881 by Comdr. Henry Glass, USN, and published by USGS and USCG&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 174).

Flag Point: point of land, on right bank of Copper River, 26 mi. NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°27' N, 145°05' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Flag Point Station of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway was established on this point in 1911.

Flag Point Channel: stream, anabranch of Copper River, between Flag Point and Round I., 26 mi. NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°26' N, 145°05' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Flagstaff Creek: stream, heads on Granite Mtn., on E coast of Prince of Wales I., flows N 3.6 mi. to Karta Lake, Alex. Arch.; 55°33'30" N, 132°37'15" W; BGN 1960; (map 4).

Named by C. L. Sainsbury, USGS, in 1956, who stated "The name as such is not in local usage, but is always referred to as the 'creek that flows past the Flagstaff Mines.'" The name is suggested by the Flagstaff Mine.

Flagstaff Hill: hill, 81 ft., at Unga, on Delarof Bay, on E coast of Unga I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°10'54" N, 160°30'13" W; (map 28).

Local name published by USGS&GS in 1916.

Flagstaff Hill: hill, 0.5 mi. long, on Teocalli Mtn., 4 mi. N of junct. of South Fork Kuskokwim and Harriman Rivers and 94 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°59'30" N, 153°12'30" W; (map 71).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.
Flat Creek: stream, heads in lake, in Flat Creek Flats, flows NE 4.5 mi. to Beaver Creek in Nutzottin Mts., 5.5 mi. SE of Beaver Lake, Alaska Ra.: 62°00'05'' N, 141°38'10'' W; (map 84).
Local descriptive name reported by Capps (1915, pl. 1), USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows S 4.7 mi. to its junc. with Dunlin Creek to form Crooked Creek, 15 mi. NW of village of Crooked Creek and 43 mi. NW of Sleetmute, Kibul-Kuskokwim Mts.: 62°04'45'' N, 158°13'00'' W; BGN 1944; (map 79).
Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, heads in Limestone Hills, flows S 4.7 mi. to its junc. with Dunlin Creek to form Crooked Creek, 15 mi. NW of village of Crooked Creek and 43 mi. NW of Sleetmute, Kibul-Kuskokwim Mts.: 62°04'45'' N, 158°13'00'' W; BGN 1944; (map 79).
Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows S 4.7 mi. to its junc. with Dunlin Creek to form Crooked Creek, 15 mi. NW of village of Crooked Creek and 43 mi. NW of Sleetmute, Kibul-Kuskokwim Mts.: 62°04'45'' N, 158°13'00'' W; BGN 1944; (map 79).
Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, heads in Limestone Hills, flows S 4.7 mi. to its junc. with Dunlin Creek to form Crooked Creek, 15 mi. NW of village of Crooked Creek and 43 mi. NW of Sleetmute, Kibul-Kuskokwim Mts.: 62°04'45'' N, 158°13'00'' W; BGN 1944; (map 79).
Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, heads in Limestone Hills, flows N 5 mi. to Otter Creek, 7 mi. SW of Long and 29 mi. S of Ruby, Kibul-Kuskokwim Mts.: 62°04'45'' N, 158°13'00'' W; BGN 1944; (map 79).

Flat Creek: stream, flows S 3.5 mi. to Long Creek. 7 mi. SW of Long and 29 mi. S of Ruby, Kibul-Kuskokwim Mts.: 64°19'15'' N, 155°37'30'' W; (map 98).
Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddinren, USGS. So called because the lower course of the stream is in a low wetland.

Flat Creek: stream, flows S 2 mi. to lake at head of Center Creek, 2.5 mi. N of Nome, 64°32'15'' N, 165°23'40'' W; (map 94).
Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows NW 16 mi. to Salcha River, 32 mi. NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.: 64°35'15'' N, 146°08'30'' W; BGN 1964; (map 101). Var. McCoy Creek.
Local name originally applied by mistake by USGS to the stream now known as McCoy Creek (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Flat Creek: stream, flows SE 9 mi. to Chenla River, 27 mi. E of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.: 64°52'15'' N, 145°46'00'' W; (map 101).
Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows S 5.5 mi. to Ophir Creek, 12 mi. NW of Council and 39 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.: 65°03' N, 163°42' W; (map 110).
Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Flat Creek: stream, flows NE 6.1 mi. to Salman Creek, 22 mi. SW of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.: 65°08' N, 161°52' W; (map 109).
Local name published in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, heads at junc. of Marka and Orthrers Creek, flows NE 12 mi. to Charley River 9 mi. S of its junc. with Yukon River, Yukon-Tanana High.: 65°11'15'' N, 142°47'40'' W; (map 103).
Name used by prospectors; taken from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain dated 1902.

Flat Creek: stream, flows NW 9 mi. to Chatahanka River, 5 mi. NNE of Twin Buttes and 40 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.: 65°13'45'' N, 146°52'55'' W; (map 104).
Named by prospectors and reported in 1907 by C. C. Covert (in Harrington and Covert, 1908, pl. 9), USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. to Peace River, 5 mi. N of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.: 65°16'11'' N, 161°10'7'' W; (map 109).
Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows SE 6 mi. to Agiapuk River, 7 mi. N of Imuruk Basin and 17 mi. E of Teller, Seward Penin. High.: 65°17'19'' N, 163°49'9'' W; (map 111).
Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Flat Creek: stream, flows SE 2 mi. to Huttina Creek, 18 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.: 65°18' N, 149°51' W; (map 105).
Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 mi. to Aniokvik River, 15 mi. NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 40 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.: 65°30' N, 167°38' W; (map 111).
Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 mi. to Moose Creek, 13 mi. NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.: 65°35' N, 148°13' W; (map 105).
Local name reported by J. B. Merzie (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows NE 2.6 mi. to Indian River, 1.3 mi. E of Utopia and 48 mi. NE of Hochandotla Mtn., Kokrines-Hodzana High.: 63°59'33'' N, 153°38'33'' W; (map 107).
Local name published in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Flat Creek: stream, flows NE 12 mi. to Big Creek, 28 mi. SE of Beaver, Yukon-Tanana High.: 66°05'25'' N, 146°36'15'' W; (map 119).
Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows SW 28 mi. from S of Ackerman Lake to Chandalar River at Caro. 27 mi. NE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°10' N, 148°00' W; (map 125). Prospectors' name shown on an 1899 field-sheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows S 15 mi. to Wild River E of Mathews Dome, 7 mi. S of Wild Lake and 36 mi. W of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°23'30'' N, 151°28'00'' W; BGN 1932; (map 124).
Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Flat Creek: settlement, see Flat.

Flat Creek: stream, see McCoy Creek.

Flat Creek Flats: valley, extends 5.6 mi. NE. along Flat Creek, 55 mi. NE of McCarthy, Alaska Ra.; 61°58' N, 141°41' W; (map 67).
Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Flat Creek Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long. at head of West Fork Flat Creek, 26 mi. S of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°00'15'' N, 147°01'30'' W; (map 118).
Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Local name published in 1943 by AMS.

Flatiron: ridge, elev. 11,600 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, extends E from Pioneer Ridge to Muldrow Glacier, 5 mi. NNE of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 63°08'15'' N, 150°57'00'' W; (map 88).
Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.
Flat Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in Pavlov Bay, Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 55°23'30" N, 161°37'00" W; (map 28).
Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1924.

Flat Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in El Capitan Passage, between El Capitan and Teal Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°33'00" N, 133°20'45" W; (map 4).
Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 154).

Flat Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, in Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°18'45" N, 153°19'30" W; (map 6).
Named in 1866 by Lt. J. M. Helsn, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Flat Island: island, 0.3 mi. long, 2.6 mi. SE of Kaguyak on SE coast of Kodiak I.; 56°49'50" N, 153°44'15" W; (map 33).
Descriptive name reported in 1930’s by USGS.

Flat Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in Security Bay, on N coast of Kuidi I., Alex. Arch.; 56°25'05" N, 134°21'30" W; (map 5).
Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Mcade, USN, because of its shape.

Flat Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Port Wrangell, on S coast of Alaska Penin., 37 mi. NE of Sutwik I., Aleutian Ra.; 57°02'40" N, 156°34'10" W; (map 36).
Local descriptive name published in 1956 by USGS.

Flat Island: island, 3.7 mi. across, in Iliamna Lake, W of Porcupine I., 23 mi. E of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°44' N, 154°17' W; (map 51).
Local descriptive name published in 1934 by USGS.

Flat Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, in Lake Clark, 0.7 mi. SW of Chi Point and 11 mi. NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Ra.; 60°06'20" N, 154°33'30" W; (map 61).
Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Flat Island: island, 0.9 mi. long, among offshore islands of Yukon Delta, between Acharon and Kwikuik Channels, 19 mi. SW of Kwikuik, Yukon-Kuslikokwim Delta; 62°35'20" N, 164°59'03" W; (map 77).
Local descriptive name reported in 1936 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Flat Island: island, 2 mi. long, in Yukon River along S coast of Fox Point I., Innoko Low.; 67°01' N, 159°53' W; (map 93).
Riverboat pilots’ name shown on a 1940 “Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers” published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Flat Rock: islet, see Wolf Rock.

Flat Islands: islands, group of islands in Cook Inlet, 1 mi. W of SW end of Kenai Penin. and 13 mi. SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°19'45" N, 151°59'45" W; (map 50).
Var. Flat Ilet.

Descriptive name given presumably by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880.

Flat Ilet: islet, see Flat Islands.
Flemer River: stream, heads in British Columbia, named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Flemmer Mount: mountain, 4,654 ft., 4 mi. W of Alaska-Canada boundary, 3 mi. S of Sitka River, Coast Mts.; 56°37'30" N, 131°57'15" W; BGN 1922; (map 7).

Fleming Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Delta River, 27 mi. E of Sulatna, 60°56'30" N, 147°08'00" W; BGN 1911; (map 63). Var. Flint Point. Local name reported about 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Fleming Island: island, 2.5 mi. long, in N end of Prince of Wales Passage; 8 mi. SE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°19'00" N, 148°10'00" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Var. Gage Island. Local name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Romanian name obtained in 1956 at Lynn Canal. He was one of the prospects' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., 1901.

Flint Creek: stream, flows E 27 mi. to Sulatna River, 6 mi. NW of Monson and Nitsna. Nowina Lows; 64°28'36" N, 154°47'30" W; USGS. Local name published in 1890 by Russell (1891, p. 105), because "of the luxuriance of the vegetation covering them."

Flower Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Delta River, crosses Richardson Highway, 30 mi. NW of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°26'40" N, 145°48'20" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Flood Creek: stream, heads in Brooks Ra. at 68°50'0" N, 147°36'0" W, flows W 20 mi. to Ivvishak River 3 mi. E of junct. of Saviukviayak River, Arctic Slope; 69°04'30" N, 147°54'00" W; BGN 1900; (map 140). Named in 1951 by A. S. Keller and R. L. Bremer, USGS.

Flooded Lake: lake, 1 mi. across, 10 mi. SW of Christian, Brooks Ra.; 67°16'0" N, 145°50'0" W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Flounder Point: point, 1 mi. across, 10 mi. SW of Christian, Brooks Ra.; 67°16'0" N, 145°50'0" W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Florek Peak: peak, 5,500 ft., 2.2 mi. SE of Exploration Peak and 27 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°40'20" N, 134°09'25" W; (map 111). Local name obtained in 1960 by USGS.

Flora Creek: stream, heads in Inyovurak Lakes, flows W 19 mi. to Amuk River, S of Howard Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°12'0" N, 156°57'0" W; BGN 1926; (map 132).
Florence Gulch: ravine, trends SW 2 mi. to Otter Creek, 3 mi. E of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°29'45" N, 156°17'35" W; (map 94).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdsine, USGS.

Florence Island: island, between Western and Main Channels, Yukon River, 36 mi. NE of Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 64°37' N, 154°23' W; (map 98).

Riverboat pilots’ name reported in 1900 by L. J. Cantwell, USGS. The name was originally applied to several islands; now is applied to only one.

Florence Islands: islands, 2.7 mi. long, between Hiero and Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°42'52" N, 150°07'20" W; (map 107).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1899 by F. C. Schraderr, USGS, applied to the feature then described as “a bar on the river.”

Florence Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 2.7 mi. SW of Willow and 35 mi. N of anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°43'15" N, 150°06'45" W; BGN 1959; (map 39). Named in 1959 by Jack E. Cole of Anchorage for his wife, Florence Cole.

Flores, Canal de: water passage, see Shelikof Strait.

Flores, Cape: point of land, N tip of Joe I., between Port Estrella and Ullon Channel, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°21'15" N, 133°17'30" W; (map 4). Var. Cape de Flores, Mys Flores, Point Flores.

Spanish name found on the map of the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition. Shown as “Cabo de Flores” meaning “cape of flowers;” more likely the place was named after a private individual whose name was Flores (“Wagner, 1957, p. 388”).

Flores, Don Jose de: island, see Unimak Island.

Flores, Puerto de: bay, see Chalsmers, Port.

Florida Blanca: island, see Kodiak Island.

Florida Creek: stream, flows NW 1.7 mi. to Minook Creek SW of McDonald Bar, 6 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°25'12" N, 150°07'20" W; (map 106).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Flocktilla Island: island, 0.3 mi. long, in Maurelle Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°36'35" N, 133°37'30" W; BGN 1923; (map 4).

Spanish name meaning “a small fleet;” given in 1923 by USGS &C. "A flottilla of as many as 30 or 40 glosabas at once can be observed, during the salmon season, fishing in the straits adjacent to the E shore of this island.”

Flotam Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, 1.4 mi. NE of Port Alexander, on E coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°15'05" N, 134°37'55" W; (map 5).

Descriptive name given in 1927 for charting purposes by USGS &C.

Flounder Creek: stream, see Suntaheen Creek.

Flounder Flat: tidal flat, extends SE 11 mi. from Ekuk Bluff, on E shore of Nugshak Bay, 18 mi. S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°44' N, 158°22' W; (map 40).

Local name reported in 1932 by USGS.

Flower Hill: hill, 500 ft., on southern Kiska I., 0.7 mi. NW of Vega Bay, Aleutian Is.; 51°54'20" N, 177°19'15" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with “F” to correspond to the “I” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 AMS map.

Flower Lakes: lakes, in group extending 1.4 mi. SE near junc. of Hunter Creek and Chitina River, 25 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°05'30" N, 142°35'00" W; (map 67).

Local name reported in 1915 by F. H. Mofit, USGS.

Flower Mountain: mountain, 6,300 ft., 1.8 mi. S of terminus of Saksakia Glacier and 38 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 136°22'25" W; (map 45).

Name reported in 1952 by E. C. Robertson, USGS, to have been given by “an unknown botanist between 1932-42, who found a luxuriant growth of a great variety of flowers on the mountain.”

Flower Tower: peak, 5,830 ft., on Taku Range at edge of Taku Glacier. 2 mi. N of Little Masterhorn and 24 mi. N of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°39'05" N, 134°22'25" W; (map 111).

Descriptive name proposed in 1949 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project and published in 1960 by USGS.

Flume Creek: stream, on Alaska Penin. Low.; 64°49'30" N, 142°27'25" W; (map 102).

Flume Creek, Mining camp reported in 1925 by ARC.

Flume Creek: stream, heads S of Limestone Hills, flows S 8 mi. to Alfred Creek. 57 mi. NE of St. Elias Mtu.; (map 11). Prospectors’ name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Flume Creek: locality, on S bank of Seventymile River at mouth of Flume Creek, 40 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°59' N, 142°27' W; (map 67).

Flume Creek, Mining camp reported in 1925 by ARC.

Flume Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 mi. to Mickey Creek, 1.5 mi. S of that stream’s mouth, 4 mi. SW of Caro and 26 mi. SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°08'30" N, 148°09'00" W; (map 123).

Prospectors’ name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Madddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Flying Eagle Harbor: cove, 0.4 mi. across, on E coast of Big Koniuji I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°09' N, 159°30' W; (map 27).

Published by USGS &C in 1938 Coast Pilot.

Flynn Cove: cove, 0.4 mi. across, on N coast of Chicagof I., 2.2 mi. SE of Eagle Point and 9 mi. NW of Hoosah, Alex. Arch.; 58°12'45" N, 135°55'45" W; (map 11).

Named for H. F. Flynn, USGS &C, assistant with the Edmund F. Dickins survey party in 1901.

Flynn Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. to Mickey Creek, 1.5 mi. S of that stream’s mouth, 4 mi. SW of Caro and 26 mi. SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°08'30" N, 148°09'00" W; (map 123).

Named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Fog Creek: stream, on Alaska Penin., heads at Fog Glacier, flows NW 2 mi. to Ilinik Lake, 44 mi. SW of Port Heiden Airfield, Bristol Bay Low.; 56°36' N, 159°36' W; (map 30).

Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS;

Fog Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. to Susitna River, 43 mi. SE of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mts.; 58°55' N, 161°33' W; BGN 1938; (map 39).

Local name reported in 1938 by USGS.

Fog Creek: stream, flows NW 24 mi. to Susitna River, 43 mi. SE of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°46'35" N, 148°42'55" W; (map 82).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Fogenbera Pass: pass, 6,300 ft., between tributaries of North Fork White River and Opheir Creek, 10 mi. NW of Rock Lake and 35 mi. NE of McCarthy, Alaska Ra.; 61°33'45" N, 141°33'00" W; (map 67).

Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Foggi Cape: point of land, see Foggy Point.

Fog Glacier: glacier, on Alaska Penin., on NW slope of Mount Veniaminof, trends NW 4.5 mi. to head of Fog Creek, Aleutian Ra.; 56°16' N, 159°29' W; (map 30).

Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS;

Foggy Bay: bay, 5 mi. wide, E shore Revillagigedo Channel, Coast Mts.; 54°58' N, 130°58' W; (map 2).

Named in 1880 by USGS &C; name derived from Foggy Point.

Foggy Beach: beach, 0.4 mi. long, 0.7 mi. W of Vega Point, SW coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°49'52" N, 177°19'15" E; (map 14).
Foggy Cape

One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska I. by USAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

**Foggy Cape**:

On June 16, 1778, Capt. James Cook located a cape to which he gave this name, concluding that this was Vitus Bering's "Foggy Island." The exact identity of Cook's "Foggy Cape" is also uncertain, as might be guessed from the weather conditions prevailing when it was named. Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 277) identified it as Cape Kunmiik. He called this point of land "Cape Brumeaux."

**Foggy Cape**:
- Peninsula, see Kunmiik, Cape.

**Foggy Harbor**: see Valmurg, Point.

**Foggy Hill**: Hill, 950 ft., E. of Fatal Hill on southern Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°54'40" N, 177°18'45" E. (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

**Foggy Island**:
- Island, 3.5 mi. long, in Foggy I. Bay, Sagaranjik River Delta, on Beaufort Sea coast, 35 mi. SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70°16' N, 147°48' W. (map 150).

Named by Franklin (1828, p. 155) August 11, 1826, who, having been detained eight days by fogs, described "this dreary place by the name of Foggy Island."

**Foggy Island**: see Andronica Island.

**Foggy Island**:
- Island, see Chirikof Island.

**Foggy Island**: see Poo Island.

**Foggy Island Bay**:
- Bay, 14 mi. across, between Foggy and Tigvariak Is., on Beaufort Sea coast, 35 mi. SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70°15' N, 147°30' W. (map 150).


**Foggy Islands**:
- Islands, see Hazy Islands.

**Foggy Islands**:
- Islands, see Semidi Islands.

**Foggy Pass**: Pass, 3.100 ft., trends NE-SW 1.5 mi., 8 mi. W of Cantwell and 32 mi. S of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°24'45" N, 149°14'10" W. (map 87).

Descriptive name published by The Alaska Railroad on a 1923 manuscript map.

**Foggy Point**: Point of land, S end Foggy Bay, E shore Revillagigedo Channel, Coast Mts.; 54°55'30" N, 130°58'30" W. (map 2). Var. Brumeux (Tumamnie), Mus Foggis, Foggis Cape, Point Brumeux, Bryumeux (Foggy).

Descriptive name given August 4, 1793 by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 2, p. 347). RN. In 1853 the Russian Hydrog. Dept. published the name as "Mys' Foggis ili' Bryumez (Tumannezy)," or "Foggis Cape or Bryumeux (Foggy)."

**Foggytop Mountain**: Mountain, 4,408 ft. S of Chimney Mt., between Clear and Glacier Rivers, 22 mi. NW of Whitman, Brooks Ra.; 67°41' N, 150°34' W. (map 124).

Descriptive name reported in 1939 by Marshall (1936, map).
Foraker River: stream, heads in Mount McKinley National Park, 15 mi. SW of Denali Pass, Alaska Ra.: 62°57'40" N, 156°39'00" W; (map 153).

Footprint Lake: lake, intermittent, 1.8 mi. long, 156°39'00" W; (map 153).

So named because it looks like a large human footprint from the air (Carson and Hussey, 1962).

Foraker, Moutns: peak, 17,400 ft., at head of Foraker Glacier, in Mount McKinley National Park, 51°57'55" N, 116°16'20" W; (map 81). Var. Bolshoi, Din-alee, Din-ee-ee, Mount Foraker.

Named in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, for Joseph Benson Foraker, 1846-1917, U.S. Senator from Ohio. Its North Peak was first climbed August 6, 1934, and its South Peak was climbed August 10, 1934, by C. S. Houston, T. G. Brown, and Chychelle Waters (Farquhar, 1959, p. 221). This peak along with Mount McKinley was called "Bolshaya Gora," or "big mountain," by the Russians. The Tanana Indians of the Susitna River valley and Tanana Indians to the north are reported to have had the same name [Denali] for Mount Foraker as they had for Mount McKinley, and it appears as if the names were not applied to individual peaks but instead to the Mount McKinley massif. The Tanana Indians in the Lake Minchumena area, however, had a broad-tide view of the mountains and thus gave distinctive names to each. According to Rev. Hudson Stuck, these Indians had two names for Mount Foraker: "Sultana" meaning "the woman" and "Meniale" meaning "Denali's wife," Denali being Mount McKinley.

Foraker Glacier: glacier, in Mount McKinley National Park, trends N 15 mi. from Mount Foraker to head of Foraker River, 19 mi. W of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.: 63°08'00" N, 151°35'25" W; (map 88).

Name reported in 1925 by S. R. Cappe, USGS.

Foraker Pond: lake, 0.5 mi. across, 4.6 mi. N of junct. of Herron and Foraker Rivers and 12 mi. SSE of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Low.: 63°42'45" N, 152°11'45" W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Foraker River: stream heads in Mount McKinley National Park at Foraker Glacier, flows NW 60 mi. to Lake Minchumina, Tanana Low.: 63°52'45" N, 152°06'00" W; (map 88). Var. Kotbalnu River, Kwalana, Gotothna River.

Name derived from Mount Foraker; reported in 1925 by S. R. Cappe, USGS. In 1907, according to Gorden (1917, p. 62), its Tanana Indian name was "Kwalana;" another Indian name reported in 1952 by USGS is "Kotbalnu."

Ford Arm: bay, 0.3 mi. across, 4 mi. long, 8.5 mi. SE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Is., Alex. Arch.: 57°33' N, 156°00' W; BGN 1908; (map 9).

Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for yaquman Harry L. Ford, a member of his party. The name was published by USGS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 199).

Fork Creek: stream, flows SE 1.7 mi. to Fern Creek, near NW shore of Vega Bay, Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°54'48" N, 177°21'00" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Forde, Mount: mountain, 6,880 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, on Alaska-British Columbia boundary, 4 mi. W of terminus of Margerie Glacier and 72 mi. WSW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; BGN 1954; 59°01'30" N, 137°10'30" W; (map 45).

Named by Canada in 1929 for John Preston Forde, an engineer of the Public Works Dept. of the Dominion of Canada, who visited Tarr Inlet in 1925 and 1928 and measured the recession of the glacier at the head of the inlet.

Ford Hill: hill, 700 ft., 0.6 mi. S of Lifj Cove, on southern Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°55'35" N, 177°20'00" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fords Lake: lake, exhum, 1.5 mi. long, 0.5 mi. W of Yukon River and 7.5 mi. N of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.: 64°53'30" N, 141°13'00" W; (map 102).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Ford Rock: rock, in N part of Peril Strait, between Ushak Bay and N tip of Duffield Peninsula, 23 mi. SE of Chichagof, Alex. Arch., 57°34' N, 135°34' W; (map 9).

Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for yeoman Harry L. Ford, USN, a member of his party from 1885 to 1897.

Fords Terra: estuary, heads 2 mi. W of terminus of Brown Glacier, trends S 7.5 mi. to Endicott Arm, 66°06'00" N, 151°57'00" W; (map 102).

So named in 1901 by F. C. Schrader and W. J. Peters, USGS, because the peak lies near the confluence of several forks of the John River.

Forks, The: stream, formed by its East and West Forks, flows SW 16 mi. to Dall River, 10 mi. N of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats: 66°09' N, 149°13' W; (map 118).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Forks Creek: stream, in Rampart Mts., flows S 4.5 mi. to Bear Creek, 30 mi. NE of Tanana, Kokrine-Hodzana High.; 65°25'15" N, 151°15'00" W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.
Forky Creek: stream, on Iniaikin Penin., flows SE 1.3 mi. to Fitz Creek, 3.5 mi. S of Chinmitaa Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 59°46'20" N, 153°12'30" W; BGN 1947; (map 51).

Local descriptive name reported by USGS in 1947.

Form Lake: lake, 450 ft. long, on southern Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°5'50" N, 177°18'15" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Form Point: point of land, 0.5 mi. long, on W shore of Rivers Bay and N coast of Dull I., Alex. Arch.; 54°58'00" N, 133°23'30" W; (map 2).

Local name published in 1920 by USC&GS.

Fonney River: stream, see Osar Stream.

Fonney Stream: stream, headed in Malaspina Glacier, flowed 5 mi. S to Yakutat Bay, 5 mi. E of Point Manby and 20 mi. NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°44'45" N, 140°09'30" W; (map 46). Var. Fotney River, Fotney Stream.

Named by J. E. McGrath, USC&GS, probably for Stehan Fonney, USC&GS. This name may have been originally applied to what is now Oscar Stream. More likely the original Fonney Stream, except for a small lagoon, has been destroyed by the advance of the Malaspina Glacier.

Forest, Cape: point of land, see Icy Point.


Named by Capt. George Dixon "about July 1, 1879 and named no doubt after his steward, Henry Forrester" (Wagner, 1937, p. 388). Capt. George Vancouver, RN, adopted Dixon's name in 1793, giving it permanency.

Juan Perez called it "Santa Christina" in 1774; F. A. Maurelle called it "San Carlos" in 1775; and Capt. William Douglas named it "Douglas Island" in 1788 (Meares, 1790, p. 327).

Forrester Island is a National Wildlife Refuge under the jurisdiction of USFWS.

Forrester's Island: rock, see Wolf Rock.

Fors Cove: cove, 0.7 mi. long, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., 2.2 mi. N of Thorne Head, Alex. Arch.; 55°43'10" N, 132°27'15" W; (map 4).

Name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 85).

Fors Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, in Helm Bay, 3.7 mi. NW of Helm Point, on E coast of Cleveland Penin., Alex. Arch.; 55°37'45" N, 131°56'15" W; (map 3).

Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Fort Adama (American Station): locality, see Tanana.

Fort Alexander: locality, see Nushagak.

Fort Alexander: locality, see Nushagak.

Fort Alexandria: locality, see Nushagak.
Fortress Creek: stream, flows NE 15 mi. to Aiyuk River, 7 mi. NW of Castle Mtn. and 44 mi. NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°38'N, 152°48'W; (map 134). Descriptive name given in 1944 by W. W. Patton, USGS, during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, for nearby Fortress Mountain.

Fortress Mountain: mountain, 2,870 ft., 10 mi. W of Castle Mtn. and 44 mi. NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°35'N, 152°56'W; (map 134). Descriptive name given in 1944 by W. W. Patton, USGS, during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, for nearby Fortress Mountain.

Fortress Point: point of land, between Guttis and Rough Bays, on NE coast of Tanaga I., Aleutians Is.; 51°50'40" N, 177°52'00" W; (map 17). Name published by USGS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Forty Mile Creek: stream, formed by its North and South Forks, flows NE 18 mi. to Forty Mile Creek, 0.6 mi. W of its junct. with Hadewecnic River and 31 mi. N of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°48'N, 147°25'W; (map 118).

Forton Point: point of land, on Klokachef Island, 0.3 mi. across, in course of Forty Mile Creek, 0.8 mi. W of Fortymile Creek, 0.8 mi. W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°5°5'0" N, 143°55'00" W; BGN 1939; (map 9). Named in 1930 by USGS for Forton Straits.

Forton Straits: water passage, between Klokachef Island and Klokachef Island, 1. SW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°25'00" N, 135°53'45" W; BGN 1939; (map 9). Named in 1930 by USGS for Forton Strait.

Fortuna Channel: water passage, see Fortuna Strait.

Fortuna Island: island, see Klokachef Island.

Fortuna Ledge: village, see Marshall.

Fortuna Point: point of land, on Klokachef Island, off SW coast of Chichagof Island, 18 mi. SE of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°25'00" N, 135°53'45" W; BGN 1939; (map 9). Named in 1930 by USGS for Fortuna Straits.

Fortuna Straits: water passage, between Klokachef Island and Klokachef Island, 1. SW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°25'00" N, 135°53'45" W; BGN 1939; (map 9). Vari. Fortuna Channel, Fortuna Passage, Provl Fortuny.

Fortuna: locality, mentioned in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Chart 1397 as "Provl Fortuny" meaning "Fortuny Strait." The Spanish schooner Fortuna, * * * was found ashore here and taken by the Russian American Company's vessels as a prize in 1819. The name has doubtless come from this circumstance" (Baker, 1906, p. 262).

Fortuny, Proliv: water passage, see Fortuna Passage.

Forty Mile: village, see Tetlin Junction.

Forty Mile Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 16 mi. to Hadewecnic River, 31 mi. N of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°48'N, 147°23'W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; name derived from the distance to Beaver via a year-round trail.

Forty Mile Point: point of land, on Castle Mtn. and 32 mi. W of Beaver, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°11'30" N, 142°01'00" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by Dr. John M. Davison.

Forty Mile Point: locality, at junction of Bullion Creek and North Fork Forty Mile Creek 37 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°26'30" N, 142°08'20" W; (map 102). Vari. North Fork.

Forty Mile Point: town, see Wrangell.

Forty and One-half Mile Creek: stream, flows NE 18 mi. to Forty Mile Creek, 0.6 mi. W of its junct. with Hadewecnic River and 31 mi. N of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°48'N, 147°25'W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; name derived from the distance to Beaver via a year-round trail.

Fortyfive Pup: stream, flows SE 7 mi. to Buckskin Creek, 50 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°11'30" N, 142°01'00" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by Dr. John M. Davison.

Fortymile: locality, at junction of Bullion Creek and North Fork Forty Mile Creek 37 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°26'30" N, 142°08'20" W; (map 102). Vari. North Fork.

Fortymile Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 16 mi. to Hadewecnic River, 31 mi. N of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°48'N, 147°23'W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; name derived from the distance to Beaver via a year-round trail.

Fortymile Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. across, 1.2 mi. SSW of Thirtyeight Mile Lake and 5 mi. W of junct. of Herron and Foraker Rivers, Tanana Low.; 63°40' N, 152°40' W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1934 by USGS.

Fortymile Creek: stream, formed by its North and South Forks, flows NE 60 mi. into Canada to Yukon River, 32 mi. SE of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°26'N, 140°32'W; (map 102). Vari. Cone-Hill River, Forty Mile Creek, Forty-Mile River, Shitando River.

Fortyfive Pup: stream, flows SE 7 mi. to Buckskin Creek, 50 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°11'30" N, 142°01'00" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by Dr. John M. Davison.

Fortyfive Pup: stream, formed by its North and South Forks, flows NE 60 mi. into Canada to Yukon River, 32 mi. SE of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°26'N, 140°32'W; (map 102). Vari. Cone-Hill River, Forty Mile Creek, Forty-Mile River, Shitando River.

Fortyfive Pup: stream, formed by its North and South Forks, flows NE 60 mi. into Canada to Yukon River, 32 mi. SE of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°26'N, 140°32'W; (map 102). Vari. Cone-Hill River, Forty Mile Creek, Forty-Mile River, Shitando River.

Fortyfive Pup: stream, formed by its North and South Forks, flows NE 60 mi. into Canada to Yukon River, 32 mi. SE of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°26'N, 140°32'W; (map 102). Vari. Cone-Hill River, Forty Mile Creek, Forty-Mile River, Shitando River.

Fortyfive Pup: stream, formed by its North and South Forks, flows NE 60 mi. into Canada to Yukon River, 32 mi. SE of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°26'N, 140°32'W; (map 102). Vari. Cone-Hill River, Forty Mile Creek, Forty-Mile River, Shitando River.
Fortymile River: stream, see Dennision Fork.


Local name shown on a 1932 sketch map of the area; author unknown.

Forty-seven Gulch: ravine, trends W 3 mi. to Ninety-two Hunter Creek, 8 mi. E of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°28'30" N, 149°54'30" W; (map 105). Var. Fortyseven Pup. 47 Pup.

Names by prospectors; reported in 1904 by L. M. Prindle and F. L. Hess (in Brooks and others, 1905, fig. 6), USGS, as "47 Pup".

Fortyseven Pup: stream, flows NW 1.6 mi. to Hoosier Creek. 2.7 mi. SE of that stream's junc. with Minook Creek, 7 mi. SSE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°25'10" N, 150°03'00" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by L. M. Prindle and F. L. Hess, USGS.

Fortyseven Pup: ravine, see Forty-seven Gulch.

Fortythree Pup: stream, flows N 1.3 mi. to Deadwood Creek. 12 mi. SW of Central and 38 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°25'30" N, 145°01'00" W; (map 104).

Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Fortytwo Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1 mi. to Mastodon Dome and 44 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°27' N, 145°16' W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors and reported in 1936 by Mertie (1938a, p. 206), USGS.

Fortytwo Mile Creek: stream, flows E 17 mi. to Hadwenecriza River. 33 mi. N of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°49'50" N, 147°23'30" W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; name derived from the distance to Beaver via a year-round trail.

Fort Yukon: village, pop. 701, on right bank of Yukon River at its junction with Porcupine River, Yukon Flats; 66°34' N, 143°16' W; BGN 1944; (map 119). Var. Fort Yukon Village.

Founded as a Hudson's Bay Company trading post by Alexander H. Murray in 1847; originally the post and Indian village was located about a mile or two upstream but moved to its present location about 1846. After the purchase of Alaska it was determined by Capt. C. W. Raymond, U.S. Engineers, that the British trading post was on United States territory and the site was soon taken over by Moses Mercier, trader of the new Alaska Commercial Company. The village population was 107 in 1880, 189 in 1890, 321 in 1910; 319 in 1920; 304 in 1930; 274 in 1939, and 446 in 1950. The Fort Yukon post office was established in 1888 (Ricks, 1965, p. 21).

Fort Yukon: village, see Fort Yukon.

Fossil Creek: stream, flows W 2.7 mi. to Lake Kiowa, 9.2 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°17'54" N, 149°49'10" W; (map 69).

Local name recorded in 1942 by AMS.

Fossil Creek: stream, flows SW 25 mi. to Beaver Creek, 25 mi. SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°28'30" N, 147°39'30" W; (map 105).

Named in 1905 by L. M. Prindle, USGS, for the fossiliferous limestone pebbles in its valley (Prindle and Hess, 1906, p. 13).

Fossil Ridge: peak, 4,115 ft., 0.5 mi. S of head of Keiikskigilak River.

Local name shown on a 1932 sketch map of the area; author unknown.

Fossil Peak: peak, 4,115 ft., 0.5 mi. S of head of Hadwenecriza River.

Fossil Mountain: mountain, 2,673 ft., 43 mi. E of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°28'30" N, 147°39'30" W; (map 105).

Named in 1929 by USGS.

Fossil Point: point of land, on S shore of Tuxedni Valley; 65°28'30" N, 150°03'00" W; (map 106).

Descriptive name published in 1920 by USGS.

Fossil Flats: point of land, on S shore of Tuxedni Bay, 5 mi. W of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°28'30" N, 150°03'00" W; (map 106).

Fossil Bluffs: bluffs on Kuitu I., on NE shore of Halleck Harbor, in Saginaw Bay, Aleutian Arch.; 56°55'00" N, 134°12'30" W; (map 5).

Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Fossil Creek: stream, flows W 2.7 mi. to Lake Kiowa, 9.2 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°17'54" N, 149°49'10" W; (map 69).

Local name recorded in 1942 by AMS.

Fossil Creek: stream, flows SW 25 mi. to Beaver Creek, 25 mi. SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°28'30" N, 147°39'30" W; (map 105).

Named in 1905 by L. M. Prindle, USGS, for the fossiliferous limestone pebbles in its valley (Prindle and Hess, 1906, p. 13).


Named by Atwood (1911, pl. 2), USGS.

Foye Creek: stream, see Forney Stream.

Foyens' Village: locality, "near Taku Inlet, Coast Mts." (map 11).

Former Tingit Indian summer camp listed by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census with a population of 24.

Fouj Bay: bay, 1.5 mi. across, N of Sea Otter Harbor, on W coast of Dall I., Aleutian Arch.; 55°08'20" N, 133°13'20" W; (map 4).

Descriptive name published in 1920 by USGS.

Foul Bay: bay, extends SE 7 mi., off Shelikof Strait, on W coast of Afognak I., 25 mi. N of Afognak, N of Kodiac I.; 58°22' N, 152°54' W; (map 63).

Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Foul Bay: bay, 1.5 mi. across, N of Sea Otter Harbor, on W coast of Afognak I., 25 mi. N of Afognak, N of Kodiac I.; 58°22' N, 152°54' W; (map 63).

Descriptive name published in 1920 by USGS.


Translation of a Kutchin Indian name reported in 1956 by E. T. Taylor, USGS.

Foul Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, in Ernest Sound S of Wrangell I., 28 mi. SE of Wrangell, Alaska, Arch.; 56°06'15" N, 132°04'30" W; (map 6).
Fourmile Creek: stream, heads on S slope of Founnile Creek, in Nutronin Mts., flows in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows SW 6 mi. to Gulf of Alaska, 5 mi. NW of Middleton I., Malaspina Coastal Plain; 50°45'35" N, 146°21' W; (map 48). Var. Podvodyny Kamen Fontan.

This is an 1868 translation by US&GS of part of the Russian name "Podvodyny Kamen Fontan," meaning "sunken fountain rock"; published by Capt. Tepenkov (1852, map 6).

Four Lake: lake, 1,200 ft. across, between Lakes One and Five, 7.3 mi. S of Taltaltema, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°41'10" N, 150°03'15" W; (map 81).

Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Four Bear Creek: stream, flows SW 6 mi. to Canoe Bay River at Canoe Bay, 11 mi. E of Pavlov Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.; 55°31'50" N, 161°08'40" W; (map 31).

Local descriptive name published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fourchute, Craters of: islands of, see Four Mountains, Islands of.

Fournile Creek: stream, flows SW 2.3 mi. to Pacific Ocean, on southern Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°32'20" N, 177°14'50" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fourth Glacier: glacier, heads 1.4 mi. W of Black Tit, trends SW 2.6 mi. to its 1961 terminus 2.6 mi. SE of Mount Pinta, 20 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°35'30" N, 139°09'00" W; (map 65). Var. Fourth Lake.

Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (1908, pl. 2), USGS. This lake was originally one of five Berg Lakes. As a result of the retreat of Steller and Bering Glaciers in recent times, Fourth Berg Lake has joined with Fifth Berg Lake to form Fifth Lake.

Fourth Berg Lake: lake, see Fifth Lake.

Fourth Glacier: glacier, heads 1.4 mi. W of Black Tit, trends SW 2.6 mi. to its 1961 terminus 2.6 mi. SE of Mount Pinta, 20 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°35'30" N, 139°09'00" W; (map 65). Var. Beasley Glacier.

Local name reported in 1909 by Lawrence Martin as having been used since 1897 or 1898. This was the fourth glacier within Yakutat Bay, which the prospectors attempted to traverse in the late 1890's to reach the Alsek valley gold fields. The first was the Turner Glacier, the Hubbard Glacier was the second, and Nunatak Glacier was the third. The name "Beasley Glacier" was proposed by Blackwelder (1907, p. 417-418), instead of "Fourth Glacier," for R. W. Beasley of Yakutat, but this name was not accepted by BGN.

Fourth Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. across, 1 mi. E of Luke Lake and 17 mi. W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°22'30" N, 147°57'00" W; (map 118).

Local name shown on a 1916 manuscript map by William Yanert (in Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122); so named because it is fourth in a series of lakes which include Roaring Bear, Doctor Cook, and Luke Lakes.

Fourth Lake: lake, see Fifth Lake.

Fourth Lake: lake, see Fourth Berg Lake.

Fourth Lake: lake, see Mikhalch Lake.

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Fountain River: stream, heads at Eldridge 62°10' N, 141°00' W; BGN 1912, (map 84). Var. Four Mile Creek.

Local descriptive name published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fountain Rock: rock, in Gulf of Alaska, 5 mi. NW of Middleton I., Malaspina Coastal Plain; (map 48).

Var. Podvodyny Kamen Fontan.

Local descriptive name reported in 1868 by US&GS.
Fourth of July Creek: stream, heads at glacier, 6 mi. N of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°29'30" N, 145°13'00" W; (map 68). Local name published in 1950's by USGS.

Fourth of July Creek: stream, flows NNE 4 mi. to Slate Creek, 4.6 mi. NW of Ernestine and 44 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°29'30" N, 145°13'00" W; (map 68). Local name published in 1950's by USGS.

Fourth of July Creek: stream, head* on Resurrection Penin., flows W 5 mi. to Resurrection Creek, 2.5 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°05'45" N, 149°22'00" W; BGN 1912; (map 63). Var. Godwin River, Goodwin River.

Local name published by D. H. Sleem on his map of Central Alaska dated 1910.

Fourth of July Creek: stream, heads at glacier, 7 mi. SE of Augustin Peak, flows SE 22 mi. to West Fork Yentna River, 58 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°18'00" N, 151°54'30" W; BGN 1962; (map 81). Var. Clearwater Creek, Fourth-of-July Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Fourth of July Creek: stream, heads 6.5 mi. N of village of Moore Creek, flows NE 35 mi. to Takotna River, 3 mi. SW of Mount Joaquin, 23 mi. SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°49'45" N, 156°19'30" W; (map 79). Var. July Creek.

Prospectors' name reported as “July Creek” in 1910 by A. G. Maddren, USGS, and called “Fourth of July Creek” in 1913 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Fourth of July Creek: stream, heads 6.5 mi. N of village of Moore Creek, flows NE 35 mi. to Takotna River, 3 mi. SW of Mount Joaquin, 23 mi. SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°49'45" N, 156°19'30" W; (map 79). Var. July Creek.

Prospectors' name reported as “July Creek” in 1910 by A. G. Maddren, USGS, and called “Fourth of July Creek” in 1913 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Fourth of July Creek: stream, flows N 5.5 mi. to Sanona Creek, 22 mi. S. of junction of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mts.; 59°29'35" N, 136°08'45" W; (map 45). Var. Kukwhayekukw Mountain.

Local name published in 1952 by USGS. The name, according to E. C. Robertson, USGS, refers to the exposed position of the mountain. He reports that the Indian name is “Kukwhayekukw,” which refers to the abundance of cranberries in the large glacial amphitheater near the top.

Four-sang: a country east of China, identified by Joseph de Guignes about 1750 to be north-west America. See Wagner (1937, p. 455).

Fowler Creek: stream, 2 mi. long, flowing mostly NE to Young Bay on Stephens Passage, 14 mi. SW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°09'45" N, 134°41'55" W; BGN 1929; (map 11). Named in 1898 by W. E. Smith, USFS, for Guy Fowler who homesteaded at the mouth of the stream.

Fowler Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, in Kuskokwim River, 27 mi. NW of Eek and 20 mi. SW of Bethel, Kuskokwim Delta; 60°36'11" N, 162°12'11" W; (map 58). Local name obtained in 1914 by USGS.

Fowl Hill: hill, 700 ft., on southern Kiska I., 0.5 mi. SW of Julin Hills, Aleutian Is.; 51°55'20" N, 177°19'40" E; (map 141). An arbitrary name beginning with “F” to correspond to “F” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published by AMS in 1953.

Fowl, settlement on right bank of Fox Creek as it enters Goldstream Creek valley, 10 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°57'35" N, 147°37'30" W; (map 100). Former mining camp established before 1905. The Fox post office was established in 1905; discontinued in 1947 (Ricks, 1965, p. 21). Its population was 25 in 1950.

Fox, named in 1913 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 2). Possibly so named because of its proximity to the Fox River.

Fox: settlement, on right bank of Fox Creek as it enters Goldstream Creek valley, 10 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°57'35" N, 147°37'30" W; (map 100). Former mining camp established before 1905. The Fox post office was established in 1905; discontinued in 1947 (Ricks, 1965, p. 21). Its population was 25 in 1950.

Fox: settlement, on right bank of Fox Creek as it enters Goldstream Creek valley, 10 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°57'35" N, 147°37'30" W; (map 100). Former mining camp established before 1905. The Fox post office was established in 1905; discontinued in 1947 (Ricks, 1965, p. 21). Its population was 25 in 1950.

Fox: settlement, on right bank of Fox Creek as it enters Goldstream Creek valley, 10 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°57'35" N, 147°37'30" W; (map 100). Former mining camp established before 1905. The Fox post office was established in 1905; discontinued in 1947 (Ricks, 1965, p. 21). Its population was 25 in 1950.
Fox Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows NW 6.5 mi. to Resurrection Creek, 14 mi. S. of Hope, Chugach Mtn.; 60°44'15" N, 149°43'00" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1904 by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1905, p. 91), USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 mi. to Bear Creek, 7.8 mi. NE of Nycag and 37 mi. SW of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°04'30" N, 154°44'30" W; (map 73).

Prospectors' name shown on a 1914 field sheet by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows SE 6 mi. to O'Brien Creek, 1.2 mi. NW of Taral and 63 mi. ENE of Valdez, Chugach Mtn.; 61°28'35" N, 144°38'50" W; (map 68).

Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows E 7.1 mi. to Alexander Lake, 48 mi. NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°45'10" N, 150°54'40" W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, east bank tributary of Flat Creek, 5 of Otter Creek, S of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°05' N, 158°00' W; (map 79).

Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS; not identified on current sources.

Fox Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 mi. to Valdez Creek, 68 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra., 63°12' N, 147°21' W; (map 87).

Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Nenana River, 3.4 mi. N of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Ra.; 63°46'30" N, 148°54'30" W; BGN 1965; (map 87).

Named in 1965 by Alaska Dept. of Highways "because foxes are said to live in the area." See Iceworm Gulch.

Fox Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Joint Platte Creek to form Homestake Creek, 16 NE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°59'00" N, 148°53'25" W; (map 87).

Local name reported in 1910 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows SE 0.7 mi. to Jackson Creek which flows to Bonanza River, 7 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°59' N, 164°31' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Fox Creek: stream, flows E 2.8 mi. to Cripple River, 17 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°39' N, 165°54' W; (map 94).

Name was used by C. C. Nelson when filing his claim in June 1899.

Fox Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Coal Creek which flows to Solomon River, 14 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°45' N, 164°18' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Fox Creek: stream, flows E 5 mi. to Eldorado River, 21 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°46' N, 164°59' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows SE 7 mi. to Seventy-bearing River, 13 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°54' N, 141°31' W; (map 102).

Named by prospectors and shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Fox Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. to Salmon Lake, 30 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°54' N, 165°01' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows S 4.6 mi. to Goldstream Creek, 7 mi. N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°56'45" N, 147°41'00" W; (map 100).

Local name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows E 0.6 mi. to Ready Bullion Creek, in Pargon River basin, 9 mi. NE of Council and 21 mi. SE of Mount Bethel, Seward Penin. High.; 65°01' N, 163°29' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Fox Creek: stream, flows NE 12 mi. to Melozitsna River, 2 mi. S of mouth of Turnaround Creek, 48 mi. WSW of Birches, Kkokincs-Hodzana High.; 65°03'15" N, 155°11'00" W; (map 107).

Local name reported in 1913 in Eakins (1916, pl. 2), USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Port Clarence, 7 mi. SW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°10' N, 166°29' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Fox Creek: stream, flows W 3.2 mi. to Grant Creek W of Gold Hill, 22 mi. NW of Tanana, Kkokincs-Hodzana High.; 65°14'40" N, 152°49'30" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Fox Creek: stream, flows NE 3.5 mi. to South Fork Serpentine River, 12 mi. N of Kougakok Mtn. and 28 mi. SE of Ear Mtn., Seward Penin. High.; 65°31' N, 166°17' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Fox Creek: stream, flows NW 9 mi. to Arctic River, 7 mi. SE of Ear Mtn. and 45 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°53' N, 166°00' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 2), USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows E 8.2 mi. to Rogers Creek, 57 mi. NE of Rampart, Kkokincs-Hodzana High.; 65°57'25" N, 148°32'45" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; reported by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA; published by USGS (Prindle, 1904, pl. 16).

Fox Hill: mountain, 1,400 ft., S of Lief Cove, 30 mi. SW of Big River, 31 mi. NNW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°41' N, 152°08' W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Fox Gulch: ravine, trends SE 0.7 mi. to Platinum Creek, 25 mi. NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58°55'15" N, 161°44'45" W; BGN 1938; (map 39), Var. Fox Creek.

Local name reported in 1938 by USGS.

Fox Gulch: ravine, in Peters Hills, trends SW 3.5 mi. to Cache Creek, N of Spruce Creek, 30 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°25'30" N, 151°01'50" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Fox Gulch: ravine, trends E 1 mi. to Otter Creek, 3 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°30'55" N, 165°17'58" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Fox Gulch: ravine, trends NE 2.8 mi. to Donne Creek, 13 mi. S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°33'24" N, 155°25'30" W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by Mertie (1936, pl. 2) USGS.

Fox Hill: mountain, 1,400 ft., S of Lief Cove, 30 mi. on S end of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°55'35" N, 177°18'55" W; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "E" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published in 1953 by AMS.

Fox Hill: hill, 671 ft., on mainland near W entrance to Nakak Bay, Coast Mts.; 54°46'45" N, 130°49'50" W; (map 2).

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Fox Hill: hill, 463 ft., S of Ridge Hill, on west-central St. Paul I., Pribilof Is.; 57°10'40" N, 170°23'00" W; (map 38).
Fox Hills

Local name published in 1875 by USCGS; probably obtained from Elliott (1881, Saint Paul map) who was there in 1873-74.

Fox Hills: hills, 1,866 ft., extend 6 mi. NE of Reindeer River, 19 mi. E of Holy Cross, Kiluck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°13'N, 159°06'W; (map 78).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USCGS.

Fox Hole: anchorage, 0.4 mi. across, on NE coast of Popof I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°20'45" N, 160°19'40" W; BGN 1966; (map 28). Var. Little Little Harbor.

Local name reported in 1963 by USGS.

The 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 175) recorded the name for this feature as "Fox Hole, also called Little Harbor."

Fox Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, off Cape Fox in NE Dixon Entrance, Coast Mts.; 54°45'50" N, 130°51'100" W; (map 2).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Fox Islands: island, 1 mi. long, 1 mi. NW of Deer I., at SW end of Aleutian Ra.; 54°57'00" N, 162°25'30" W; (map 25). Var. Lesly Island.

Translation of the Russian name "O[strov] Lissy" meaning "fox's island" published by Capt. Teneben (1852, map 24).

Name published in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS. The Eskimo name published by Capt. Teneben (1852, map 6) was "O[strov] Kikhka or "Kikhkta Island."

Fox Island: island, extends NE-SW 1.8 mi., in Yukon River, 0.7 mi. N of Ham I. and 22 mi. NE of Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 64°54'N, 154°52'W; (map 98). Var. Name of rivers' pilots name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Fox Island: island, see Busby Island.

Fox Island: island, see Marble Island.

Fox Island: island, see Renard Island.

Fox Island: island, see Sumdum Island.

Fox Island Anchorage: anchorage, 2.5 mi. across, on NW shore of Deer I., SW end of Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 54°57' N, 162°23' W; (map 25).

Name published in 1949 on USGS map.

Fox Islands: islands, chain comprises E end of Aleutian Is., between Alaska Penin. to the E, and Is. of Four Mts. to the W, extend from Isanotski Strait SW about 290 mi. to Samalga Pass; include Salamka, Linnak, Unalaska, Unimak and the Krenitzin Is., along with other smaller islands; 52°46'N, 169°15' W [W end], 54°51'N, 165°24' W [E end]; BGN 1963. Var. Andreanof Islands, Anglice "Ofstrov Kikhtak" or "Kiktak Island."

Name first recorded in May, 1776 by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 380), RN. Sari chev (1826, map 1) published the name in Russian as "Ostrova Lisy," or "fox islands" and Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 279) published the name in French as "lles aux Renards." Baker (1906, p. 265) says "The whole Aleutian chain is known to mariners and whalemen as the Fox Islands." See Aleutian Islands.

Fox Islands: islands, see Andreanof Islands.

Fox Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. near N shore of Tustumena Lake, 22 mi. SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°17'15"N, 150°56'30"W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.


Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Fox Point: point of land, on NE coast of Herbert I., Aleutian Is.; 53°33'10" N, 167°08'20" W; BGN 1940; (map 22).

Descriptive name given in 1936 by USCGS "because of the large number of red foxes noted along the beach in the vicinity."

Fox Point: point of land, on SE coast of Revillagigedo I., 2.2 mi. SW of Rudyrider I., Alex. Arch.; 55°15'40"N, 131°09'50"W; (map 3).

Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USCGS.

Fox Point: point of land, on NE coast of Herbert Graves I., 2.5 mi. NW of Chichagof, off W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°41'30"N, 136°08'00"W; (map 9).

Local name published in 1928 by USGS on Chart 8258.

Fox Point: point of land, on NW coast of Hawkins I., 1 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°35'N, 145°57'W; (map 64).

Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Fox Point Island: island, 5 mi. long, in Yukon River, 55 mi. N of Holy Cross, Insko Low.; 63°01'N, 159°52'W; (map 91). Var. Helen Island.

Local name reported in 1949 by USCGS.

Fox River: stream, on Kenai Penin., heads at terminus of Chersnof Glacier, flows SW 27 mi. to NE end of Kachemak Bay, 24 mi. NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°48'N, 150°59'W; (map 50).

Name reported by Dall (1895, pl. 51), USGS, and may have been named for Theodore Fox, Vice President of the North Pacific Mining and Transportation Co., which was operating on Kachemak Bay in 1894.

Fox River: stream, flows E 16 mi. to Fish River, 32 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°47'N, 163°29'W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Fox River: stream, heads at Inland Lake and flows NW 3 mi. to Tuklomaraka Lake, 11 mi. SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°27' N, 160°01' W; (map 114).

Locators' name given in 1891 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1895.

Fox Rock: island, 0.1 mi. long, in SE Davidson Inlet, Alex. Arch.; 55°53'10"N, 133°52'00"W; (map 4).

Named in 1903 or 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USCGS, who wrote "named by our party, has no local name."

Fracture Creek: stream, on Alaska Penin., flows NW 15 mi. to Ocean River, 24 mi. NW of Mount Veniaminof, Bristol Bay Low.; 56°28'N, 159°45'W; (map 30).

Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Frangrant Island: island, 0.7 mi. long, in Necker Is., W. of Baranof I., 15 mi. S of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 56°50'30"N, 135°25'00"W; (map 5).

Var. Dushisi Island, Goddard Island, Ostrov Dushisty.

Translation in 1929 by USCGS of the name given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasileviev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published it as "Ostrova Dushisty." "Dushisi Island" was published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 286).

Fraise: Loa: rocks, see Nagashut Rocks.

Francois: Port de: bay, see Lituia Bay.

Frances Creek: stream, flows S 3.5 mi. to Lignite Creek, 4.5 mi. NE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 65°54'50"N, 145°53'50"W; (map 87).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Frances Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Willow Creek 1 mi. W of Shorty Creek and 18 mi NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°45'55"N, 149°31'00"W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Francis, Mount: mountain, 2,690 ft., S of Shipley Bay, on NW coast of Kociusko I., Alex. Arch.; 56°03'40"N, 133°36'10"W; (map 6).

Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for "E. H. Francis, a local pilot."

Francis, Mount: mountain, 5,435 ft., 2.5 mi. SW of Washibow Basin, 5 mi. SE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°02'30"N, 146°12'20"W; (map 68).

Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercombie, USA.
Francis, Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Port Stewart, on E coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alex. Arch.; 55°40'15" N, 131°50'00" W; (map 3).

Named in 1886 by USCS&GS for local pilot, E. H. Francis.

Francis Anchorage: bay, 3 mi. across, in South Arm Farragut Bay. 1.5 mi. N of Read I. and 83 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°09' N, 133°10' W; (map 8).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Alaskan ship pilot E. H. Francis. Published in 1888 by USCS&GS.

Francisco Creek: stream, heads at 57°33'30" N, 133°34'00" W; (map 94).

Named in 1951 by USGS.

Francisco Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 mi. to Idditarod River, 11 mi. N of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°36'30" N, 158°06'00" W; (map 79).

Prospector's name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Francis Island: island, 0.6 mi. long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.7 mi. SE of Drake I. and 43 mi. NW of Hoohnah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°37'45" N, 136°10'45" W; (map 10).

Apparentely named by the British Admiralty and published on its Chart No. 2431 in 1890.

Francis Point: point of land, on SW tip of Nelson Lagoon, 25 mi. W of village of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Low.; 55°57'20" N, 161°13'40" W; (map 28).

Named in 1929 by USGS.

Francis Creek: stream, heads at 57°33'30" N, 152°25'15" W; flows N 3 mi. to SE side of Kalsin Bay, 14 mi. S of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°35'30" N, 152°25'45" W; BGN 1966; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1966 by the Alaska State Geographic Board.

Francis Creek: stream, flows NE to Agiapuk River near its junct. with American River, about 20 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; (map 111).

Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Frank Hill: hill, 650 ft, on southern Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°54'20" N, 177°16'00" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "P" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Franklin locality at junc. of Franklin Creek and South Fork Fortymile River, 48 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°09'50" N, 141°46'30" W; (map 102). Var. Franklin Gulch.

This mining camp was originally reported as "Franklin Gulch" by Brooks (1900, pl. 47), USGS. A post office named "Franklin" was established here in 1902 and maintained until 1945 (Ricks, 1965, p. 22). The place had a population of 5 in 1940.

Franklin, Point: point of land, between Peard Bay and Chukchi Sea, 33 mi. NE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70°54'28" N, 138°47'50" W; (map 147). Var. Franklin Point.

Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 273), RN, wrote on August 15, 1826, "a cape, which proved the most distant land seen from the ship, I named after Captain [Sir John] Franklin, RN, under whose command I had the pleasure to serve on the first Polar expedition." His map shows "Point Franklin." It is interesting to note that it was just two days later when Sir John Franklin named his "farthest point" after Capt. Beechey.

Franklin Bluffs: bluffs, 830 ft, on E bank of Livingood River, on N side of Sea Otter Harbor, on W side of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 50°45'00" N, 136°13'25" W; (map 153).

Named by prospectors for Howard Franklin, prospector, who in 1886 "wished that this point had been named in honor of the officer who may be so fortunate as to extend our discoveries will do him the justice to transfer his name to the first object beyond it more deserving of honour."

Franklin Gulch: locality, see Franklin.

Franklin Gut: stream, see Franklin Creek.

Franklin Hill: hill, 600 ft, between Hoelsher and Kaufman Creeks, on southern Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°49'22" N, 172°59'15" E; (map 13).

Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948, and given by the U.S. Army during World War II. The name is not used today.

Franklin Mountains: mountains, in block 30 mi. wide, bounded on S and W by Canning River, on N by Ikikpuk Valley and Lake Schrader, on E by Hulahula River, in Brooks Ra., NE of Philip Smith Mts.; 69°10' N, 145°10' W; (map 159).

On July 20, 1837, Thomas Simpson (1843, p. 125) wrote: "The portion at the Rocky Mountains [Brooks Range] visible from the coast does not terminate, as conjectured by Sir John Franklin, with the Romanzof chain. After a brief interval, another chain commences, less lofty perhaps, but equally picturesque; which in honor of the distinguished officer whose discoveries we were following up, we named the Franklin Range."

Franklin Peaks: peaks, elev. 4,005 ft, on ridge 1.5 mi. long, 1 mi. NW of Hamilton Peak and 88 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°08'15" N, 133°02'10" W; (map 8).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; name published in 1888 by USGS.

Franklin Creek: stream, see Franklin Creek.

Franka Camp: locality; see Usugriak Camp.

Franka Lagoon: lagoon, on Alaska Peninsula, trends SW 1.5 mi. to Bristol Bay, 5.5 mi. NE of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Low.; 56°03' N, 160°30' W; (map 30).

Local name reported by a 1951 USGS field party.

Frank Reef: reef, in Portlock Harbor, 6.5 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°44'00" N, 136°13'25" W; (map 9).

Local name published in 1928 by USGS&GS on Chart 8258.

Frauz Point: point of land, on S shore of Nelson Lagoon, 21 mi. W of village of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Low.; 55°57'30" N, 161°06'30" W; (map 28).

Name shown on 1963 USGS&GS chart.

Fraser Glacier: glacier, heads at 60°43' N, 141° 11' W, trends NW 6 mi. to Baldwin Glacier, 65 mi. NE of Cape Yakataga, St. Elias Mts.; 60°47'30" N, 141°17'00" W; (map 65).

Local name published in 1942 by USGS.
Fraser Lake: lake, 9 mi. long, 23 mi. SE of Karuk, Kodiak I.; 57°15' N., 154°08' W.; (map 35). Var. Frazer Lake.

Frazier Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Moonlight Creek which flows to Granberry Harbor, 6 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°56' N., 166°12' W; (map 111). Prospectors’ name reported on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson. An arbitrary name beginning with “F” to correspond to “F” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fred Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. to Stewart River, 20 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°48' N., 165°27' W; (map 94). Var. Mackey Creek. Prospectors’ name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Fred Creek: stream, flows SW 1.2 mi. to Canyon Creek which flows to Imuruk Basin, 29 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°54' N., 165°47' W; (map 94). Prospectors’ name published on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Frederick Port: estuary, on N end of Chichagof I., 19 mi. long, from Salt Bay extends NE to Port Freemantle, 5.5 mi. of Alaska, at NW entrance to Valdez. Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Frederick Creek: stream, flows S to Hungry Creek which flows to Cripple River, about 33 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 65°56' N., 132°16' W; (map 1). Local name recorded in 1904 by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Frederick Harbor, Port: harbor, see Hooman Harbor.

Frederick Point: point of land, on NE coast of Mitkof I., W shore of Frederick Sound, 5.5 mi. SE of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56°47'40" N., 132°49'20" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1888 on USCGS Chart 505.

Frederick Spur, Point: point of land, 70 mi. long, extends E from Chatham Strait to Dry Strait, Alex. Arch.; 56°50' N., 134°25' W; (map 8). Var. Frederick Strait, Fridrikh Zund, Prince Frederick Sound, Prince Fredericks Sound. Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for His Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of York, son of King George III of England, “because of the possession taken at Point Vaudreuil, August 17, 1794” (Wagner, 1937, p. 486). The Russian transliteration of this name, “Fridrikh Zund,” was published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396. Frederick Strait: water passage, see Frederick Sound.

Frederika Creek: stream, flows S 1.8 mi. from Frederika Glacier terminus to Skolai Creek, 30 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°40' N., 142°12' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Frederika Glacier: glacier, trends SE 10 mi. along W slope of Frederika Mtn. to its terminus at head of Frederika Creek, 30 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°46'20" N., 142°13'40" W; (map 67). Var. Mount Abercrombie.

Frederika Mtn.: mountain, 10,329 ft., E of Mount Abercrombie, USA, leader of the party with which Hayes explored the Yukon that year.

Frederika Glacier terminus to Skolai Creek, 30 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°40' N., 142°12' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Frederika Glacier terminus to Skolai Creek, 30 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°46'20" N., 142°13'40" W; (map 67). Var. Mount Abercrombie.

France Creek: stream, trends SE 1.5 mi. to its terminus at head of France Creek, 30 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°46'20" N., 142°13'40" W; (map 67). Var. Mount Abercrombie.

French Gulch: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to join Iron Creek to form North Fork Kukaguk River, 3 mi. SE of Harris Dome and 37 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°37' N., 162°32' W; (map 110). Prospectors’ name reported on an 1898 manuscript map by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

French Creek: stream, flows NE 9 mi. to Holtz Creek which flows to Kukaguk River, 19 mi. E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°34' N., 162°52' W; (map 95). Prospectors’ name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherup (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

French Creek: stream, flows NW 6 mi. to join Iron Creek to form North Fork Kukaguk River, 3 mi. SE of Harris Dome and 37 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°37' N., 162°32' W; (map 110). Prospectors’ name reported on 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 2), USGS.

French Gut: ravine, trends SE 1.7 mi. to Healy Creek, 6 mi. E of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°52' N., 148°46' W; (map 87). Local name recorded in 1910 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 17), USGS.

French Gut: ravine, trends SE 1.5 mi. to Confederate Creek, 50 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°17' N., 142°21' W; (map 102). Prospectors’ name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff. Fort Cudahy, Canada.

French Harbor: bay, 0.7 mi. across, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., in Port Johnson, Alex. Arch.; 55°09'00" N., 132°01'15" W; BGN 1966; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Frenchman Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 mi. to O Connor Creek, 8 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°53'30" N., 147°55'50" W; (map 109). Local name published in 1908 by USGS.
Frenchman Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, between Rat and Caribou Lakes, 21 mi. NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°11'00" N, 146°09'30" W; (map 83).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Frenchman’s Bay: bay, see Lituya Bay.

French Pete’s Creek: stream, see Paris Creek.

Fresno Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 2.5 mi. to Canyon Creek, 9.5 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°45'10" N, 149°27'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Fresno Lake: lake, see High Ridge Lake.

French Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Bering Sea, on SW part of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°55'21" N, 177°16'35" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with “F” to correspond to “F” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fresno Bay: estuary, 2.5 mi. across, 13 mi. long, on E coast of Chicago I., Alex. Arch.; 57°31' N, 134°25' W; (map 9).

French Pete’s Creek; stream, see Paris Creek.

Fresno Bay: estuary, 2.5 mi. across, 13 mi. long, on E coast of Chicago I., Alex. Arch.; 57°31' N, 134°25' W; (map 9).

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French Pete’s Creek; stream, see Paris Creek.

Fresno Lake: lake, see High Ridge Lake.

French Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Bering Sea, on SW part of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°55'21" N, 177°16'35" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with “F” to correspond to “F” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fresno Bay: estuary, 2.5 mi. across, 13 mi. long, on E coast of Chicago I., Alex. Arch.; 57°31' N, 134°25' W; (map 9).

French Pete’s Creek; stream, see Paris Creek.

Fresno Lake: lake, see High Ridge Lake.

French Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Bering Sea, on SW part of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°55'21" N, 177°16'35" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with “F” to correspond to “F” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fresno Bay: estuary, 2.5 mi. across, 13 mi. long, on E coast of Chicago I., Alex. Arch.; 57°31' N, 134°25' W; (map 9).

French Pete’s Creek; stream, see Paris Creek.

Fresno Lake: lake, see High Ridge Lake.

French Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Bering Sea, on SW part of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°55'21" N, 177°16'35" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with “F” to correspond to “F” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fresno Bay: estuary, 2.5 mi. across, 13 mi. long, on E coast of Chicago I., Alex. Arch.; 57°31' N, 134°25' W; (map 9).

French Pete’s Creek; stream, see Paris Creek.

Fresno Lake: lake, see High Ridge Lake.

French Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Bering Sea, on SW part of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°55'21" N, 177°16'35" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with “F” to correspond to “F” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fresno Bay: estuary, 2.5 mi. across, 13 mi. long, on E coast of Chicago I., Alex. Arch.; 57°31' N, 134°25' W; (map 9).

French Pete’s Creek; stream, see Paris Creek.

Fresno Lake: lake, see High Ridge Lake.

French Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Bering Sea, on SW part of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°55'21" N, 177°16'35" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with “F” to correspond to “F” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.
Frostbite Peak: mountain peak, 5,660 ft., 2 mi. N of Devils Paw, 36 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 59°43'30" N, 154°02'00" W; BGN 1930; (map 50).

Named by the USGS in 1930, "because this point forms the front approach range with Point Gore for vessels coming out of Nuka Passage."

Frostbite Peak: mountain peak, 3,560 ft., 1.5 mi. SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°16'30" N, 150°53'00" W; BGN 1931; (map 50).

Named by the USGS in 1931, "an arbitrary naming with 'F' to correspond to 'F' grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map."

Fruit Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, tied to Japan ski I., S of Charcoal I., in Sitka Sound, 0.7 mi. SW of Sitka, Arch. Exp.; 57°02'37" N, 135°21'10" W; (map 9).

Named for the Fruit Islands in which it is located. Name was published by USGS in 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 360).

Fruit Islands: islands, in Japan ski I. Sound of Sitka, Alexander Arch.; 57°02'37" N, 135°21'10" W; (map 9).

Named in 1880 by U.S. Naval officers of the U.S.S. James town; published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 142). The name is now restricted to one island of the group.

Fry Creek: stream, heads at 68°22' N, 154°14' W, flows N 60 mi. to Ikiipuk River 29 mi. N of its head, Arctic Plain; 69°45' N, 154°39' W; BGN 1960; (map 142).

Name proposed in 1951 by I. L. Tailleur, USGS, for two brothers killed in military service during World War II.

Fry Creek: stream, see Uivaksa Creek.

Frye Point: point of land, extends SE from W shore of Wrangell Narrows, Alaska Peninsula; 53°04' N, 162°49' W; (map 29).

Descriptive name given by W. H. Dall, USGS in 1882.

Frostbite Peak: peak, 5,784 ft., 8 mi. S of village of Cold Bay, on SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.; 53°04' N, 162°49' W; (map 29).

Local name published in 1941 by USGS.

Frosty Bay: estuary, of Frosty Creek, at N end of Nome Peninsula by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Frosty Reef: reef, 3 mi. long, 3.5 mi. N of Goddard, on W coast Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°04' N, 135°58' W; BGN 1923; (map 7).

Local name reported in 1923 by USFS.

Frosty Bay: stream, flows W 5 mi. to Frosty Bay, at N end of Seward Passage, 8 mi. S of mouth of Bradford Canal, Alex. Arch.; 56°04' N, 135°58' W; BGN 1923; (map 7).

Local name reported in 1923 by USFS.

Frosty Bay: stream, flows W 5 mi. to Frosty Bay, at N end of Seward Passage, 8 mi. SW of mouth of Bradford Canal, Alex. Arch.; 56°04' N, 135°58' W; BGN 1923; (map 7).

Named in 1923 by USFS.

Frosty Peak: peak, 5,784 ft., 8 mi. S of village of Cold Bay, on SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.; 53°04' N, 162°49' W; (map 29).

Descriptive name given by W. H. Dall, USGS in 1882.

Frosty Reef: reef, 1 mi. long, 3.5 mi. N of Goddard, on W coast Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°04' N, 135°58' W; BGN 1923; (map 7).

Local name reported in 1923 by USFS.

Frosty Peak: peak, 5,784 ft., 8 mi. S of village of Cold Bay, on SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.; 53°04' N, 162°49' W; (map 29).

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Descriptive name given by W. H. Dall, USGS in 1882.

Frosty Bay: estuary, of Frosty Creek, at N end of Nome Peninsula by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Frosty Reef: reef, 3 mi. long, 3.5 mi. N of Goddard, on W coast Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°04' N, 135°58' W; BGN 1923; (map 7).

Local name reported in 1923 by USFS.
An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published in 1953 by AMS.

Furrow Creek: stream, heads in a lake at 59°13' N, 154°40' W, flows W 13 mi. through Mirror Lake to Moraine Creek, 8.5 mi. E of Kukaklek Lake, 40 mi. S of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°12'40" N, 154°57'30" W; (map 51).

So named in 1930 by J. B. Mertz, Jr., USGS, because "like a funnel, its open upper valley leads into a narrow canyon-like lower valley."

Furry River: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows NW 50 mi. to Kenai River, 18 mi. ESE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°29'30" N, 150°51'30" W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Fursholt Mountain: mountain, 6115 ft., in Nutzotin Mts., 4 mi. SE of Beaver Lake and 15 mi. E of Euchre Mt., Alaska Ra.; 62°00' N, 141°42' W; (map 84).

A real name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

G

G: mountain, see Knob G.

Gabolio: locality, on right bank of Selawik River 24 mi. E of Selawik; 66°33' N, 150°08' W; (map 114).

Eskimo camp reported by USGS in 1950.

Gabriel Icestuff: icefield, 700 ft. extends W 1 mi. from Gulkana Glacier, S of Skull Peak, 17 mi. NNE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 65°16'30" N, 154°26'00" W; (map 86).

Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Petit, USGS.

Gaga, Punta del: point of land, see Delgada, Point.

Gaff Rock: rock, in Cross Sound, at mouth of Gackina Glacier. S of Skull Peak, 17 mi. NNE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 65°16'30" N, 154°26'00" W; (map 86).

Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Petit, USGS.

Gaga, Punta del: point of land, see Delgada, Point.

Gaff Rock: rock, in Cross Sound, at mouth of Gackina Glacier. S of Skull Peak, 17 mi. NNE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 65°16'30" N, 154°26'00" W; (map 86).

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Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Petit, USGS.

Gaga, Punta del: point of land, see Delgada, Point.

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Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Petit, USGS.

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Gaff Rock: rock, in Cross Sound, at mouth of Gackina Glacier. S of Skull Peak, 17 mi. NNE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 65°16'30" N, 154°26'00" W; (map 86).

Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Petit, USGS.

Gaga, Punta del: point of land, see Delgada, Point.

Gaff Rock: rock, in Cross Sound, at mouth of Gackina Glacier. S of Skull Peak, 17 mi. NNE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 65°16'30" N, 154°26'00" W; (map 86).

Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Petit, USGS.

Gaga, Punta del: point of land, see Delgada, Point.

Gaff Rock: rock, in Cross Sound, at mouth of Gackina Glacier. S of Skull Peak, 17 mi. NNE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 65°16'30" N, 154°26'00" W; (map 86).

Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Petit, USGS.

Gaga, Punta del: point of land, see Delgada, Point.

Gaff Rock: rock, in Cross Sound, at mouth of Gackina Glacier. S of Skull Peak, 17 mi. NNE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 65°16'30" N, 154°26'00" W; (map 86).

Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Petit, USGS.

Gaga, Punta del: point of land, see Delgada, Point.

Gaff Rock: rock, in Cross Sound, at mouth of Gackina Glacier. S of Skull Peak, 17 mi. NNE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 65°16'30" N, 154°26'00" W; (map 86).

Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Petit, USGS.

Gaga, Punta del: point of land, see Delgada, Point.

Gaff Rock: rock, in Cross Sound, at mouth of Gackina Glacier. S of Skull Peak, 17 mi. NNE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 65°16'30" N, 154°26'00" W; (map 86).

Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Petit, USGS.

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Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Petit, USGS.

Gaga, Punta del: point of land, see Delgada, Point.

Gaff Rock: rock, in Cross Sound, at mouth of Gackina Glacier. S of Skull Peak, 17 mi. NNE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 65°16'30" N, 154°26'00" W; (map 86).

Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Petit, USGS.

Gaga, Punta del: point of land, see Delgada, Point.
Gakona, Mount

Gakona, Mount: peak, 9,700 ft., at head of Gakona Glacier, 22 mi. NE of Paxson, Alaska; 63°19'20" N, 145°10'50" W; (map 86).

Name published on relatively recent maps.

Gakona Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Gakona, trends S 13 mi. to its terminus near head of Gakona River, 11 mi. NE of Paxson, Alaska; 63°08' N, 145°13' W; (map 96). Name reported in 1900 by T. G. Ger dine (in Mendelhain and Schrader, 1903, pl. 3), USGS.

Gakona Junction: locality, see Big Timber.


Indian name reported in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen (1887, p. 63), USA. R.H. Geoghegan recorded the name as "Gak-ta-ta" in 1903 and gave its meaning as "rabbit river." Gak River: stream, see Gakona River.

Galbraith Lake: lake, 3 6 mi long, near NE end of Endicott Mts., on west side of Atiun River, 12 mi. NE of Iklilik Lake, Brooks Ra.; 68°28' N, 149°25' W; BGN 1960; (map 135). Var. Natravak Lake, Sagavangirkok Lake.

Named by USGS geologists in 1951 for "Bart Galbraith, a bush pilot who was lost while flying •••" in the area. "Natravak" is the Eskimo name which means "big lake," a common name in northern Alaska.

Galen, Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, on course of Hatchery Creek, central Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°49'15" N, 132°53'00" W; BGN 1941; (map 88).

Spanish name meaning "an ancient helmet," recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Galen, Mount: peak, 5,022 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, 3 mi. NNW of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Ra.; 63°28'05" N, 150°21'50" W; BGN 1941; (map 88).

Named by USGS for James L. Galen, Superintendent of Glacier National Park from 1912 to 1914, and later, president and manager of the Mount McKinley Tourist and Transportation Co.

Galea: village, see Galena.

Galea Peak: peak, 7,425 ft., in Storm Range, 1 mi. SE of Mount Oelive and 39 mi. of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°51' N, 134°14' W; BGN 1965; (map 11).

Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project.

Galena: village, see Galena.

Galea, La: island, see Klawak Island.

Galiano Glacier: glacier, heads 1.6 mi. W of head of Black Glacier, trends S 3.2 mi. to its 1961 terminus, 1.6 mi. NE of mouth of Eker Stream and 26 mi. N of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°53'40" N, 139°43'00" W; (map 46).

Named by Russell (1891, p. 89), USGS, for Don Dionisio Alcala Galiano, "the reported writer of the account of Capt. A. Malaspina's voyage to Alaskan shores in 1791."

Galiano Island: island, see Middleton Island.

Galickson Creek: stream, flows SE 9 mi. to Yaktona River, 39 mi. WSW of Medfra, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°00' N, 155°55' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1915 by Mertie and Harrington (1924, pl. 4). USGS.

Galkin Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, 2 mi. W of Galiano Island, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°49'50" N, 135°25'25" W; (map 5).

Local name used by fishermen; published in 1929 by USGS.

Galla: Mys: point of land, see Hall, Cape.

Gallagher Creek: stream, on N part of Chichagof I., flows NE 9 mi. to Icy Strait, 6 mi. NW of Hooham, Alex. Arch.; 58°11' N, 135°33' W; BGN 1959; (map 11).

Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Gallatin, Mount: mountain, 5,098 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 7 mi. N of Stikine River, Coast Mts.; 56°45'15" N, 131°54'00" W; BGN 1954; (map 7).

Named in 1924 by USGS for Albert Gallatin, 1761-1849, statesman, diplomat, public financier, ethnologist, and one of the U.S. Commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of Ghent.

Galligas, Islas: islands, see Coronados Islands.

Galligan Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 mi. to Gold and Galligan Lagoons, near central Prince of Wales Mnt. Alex. Arch.; 55°58'45" N, 132°58'10" W; BGN 1963; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1961 by USFS: "a good salmon spawning stream."

Gallingo Glacier: glacier, see Black Rapids Glacier.

Galgosia: locality, see Golosia.

Galltora: locality, see Golosia.

Galvin Creek: stream, flows SW 1.4 mi. to Kogarek River, 17 mi. S of Midnight Mtn. and 45 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula. High.; 65°33' N, 164°44' W; (map 110).

Prospector's name reported in 1901 by T. G. Ger dine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Gambell: village, see Gambell.

Gambell: village, pop. 358, on Northwest Cape, NW tip of St. Lawrence I.; 171°45' W; (map 93). Var. Chibukak, Gambel, Sewokuk, Sevokuk, Sicukuk, Tsiboukuk-kak.

This village was named for Mr. and Mrs. Vene C. Gambell, Presbyterian missionaries
and teachers here from 1894-98, who were lost in the schooner Jane Grey on their return from a leave of absence in 1898. The name was introduced the same year by William F. Doty, the new teacher. "A signboard with the name "Gambell" painted on it was placed on the front face of the station building, to the end that the village might thereafter be designated in honor of the noble missionaries..." (Jackson, 1900, p. 224).

**Gambier Point**: point of land, on S end of Gambier I., in Stephens Passage, 4.4 mi. N of False Point Pybus, on Admiralty I., 65 mi. NE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.: 57°28'00" N, 133°50'15" W; (map 8).

This point, discovered August 4, 1794, by Lt. Joseph Whidbey, RN, was named that same year by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, in honor of Baron James Gambier, 1756-1833, English vice admiral. He participated in the capture of Charleston, S.C., in 1780, during the Revolutionary War. He directed the bombardment of Copenhagen and seized the Danish Navy in 1807. As one of the British commissioners, he helped negotiate the Treaty of Ghent with the United States in 1814.

**Gambier Bay**: estuary, on E coast of Admiralty I. trends SE 8 mi. to Stephens Passage, 57 mi. E of Sitka, Alex. Arch.: 57°28'00" N, 133°50'15" W; (map 8).

Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; name published by USCS&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 143). The name was derived from Point Gambier.

**Gambier Island**: island, 1.4 mi. long, in Stephens Passage off E coast of Admiralty I., 5 mi. N of False Point Pybus and 63 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.: 57°26'30" N, 133°51'00" W; (map 8).

Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; name published by USCS&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 144). The name was derived from nearby Point Gambier.

**Gambol Slough**: stream, flows W 7.5 mi. to Mall Slough, 10 mi. NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66°07'15" N, 148°52'30" W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

**Ganay Creek**: stream, on Chicagof I., flows 15 mi. N to Port Frederick, 2.6 mi. SW of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.: 58°00'45" N, 135°28'40" W; (map 11).

So named in 1880 by Marcus Baker, USCS&GS, because of the abundance of wildfowl, deer, and other game found here. Published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 182).

**Ganay Creek**: stream, on Chicagof I., flows 15 mi. N to Port Frederick, 2.6 mi. SW of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.: 58°00'45" N, 135°28'40" W; (map 11).

Named in 1901 by E. F. Dickins, USCS&GS, and published in 1902 on Chart 8300.

**Ganay Creek**: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to American Creek which flows to Niukluk River, 26 mi. N of Solomon Seward Penin. High.: 64°56' N, 164°27" W; (map 95). Var. Auburn Creek.

**Ganisiyka, Kekurya**: rocks, see Hanin Rocks.

**Gannett Cover**: cave, 0.5 mi. across, on W coast of Adak I., on E shore of Expedition Harbor in Bay of Islands, Aleutian Is.; 51°47'20" N, 176°43'00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Named in 1894 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition, for the U.S.S. Gannet, one of the ships of the expedition.

**Gannett Island**: island, 2,500 ft. long, S side of Boca de Quadra in mouth of Vixen Bay, Coast Mt.: 55°04'30" N, 130°47'45" W; (map 5).

Named in 1891 by USCS&GS.

**Gannett, Mount**: mountains, 10,000 ft., at head of Gannett Glacier, 57 mi. E of Anchorage. Named in 1891 by USCS&GS.

**Gannett Glacier**: glacier, heads on Mount Gannett, trends NW 9.3 mi. to Knik Glacier, 50 mi. NE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°14'30" N, 148°11'40" W; BGN 1936; (map 69).

Named by Lawrence Martin in 1911 for Henry Gannett, 1846-1914. Mr. Gannett was a president of the National Geographic Society, Chief Geographer of USGS and Chairman of the Board on Geographic Names.

**Gannett Bay**: estuary, see Pigot Bay.

**Gannett Rocks**: rocks, at Haines Airport at mouth of Chilkat River, 17 mi. SW of Skagway, Coast Mt.: 59°15'00" N, 135°31'15" W; (map 45). Var. Gannet Rocks, Kan-te-gas-tak-heh, Gantegastaki, Gan-te-gas-tak-heh, Gantestaki, Ganestaki, Gantasteki, Gantasteka, Günstasteka, Günstastek, Günstastek, YNSError:Yünstastek, Ynstek
Gaohi Islands: islands, near S entrance to Tuzekan Passage, 21 mi. NW of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°46'N, 133°14'W; (map 4).

Indian name published in 1956 by USC&GS.

Gaole Mountain: mountain, 4,780 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, on NE margin of Carroll Glacier, 51 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°04'30" N, 136°52'15" W; (map 45).

Local name published in 1961 by USGS.

Gaolosvia: locality, see Golosvia.

Gap, The: valley, at W end of Japan Hills, 46 mi. S of Fairbanks, Alaska Ra.; 64°12'N, 147°52'W; (map 100).

Prospectors' name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Gap Mountain: mountain, 3,495 ft., 3.3 mi. N of Hidden Point, between Hidden Inlet and Pearce Canal, Coast Mts.; 54°59'30" N, 150°18'40" W; (map 2).

Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Gap Mountain: mountain, 1,045 ft., 8 mi. E of Gaolosvia, Chugach Mts.; 60°20' N, 146°52' W; (map 64).

Name reported by George Davidson, USC&GS, in the 1869 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 156). A derived name from the island at entrance to cove.

Garden Cove: stream, on Hinchinbrook I., at mouth of Garden Creek, 30 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°21' N, 146°51' W; (map 64).

Name published in 1950 by USGS; derived from nearby Garden Island.

Garden Island: island, 1 mi. long, crescent shaped, between the entrances to Amber and Aniakchak Bays, 6.5 mi. SW of Cape Kunmik, near S shore of Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 56°45'N, 157°21'W; (map 31).

Local name published by USC&GS in the 1847 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 281).

Garden Island: island, 300 ft. long, at mouth of Garden Cove, off Hinchinbrook I., 30 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°00'30" N, 146°02'00" W; (map 64).

Named by Capt. Portlock (1789, p. 232), on June 6, 1787, while he and Capt. George Dixon visited the region on the English trading vessels Queen Charlotte and King George. Portlock had a garden planted on the island, probably to test the growing ability of numerous vegetables under the Alaskan climate and soil conditions.

Garden Island: island, 5.2 mi. long, in Yukon River, E of Anvik and 32 mi. NW of Holy Cross, Innoko Low.; 62°40'N, 160°09'W; (map 78).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Garden Island: island, 3 mi. long, formed by Noyes Slough and Chena River N and W of center of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°51' N, 147°46'W; (map 100).

Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Garden Inlet: island, see Kuthan Island.

Garden Wall, The: ridge, on Alaska Penin., elev. 2,000 ft., extends 4.5 mi. between Cub and Wind Creeks on SE slope of Aniakchak Crater, 37 mi. NE of Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°48' N, 158°03'W; (map 30).

So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because "it resembles a wall from below."


Named in 1886 by A. H. Brooks and W. J. Peters, USGS, for L. D. Gardiner, a member of their field party.

Gardner Creek Camp: locality, on Alaska Highway, at Gardner Creek, 15 mi. SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Ra.; 62°31'30" N, 141°28'00" W; (map 84). Var. Gardner Creek Camp.

Local name reported by USGS in 1952.

Gardner Islands: islands, see Wood Islands.

Gardner, Point: point of land, on S tip of Admiralty I., 10 mi. SE of Baranof, Alex. Arch.; 57°01' N, 134°37' W; (map 9). Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, probably for Sir Alan Gardner (Wagner, 1937, p. 389).

Gardner, Port: estuary, see Gardner Bay.

Gardnera, Gavan: estuary, see Gardner Bay.

Gardner Bay: estuary, extends NW 1.7 mi. from Clarence Strait, SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°49'30" N, 131°57'45" W; (map 2). Var. Gavan Gardnyera, Port Gardner.

This is a transliteration of the name "Gavan Gardnera" given by I. A. Kupreanof in 1848 and published on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 in the same year.

Gardner Creek: stream, flows SE to Pargon River, 15 mi. NE of Council, Seward Penin. High.; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Gardner Creek: stream, see Gardner Creek.

Gardiner Creek Camp: locality, see Gardner Creek Camp.


Named after Gareloi Island; called Gareloi Volcano on a 1954 AMS map and Mount Gareloi on a 1954 USGS map.


Name published as "[Ostrov] Goreloii," or "Goreloii Island," by L. Sarichev (1826, map 3). IRN, from the Russian word for "burnt" or "burning." Its Aleut name, according to Capt. Tetenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, was "Anangusik." The adopted form "Gareloi," appeared on USGS, U.S. Navy Hydrog., and Brit. Admiralty charts, prior to 1902.

Gareloi Volcano: volcano, see Gareloi, Mount.

Garfield Creek: stream, heads on Baldy Mtn., flows SE 16 mi. to Kuzitnin River, 14 mi. NW of Mount Benedeleben, 37 mi. SW of Ilimuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°21' N, 164°18' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Garfield Point: point of land, see Liekof, Cape.
Gastineau City

Gastineau City: locality, site of realty development.

Gaston, Cabo: point of land, see Adam, Point.

Gate, The: water passage, 0.5 mi. long, 3.5 mi. W of Sheep Mountain and 2.4 mi SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°13'30" N, 134°18'15" W. (map 11).

Named in 1905 "Gate" by Hudson who had mining property on the creek. He staked and subdivided a homestead at the mouth of the creek, but apparently the business venture was unsuccessful (DeArmond, 1957, p. 20-21).

Gastineau Canal: locality, site of realty development at the mouth of Nevada Creek on Gastineau Channel, 6.5 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°13'30" N, 134°18'15" W. (map 11).

Named in 1905 by "Mike" Hudson who had mining property on the creek. He staked and subdivided a homestead at the mouth of the creek, but apparently the business venture was unsuccessful (DeArmond, 1957, p. 21).

Gastineau Heights: ridge, see Chicken Ridge.

Gateau Peaks: peak, 3,666 ft., 1.6 mi. W of Sheep Mountain and 2.4 mi SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°17'25" N, 134°20'45" W. (map 11).

Local name reported in 1916 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS, and published in 1918.

Gaston, Cabo: point of land, see Adam, Point.

Gatan Cape: point of land, see Kovrzhika, Cape.

Gate, The: water passage, 0.5 mi. long, 3.5 mi. S of Chichagof Island, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Arch.; 57°36'30" N, 136°06'00" W; BGN 1908; (map 20).

Descriptive name given by a Braid, USGS; published in 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 172). "The Gate is a water passage or gateway from Khaz Bay into Elbow Passage and Klag Bay."

Gate Creek: stream, flows SE 10 mi. to Moose Creek, 12 mi. SW of Talkinette, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°14'00" N, 135°26'50" W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Gate Arm, 300 ft. long, at entrance to Hook Arm Sea Otter Harbor, off W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Arch.; 55°07'00" N, 135°11'50" W; (map 4).

Name published in 1924 by USGS.

Gates, The: water gap, 1,000 ft. deep, cut by Aniakchak River through E side of Aniakchak Crater, 4 mi. NE of Vent Mountain, Aleutian Ras.; 56°54' N, 158°04' W; (map 30).

Descriptive name given in 1922 by USGS and published by W. R. Smith and A. A. Baker (in Brooks and others, 1924, p. 157), USGS.

Gates Glacier: glacier, trends 9 mi. S from Mount Regal to Kennicott Glacier, 12 mi. N of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°35' N, 143°00' W; (map 67).


Gates of the Arctic: pass, on North Fork Koyukuk River, between Frigid Crags and Boreal Mountain, 37 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°50'-30" N, 150°53'30" W; (map 124).

Named in 1929 by Marshall (1956, p. 7), who reported, "I bestowed the name of Gates of the Arctic on them."


Mountain climbers' name published in the late 1940's.

Gatherer Rock: rock, in Orca Bay, 2 mi. N of Hawkins Island, 9 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°36'30" N, 145°57'40" W; (map 64).

So named in 1906 by Blackwelder (1907, p. 428, 430), USGS, because the hill represented the "jumping-off" place when crossing the glacier. The glacier was once at this hill but has since retreated.

Gatherer Rocks: rocks, on Gare Island, 2 mi. N of Liven- gend, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°50'45" N, 148°33'00" W; (map 105).

Local name published by USGS in 1950's.

Gattan Cape: point of land, see Kovrzhika, Cape.

Gaudefland: village, see Hoonah.

Gaudeflake: lake, 0.1 mi. across, E of Vega Bay, Kiska Island, Aleutian Is.; 51°35'42" N, 177°20'45" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "G" grid used by U.S. Army for mapping purposes during World War II, published on a 1943 Army map.

Gauge Island: island, 0.5 mi. across, in Funter Bay on W coast of Mansfield Peninsula, 0.8 mi. NE of Clear Point, 17 mi. SE of Juneau, Alexander Arch.; 58°15'00" N, 134°53'45" W; (map 11). Var. Dare Island.


Gaulin Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, in Takanis Bay, on W coast of Yakobi Island, off W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Arch.; 57°54'35" N, 136°32'50" W; BGN 1928; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1928 by USGS, "because of its [glow-like] shape."

The name was published in 1929 on Chart 8260.

Gavan Hill: ridge, elev. 2,600 ft., 1.5 mi. long, 2 mi. NE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Arch.; 57°15'05" N, 135°19'19" W; (map 9).

Var. Gora Gavanskaya, Harbor Peak.

Russian name meaning "harbor" given in 1869 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as Gora Gavanskaya (harbor mountain).

Gavan Saint Pavia: town, see Kodiak.

Gavankaya Bay: harbor, see Ilulissat Harbor.

Gavankaya: harbor, see Ilulissat Harbor.

Gavanskaya, Gora: peak, see Harbor Peak.

Gavanskaya, Gora: ridge, see Gavan Hill.

Gavanskoy Island: island, see Big Gavanskoy Island.

Gavanskoy Islands: islands, 1.4 mi. long, includes Big and Little Gavanskoy Islands, 6.5 mi. NW of Sitka, Alexander Arch.; 57°08'00" N, 135°25'30" W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Var. Gavanskoy Island.

Gavanskiy, Ostrov: island, see Big Gavanskoy Island.

Gavanskiy Island: island, see Big Gavanskoy Island.

Gavanskoy, Menholay, Ostrov: island, see Little Gavanskoy Island.

Gavars'ka: lake, see Goveryushka Lake.

Gavia Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, W of Kanchance Lake, 25 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°41'30" N, 150°36'00" W; (map 62).

Reported about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for birds of the loon family (Gavia).

Gavimamut: locality, see Uknavik.

Gavitoa Island: rocks, see Garioa Islets.

Gavitoa Rock: rocks, see Garioa Islets.

Gawanka Brook: stream, flows N to Chichagof Harbor, on NE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Is.; 52°55'30" N, 173°15'00" E; (map 13).

Reported by Constantin Grewingk (1850, p. 235). The exact location is not known.

Gawanka Creek: stream, flows W 4.5 mi. to Tuttle Creek which flows to Kugurupaga River, 5 mi SW of Ear Mountain, 43 mi. N of Teller, Seward Peninsula, High.; 65°53' N, 166°25' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdie (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Gay Gulch: ravine, trends SW 3 mi. to Smallwood Creek, 3 mi. S of Gilmore Dome and 12 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°56'15" N, 147°21'00" W; (map 100).

Local name published in 1908 by USGS.

Gazam Creek: stream, flows W 4 mi. to Troublesome Creek, 18 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukon-
Gechiak Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, 5 mi. NE of Ahklun Mts., 3 mi. SW of Gechiak Lake and Mts.; 59°20' N, 160°25' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Geikie Glacier: glacier, see Geikie Glacier.

Geikie Glacier: glacier, heads 1 mi. SW of Blackthorn Peak, trends N 6 mi. to its 1950 terminus, 0.3 mi. W of Geikie Inlet, Glacier Bay National Monument, 52 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°37' N, 136°34' W; (map 10). Var. Geikie Glacier, Geikie Glacier, Geikie Glacier.

Geikie Glacier: glacier, published on a 1953 AMS map. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Genius Lake

Genius Lake was named in 1934 for the Geese Islands.

Geese Islands: island, 6 mi. long, at S tip of Kodiak I.; 56°44' N, 153°55' W; (map 33). Named by USC&GS in 1934 for the Geese Islands.

Genius Cove: estuary, on Revillagigedo I., extends E. 0.5 mi. off George Inlet, 4 mi. NE of California Head, Alex. Arch.; 55°22'45" N, 131°26'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Gem Creek: stream, flows E to Solomon River, between Butte and Mint Creeks, about 10 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; (map 95). Inspectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Genuedon Island: island, in Yukon River, 7 mi. NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°49' N, 157°37' W; (map 97). Koyukon Indian name reported by USGS in 1954.

Gem Point: point of land, on E shore of Snug Cove, on E coast of Admiralty I., 2 mi. SW of Church Point and 59 mi. NE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°25'45" N, 133°57'30" W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Manksfield, USN; name published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Gemuk Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Aukamunuk Creek, 78 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°48' N, 139°55' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1908 by W. S. Post, USGS. See Gemuk Mountain.

Gemuk Mountain: mountain, 3,996 ft., 11 mi. N of Nihlik Lake and 96 mi. SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°37' N, 159°02' W; BGN 1948; (map 60). Eskimo name reported in 1945 by USGS to mean "lone."

Gemuk River: stream, heads at lake E of Gemuk Mtn., flows NE 24 mi. joins Chikultuk Creek to form Chukowan River, 80 mi. SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°47' N, 158°32' W; BGN 1945; (map 60). Var. Keenuk River. Name reported in 1932 by JIA. See Gemuk Mountain.

Genenda Creek: stream, see Geohenda Creek.

Gene Creek: lake, 1.0 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., one of the Swanson Lakes, at head of Swan River, 15 mi. S of Point Possession and 34 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°50' N, 150°28' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Genetic Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 mi. to Poorman Creek, 5.5 mi. SW of Poorman, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°02'45" N, 155°40'30" W; (map 98). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Genius Lake: lake, 300 ft. across, N of Bukhti Point, south-central Kiika I., Aleutian Is.; 51°55'02" N, 177°28'22" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "G" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.
Genivieve Lake

Genivieve Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. long, E of Lake Catherine, 3.5 mi. SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Is.; 57°46' N, 152°29' W; (map 34). Name published in 1957 by AMS.

Geni de Large: lake, see Chilco Lake.

Geni de Large: stream, see Chalderal River.


An arbitrary name beginning with “G” to correspond to “G” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Genle Lake: lake, 300 ft. across, N of Bukhti Point, south-central Kiakia I., Aleetian Is.; 51°54'55" N, 177°28'40" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with “G” to correspond to “G” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Genuman Island: island, see Seguan Island.

Geographic Harbor: estuary, extends 3 mi. off Amalik Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katakni National Monument, 16 mi. SE of Mount Katmai, Aleetian Ra.; 58°06' N, 154°34' W; BGN 1924; (map 42).

Named in 1919 by R. F. Griggs for the National Geographic Society.

Geohenda Creek: stream, flows N 15 mi. to Chisana River, 3 mi. E of Euchre Mt. and 40 mi. SE of Nabesna. Alaska Ra.; 62°03'30" N, 142°06'00" W; (map 84). Name published on a 1953 AMS map.

Locally named for the proprietor of a trading post at its mouth; reported on 1907 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS. In 1842 Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, called this river by the Indian name “Keledzhikagat.” In 1915 A. H. Brooks, USGS, reported the name “Yukwonilnuk” and in 1915 USGS reported local usage to be “George River.”

George Creek: stream, see Achillik River.

George Rock: rock, in Stephens Passage, 1 mi. NW of Outer Point on W end of Douglas I. and 10 mi. W of Juneau, Coast Mt. Ms.; 58°18'55" N, 134°41'55" W; (map 11).

Named in 1880 by Comdr. L. A. Beardslee, USN, presumably for Capt. William E. George, an English pilot who came to Alaska in 1868 and was master of some of the early passenger steamers and a frequent visitor to Juneau after the town was founded (DeArmond, 1957, p. 21). Name was published by the USCGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 174).

George Simpson, Cape: point of land, see Cape Simpson.

Georgetown: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 16 mi. NW of village of Red Devil and 22 mi. NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°53'40" N, 157°43'00" W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

Name of a trading post reported in 1910 by Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 11), USGS. Presumably named for the post owner, George Fredericks. A post office was located here from 1912 to 1913. See George River.

Georgiana, Mount: mountain, 1.383 ft., on NW end of Tralblick Island, 10 mi. E of Seguam Island; 57°19'45" N, 135°51'30" W; (map 9).

Var. Mys Oliyi, Mys Sliuchiy, Point Olga, Sea Lion Point, Siouch Point.

Named in 1787 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock (Wagner, 1937, p. 389). This point was also called “Mys Sliuchiy,” meaning “sea lion cape,” in 1833 by the Russian navigator E. Vasilev (cogn. “My Oliyi,” or “Olgi Cape,”) by Capt. Tchernov (1852, map 8), IRN.

Georgiana, Mount: mountain, 1.383 ft., on NW tip of Kruzof I., 26 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°19'45" N, 135°51'30" W; (map 9).

Var. Mys Oliyi, Mys Sliuchiy, Point Olga, Sea Lion Point, Siouch Point.

Named in 1787 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock (Wagner, 1937, p. 389). This point was also called “Mys Sliuchiy,” meaning “sea lion cape,” in 1833 by the Russian navigator E. Vasilev (cogn. “My Oliyi,” or “Olgi Cape,”) by Capt. Tchernov (1852, map 8), IRN.

Georgina, Mount: mountain, 1.383 ft., on N.W. tip of Kruzof I., 26 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°19'45" N, 135°50'30" W; BGN 1930; (map 9).

Named in 1930 by USCGS for Cape Georgina.

Georgie Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 mi. to Dome Creek, 29 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°23'30" N, 141°15'30" W; (map 102).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.
Gerstle River: stream, flows W 5 mi. to Livengood River, 4 mi. NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Ht.; 55°06'02" N, 147°44'10" W; (map 105).

Local name reported by USGS in the 1930's.

Gerstle River: stream, flows W 5 mi. to Livengood River, 4 mi. NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Ht.; 55°06'02" N, 147°44'10" W; (map 105).

Local name reported by USGS in the 1930's.

Gerstle Point: point of land, on E shore of Eastern Passage, 3 mi. NE of Wrangell, Coast Mts.: 56°30'45" N, 132°20'00" W; (map 6).

Local name reported in 1900 by J. F. Moser, USN.

Gerstle Point: point of land, on E shore of Eastern Passage, 3 mi. NE of Wrangell, Coast Mts.: 56°30'45" N, 132°20'00" W; (map 6).

Local name reported in 1900 by J. F. Moser, USN.

Gerstle Point: point of land, on E shore of Eastern Passage, 3 mi. NE of Wrangell, Coast Mts.: 56°30'45" N, 132°20'00" W; (map 6).

Local name reported in 1900 by J. F. Moser, USN.

Germogena, Cape: point of land, see Saint Gentle Island.

Germogena, Cape: point of land, see Saint Gentle Island.

Germogena, Cape: point of land, see Saint Gentle Island.

Germogena, Cape: point of land, see Saint Gentle Island.

Geonriya, Ostrov: island, see Saint George Island.

Geonriya, Ostrov: island, see Saint George Island.

Geonriya, Ostrov: island, see Saint George Island.

Geonriya, Ostrov: island, see Saint George Island.

Gibson Anchorage: anchorage, on NW coast of Green I., in Prince William Sound, 24 mi. E of Chugach Mts.; 60°17' N, 147°25' W; (map 63).

Name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Gibson Peak: peak, 1,750 ft., on N end of Latouche I., 19 mi. SE of Chugach Mts.; 60°03'00" N, 147°52'20" W; (map 63).

Name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 12), USGS.

Gibbs Rock: rock, in Fitzgibbon Cove along mainland, 1.4 mi. E of Point Fitzgibbon, Coast Mts.; 55°56'40" N, 131°10'30" W; (map 3).

Local name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 66).

Gibby Rock: rock, in Fritz Cove, 1.8 mi. N of Outer Point, on W end of Douglas I., 10 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°19'40" N, 134°41'15" W; (map 11).

Name published in 1962 by USGS.

Gibraltar Hill: hill, 2,087 ft., on N bank of Chitina River, 10 mi. N of Bear I., 33 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°06’25” N, 142°06’30” W; (map 67).

Local name reported by Mollif (1918, pl. 2), USGS.

Gibraltar Lake: lake, 7 mi. long, 5 mi. S of Kakhonak Bay and 28 mi. SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°21’ N, 154°41’ W; (map 51).

So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because a rock on the south shore of this lake was shaped like the Rock of Gibraltar.

Gibraltar Point: promontory, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 30 mi. E of Aniak, Kuskokwim River; 61°32’15” N, 158°36’30” W; (map 72).

Descriptive name given by W. S. Post and J. E. Sparr, USGS; shown on Post's 1896 fieldsheet.

Gibson Cove: cove, 0.3 mi. long, 1.5 mi. SW of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°46’45” N, 152°26’40” W; (map 34). Var. Winter Anchorage, Winter Harbor, Zaliv Krestovsk.ov.

Name published in 1949 by USGS. This feature was called "Zaliv[no] Krestovskov[no]" meaning "cross bay," by Sarichev (1826, map 16) and "Winter Harbor" by Litasinski (1814, p. 144).

Gibson Island: islands, see Gibson Islands.

Gibson Islands: islands, on NE coast of Attu I., extend 0.3 mi. in mouth of Chichagof Harbor, 1.2 mi. NE of Attu, Aleutian Is.; 52°54’45” N, 173°16’15” E; (map 15). Var. Gibson Island.

Named in July 1855 by North Pacific Surveying Expedition for Lt. William Gibson, USN, commander of the schooner, Penmore...
Gilbert, Mount: peak, 10,180 ft., 7 mi. NW of Mount Hayes, 45 mi. SW of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63°40' N, 146°55' W; BGN 1965; (map 86).

Named by T. L. Péwé for James Lewis Giddings, 1909-64, dendrochronologist and Alaskan archaeologist.

Giddra, Ostrov: island, see Hydra Island.

Giffen Glacier: glacier, trends N 10 mi. to Holmes Glacier.

Gifford, Mount: peak, 5,300 ft., at NE end of Dora Keen Ra., 37 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°27' N, 147°05' W; (map 69).


Gilbert Point: peak, 3,304 ft., 3.2 mi. NW of Mount Alexander and 29 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 55°57'15" N, 139°28'55" W; (map 46).

Named in 1905 by Tarr (1906, p. 155), for Grove Karl Gilbert, 1843-1918, Chief Geologist of the USGS from 1889-92.

Gilbert Reef: rock, see West Dakota Rock.

Gilbert Ridge: ridge, on E coast of Attu I., extends NW 5.5 mi. from Alexai Pass to Cleevess Point, Aleutian Is.; 52°37'30" N, 175°15'30" E; (map 13).

Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Gilbert Spitz: spit, 0.8 mi. long, NE end of Kankaatak I., S of Northeast Point and 5.2 mi. N of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°37'30" N, 139°43'30" W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1959 by USGS geologists.

Giles Lake: lake, see Lower Sweetheart Lake.

Gilmour, Mount: mountain, 2.685 ft., on N end of Akun I., Aleutian Is.; 54°15'10" N, 165°39'50" W; (map 24).

Name published in 1947 Coast Pilot (p. 367). It is possible that this feature was named for John J. Gilbert, USGS, commander of Coast Survey steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Gilbert, Mount: mountain, 9,630 ft., near head of Serpentine Glacier, 54 mi. E of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°10'30" N, 146°16'30" W; BGN 1910; (map 69).

Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant and O. F. Higgins for Grove Karl Gilbert, 1843-1918, USGS geologist.

Gilbert Bay: bay, trends N 5.5 mi. to Port Snettisham from mouth of Gilbert Creek, 35 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°00' N, 133°44' W; BGN 1930; (map 8).

Named in 1930 by USGS for Charles Henry Gilbert, 1859-1928, ichthyologist. As head of the Department of Zoology of Stanford University he rendered service to agencies in California and British Columbia. It has been stated that "no one has contributed more to our scientific knowledge of the salmon fisheries of Alaska than Dr. Gilbert.

Gilbert Creek: stream, heads about 0.5 mi. N of head of Williams Cove in Holkham Bay, 23 mi. to Kusina Creek, 5.5 mi. S of its junct. with Susitna River and 20 mi. W of junct. with Osheta River, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°42'20" N, 147°58'20" W; (map 82).

Named locally in 1951 by USGS.

Gilbert Inlet: cove, at head of Lituya Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, at terminus of Lituya Glacier, 83 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°40' N, 137°30' W; (map 10).

Name reported by Mertie (in P. S. Smith and others, 1933, p. 118), USGS geologists.

Gilbert Island: island, 6.4 mi. long, in Glacier Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, N of Hugh Miller Inlet, 63 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°48'30" N, 136°34'00" W; BGN 1937; (map 10).

Named by Field and Cooper (1937, p. 62) for Grove Karl Gilbert, 1843-1918, geologist with USGS, who visited Glacier Bay in 1899. Grover Gilbert was born in New York and joined the Geological Survey of Ohio in 1869, and the USGS in 1879. His numerous publications dealt with a large variety of geological subjects. The first monograph published by USGS in 1890 was his paper on Lake Bonnevile.

Gilbert Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, in Coast Mts., N of Walker Cove, in course of Chocia Creek; 55°47' N, 130°50' W; BGN 1930; (map 8).

Named in 1930 by USGS for Charles E. Cifflin, USGS geologist.

Gilbert Lake: lake, 1.4 mi. long, 2 mi. N of Tivedyen Lake and 21 mi. NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°52' N, 145°23' W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Gilbert Lake: lake, see Lower Sweetheart Lake.

Gilbert Lewis, Mount: mountain, 12,200 ft., at NE end of Dora Keen Ra., 37 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°27' N, 147°05' W; (map 69).


Gilbert Point: peak, 3,304 ft., 3.2 mi. NW of Mount Alexander and 29 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 55°57'15" N, 139°28'55" W; (map 46).

Named in 1905 by Tarr (1906, p. 155), for Grove Karl Gilbert, 1843-1918, Chief Geologist of the USGS from 1889-92.

Gilbert Reef: rock, see West Dakota Rock.

Gilbert Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,500-1,700 ft., on Great Alaska Range, 32 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°56' N, 134°47' W; BGN 1937; (map 11).
Gillon Point: point of land, W tip of Agattu Island.

Gilmore Islands: islands, 0.2 mi. across, in Gillman Creek. stream, flows NE 3 mi. to Wade Creek.

Gilman Creek: stream, flows NE 3 mi. to Wild River.

Gilroy Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Britton Creek.

Giraffe Creek: stream, see Coke Creek.

Girdled Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends NW 3 mi. to head of unnamed stream. 2.6 mi. N of Adams Inlet and 66 mi. NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.: 58°56'00" N, 134°46'15" W; (map 11).

Descriptive name given in 1890 by H. F. Reid (1892, p. 28) because the glacier was surrounded by moraines.

C. Gilpatrick who discovered gold on Summit Creek in 1896.

Gilroy Mountain: mountain, 4,466 ft., on W bank of Wild River, N of Death Valley and 39 mi. W of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°12' N, 151°30'00" W; (map 124).

Local name said to have been in use since 1914; reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Gilsan Island: island, see Gills Island.

Gillmore Islands: islands, 0.2 mi. across, in Gillman Creek. stream, flows NE 3 mi. to Wade Creek.

Gillman Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Britton Creek.

Gilroy Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Britton Creek.
Glacier Bay: estuary, see Columbia Bay.

Glacier Bay National Monument: 3,600 sq. mi. in the area around Glacier Bay. 40 mi. NW of Juneau. St. Elias Mts.; 58°45' N, 136°30' W; (map 11).

Named for Glacier Bay. The monument was established by an act of Congress in 1925.

Glacier Canyon: stream, see Glacier Canyon Creek.


Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Glacier City: locality, see Glacier.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Bering Sea, on W coast of Great Sitkin Is., Aleutian Is.; 52°01'18" N, 176°10'46" W; (map 17). Local name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Glacier Creek: stream, heads on Marsha Peak, flows W 7.8 mi. to Virginia Lake, 9 mi. E of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°28'30" N, 132°09'15" W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, 1.6 mi. long, flows E and S to Speel River 0.4 mi. N of Star Point, 58°08'25" N, 135°43'30" W; (map 12). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, heads in Saksia Glacier, flows NE 5 mi. to Klehini River. 2.4 mi. W of Porcupine and 35 mi. W of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°25'45" N, 136°18'00" W; (map 45).

Local name published in 1900 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula., heads at Tustumena Glacier terminus. flows NE 4.5 mi. to Tustumena Lake, 39 SE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°06' N, 150°37' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1904 by Moffitt (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows SW 10 mi. to Turnagain Arm near Girdwood. 10 mi. NE of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°56'15" N, 149°10'15" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1898 by Meriden-hall (1900, p. 318), USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, flows E 1 mi. to Mineral Creek at Smith Hill, 7.2 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°13'00" N, 146°19'10" W; (map 68).

Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows W 3.5 mi. to Tonsha River, 4 mi. E of terminus.
of Tonsina Glacier and 28 mi. NE of Valdez; Chugach Mts.; 61°20′05″ N, 145°32′45″ W; (map 68).

Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows NW 5.9 mi. from glacier terminus to Chitistone River, 5 mi. E of junct. of Chitistone and Nutzotin Rivers, 17 mi. E of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°27′ N, 147°25′ W; (map 67).

Local name reported in 1907 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, heads at a glacier, flows N 8.5 mi. to Matanuska River, 44 mi. NE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°47′30″ N, 147°50′00″ W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 mi. to Reed Creek, 16 mi. NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°49′25″ N, 149°11′05″ W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows S 7.0 mi. to Happy River, 3 mi. SE of Rainy Pass Lodge and 84 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°04′00″ N, 152°39′20″ W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, in Nuttsotin Mts., heads at lake in Caribou Pass, flows NW 2.7 mi. to Chavolida Creek 6.2 mi. SE of its junct. with Chisana River, Alaska Ra.; 62°08′05″ N, 141°55′15″ W; (map 84).

Name published by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1915, pl. 9), USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, heads on Haystack Butte, flows N 12.0 mi. to Iditarod River, 3.5 mi. S of SW edge of Iditarod River and 14 mi. SW of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°17′10″ N, 158°14′30″ W; BGN 1948; (map 79).

Local name obtained in 1943 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows NW 12.0 mi. to Homery Creek 3 mi. NE of its junct. with Iditarod River, 35 mi. N of Flat, Innoko Low.; 65°52′N, 157°52′50″ W; (map 79).

Local name obtained in 1913 by USGS topographers.

Glacier Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 9.5 mi. along E side of Muldrow Glacier to Thoroughfare River, 30 mi. NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 63°24′55″ N, 150°24′45″ W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows NW 4.2 mi. to Norton Sound, 2.2 mi. SW of Cascade Creek and 10 mi. S of Unakleet, Nakulto Hills; 63°4′10″ N, 160°49′20″ W; (map 91).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS & S. R. Capps, Alaska Ra.; 63°4′10″ N, 150°58′25″ W; (map 88).

Name shown on a 1905 manuscript map of "Kantishna Gold Fields" by A. Friedrich, prospector.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows N 5 mi. to Wood River, 57 mi. S of Fairbanks, Alaska Ra.; 64°3′N, 147°36′ W; (map 100).

Local name shown on recent maps.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows N 12 mi. to Sulatna River, 16 mi. SE of Long, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°09′10″ N, 155°20′30″ W; BGN 1936; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1921 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows S 6 mi. to Julius Creek, 8 mi. S of Tana, Tanana Low.; 149°06′30″ W; (map 100). Var. Clear Creek.

Local name shown on railroad manuscript map dated 1917.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows S 9 mi. to Goodpaster River, 3.5 mi. N of Shavenee Peak and 42 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°29′ N, 144°42′ W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, heads on E side of Mount Brynteson, flows SW 6 mi. to Snake River, 6 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°36′ N, 165°28′ W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to South Fork Chena River 42 mi. NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°42′ N, 146°24′ W; (map 101).

Named by prospectors and reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerden (in Prindle, 1913a, pl. 16), USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows SE 3 mi. to Big Creek, 2 mi. SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°42′50″ N, 155°29′20″ W; BGN 1936; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by Mertie (1936, pl. 2), USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows SE 5.7 mi. to Fish River, 11 mi. E of Council and 40 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°52′ N, 163°18′ W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows NE 6 mi. to Windy Cove in Irvruck Basin, 23 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 63°05′ N, 165°44′ W; (map 111).

Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 mi. to Chitistone River, 18 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°06′20″ N, 147°35′30″ W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows S 2.3 mi. to Willow Creek, 18 mi. S of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°06′30″ N, 147°44′10″ W; (map 105).

Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 mi. to Hot Springs Creek, 33 mi. W of Birchers, Kokrines-
Glacier Gap

NW of Kenai, Aleutian Ra.; 60°45'15" N, 152°51'30" W; (map 62).
Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Glacier Gap: pass, 3,950 ft., in Amphitheater Mts.; S of Seventen Lake and 25 mi. NW of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°20'10" N, 146°15'20" W; (map 86).

So named in 1955 by T. L. Pêwe, USGS, because a massive glacier once moved through this feature giving "its present topographic expression."

Glacier Gap Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, near W end of Amphitheater Mts., 24 mi. W of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°07'15" N, 146°15'20" W; (map 86).

So named in 1955 by Reuben Kachadoorian, USGS, because the lake lies in Glacier Gap.

Glacier Grub Tower: peak, 4,784 ft., 3.2 mi. E of Mount Stroller White and 14 mi. NW of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 63°54'47" N, 151°07'00" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Glacier Hill: hill, W of Alaska Highway, 2 mi. NW of Island Lake and 28 mi. SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Ra.; 62°43'5" N, 141°11' W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Glacier Island: island, 8.5 mi. across, in Prince William Sound, 48 mi. NE of Whittier, Alaska Ra.; 60°54'15" N, 153°29'30" W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Glacier Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. across, on central Baranof I., 10 mi. NE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°05'40" N, 135°04'50" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Glacier Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. wide, on Kenai Penn., at terminus of Dinglestadt Glacier, 36 mi. NE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°48' N, 150°35' W; (map 80).

Local name reported and published by USGS in 1990.

Glacier Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, at head of Glacier Creek, 2.5 mi. S of Butte Creek and 28 mi. W of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°31'30" N, 149°38'30" W; (map 123).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Glacier Mountains: mountain, 5,915 ft., 10 mi. SE of North Peak, 21 mi. W of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°44'35" N, 141°50'05" W; (map 102). Var. Comet Mountain.

Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Glacier Pass: pass, 1 mi. long, NW of Minnesota Ridge, between Mair and Burroughs Glaciers, 47 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°01'10" N, 136°17'00" W; (map 45).

Local name published in 1961 by USGS.

Glacier Pass: pass, 1,800 ft., between valleys of Wiseman Creek and Glacier Creek, SW of Pasco Pass and N of Blueclord Mtn., 8 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°27'50" N, 150°22'30" W; (map 124).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Glacier Point: point of land, at junction of Caribou River and Chugach Mts.; 60°53' N, 147°11' W; (map 63). Var. Kill, Chugach Mts.; 60°53' N, 147°11' W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1937 by John J. McConnel, USGS.

Glacier River: stream, formed by junct. of Chimney Fork and Reo Creek, flows SW 30 mi. to North Fork Koyukuk River, 17 mi. SW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°19'30" N, 150°42'15" W; BGR 1932; (map 124). Var. Glacier Creek, Seattle River.

"Glacier Creek" by local prospectors; reported in 1929 by Robert Marshall.

Glacier River: stream, see Eagle River.

Glacier River: stream, see Mendenhall River.

Glacier River: stream, see Placer River.

Glacier Spit: spit, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Penn., 12 mi. E of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°39' N, 151°07'00" W; (map 50).

Named by W. D. Hall, USGS, in 1880.

Glacier Spit: spit, extends SW 1.3 mi. from S shore of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 50°51'45" N, 153°09'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51).

Local name derived from Middle Glacier Creek; published in 1938 by USGS.

Glacier Spring: spring, 3 mi. NE of junct. of Your Creek and Middle Fork Chiliver Chiliver Chiliver, 31 mi. NE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°48' N, 147°39' W; (map 123).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Glacier Valley: valley, see Makhushin Valley.

Glengilbaur Bay: cove, see Virgin Bay.

Gladhabeight Creek: stream, flows 1.5 mi. W to Virgin Bay, 40 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°54' N, 146°42' W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1912 by S. R. Capps and B. L. Johnson (in Brooks and others, 1913, pl. 4). USGS. Named for M. O. Gladhaugh who, with C. Peterson, staked mining claims here in 1897.

Gladiator Basin: canyon, 5 mi. long, 1.5 mi. E of Kontrashibuna Lake and 35 mi. NE of Northilet, Aleutian Ra.; 60°09'15 N, 153°43'46" W; (map 61).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Glakolm, Ostrovta: island, see Glagolm Island.

Glagolm, Glafor: island, see Glagolm Island.

Glagolm Islets: island, see Glagolm Island.

Glagolm, Ostruva: island, see Glagolm Island.

Glagolm, Ostruva: island, see Glagolm Island.

Glagolm Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, at mouth of Redoubt Bay, 9 mi. SW of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°56'15" N, 135°25'25" W; (map 3). Var. Glagolm Ilets, Ostrovta Glagolm.

Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vailliet the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19). IRN as 'Ofstrovta Glagolm,' or "Glagolm Islands."

Glagolm Ilets: island, see Glagolm Island.

Gla-huts: island, see Kochu Island.
Glass Lake:  lake.  0.2 mi. across, 0.2 mi. from Glass Creek:  stream, flows E 6 mi. to Caribou Glass, Point:  point of land, on E coast of Glass Glasenap, Cape:  point of land, at W entrance to Applegate Cove, on SW end of Alaska Peninsula., Bristol Bay Low.; 55°15'N, 163°00'W; (map 29). Var. Mys Glasenapa, Pointe Glasenapp, Cape Glasenap, Round Point. Named by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 262), IRN, for Vladimir and Gottlieb Glasenap, two members of his party. This feature was described as "Round Point" by USBF in 1888.

Gladenap, Mys:  point of land; see Glasenap, Cape.

Glaser Lake:  lake, 0.7 mi. long, 4.6 mi. W of Glasenapp, Pointe:  point of land, see Glazenap, Pointe.

Glasenap, Cape:  point of land, see Glasenap, Cape.

Glazinap, Pointe:  point of land, see Glasenap, Cape.

Glazinap, Lake:  lake, 0.7 mi. long, 4.6 mi. W of Juno; see McAlvaren River and its West Fork, and 31 mi. S of Mt. Hayes, Alaska Ra.; 63°10'30" N, 146°42'20" W; (map 86).

Name published on relatively recent maps.

Glazier Creek:  stream, flows E 2.5 mi. to Sam Patch Creek, 35 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°20'N, 141°02'W; (map 102).

Prospectors’ name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudaby, Canada.

Glass:  Points:  point of land, on E coast of Glass Peninsula, on Admiralty I, 3 mi. SE of Washburn Peak and 38 mi. SE of Juneau, Arch. Arch.; 57°48'25"N, 133°53'55"W; (map 8).

Name derived from Glass Peninsula; published in 1892 by USCSGS.

Glass Creek:  stream, flows E 6 mi. to Caribou Creek, 21 mi. NW of Tahnaeta Pau, Takkleetna Mts.; 62°01'27" N, 147°53'30" W; BGN 1960; (map 62).

Named in 1956 by USGS "for the beds of volcanic glass found along its valley.

Glass Lake:  lake, 0.2 mi. across, 0.2 mi. from N shore of Vega Bay, Kiska I., Aleutian I.; 51°56'00" N, 172°23'35" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with “G” to correspond to “G” grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Glavenap, Mys:  point of land; see Glazenap, Cape.

Glen:  locality, site, 0.2 mi. S of settlement of Eureka, 22 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°10'30" N, 150°13'00" W; (map 106).

Mining camp and telegraph station established about 1903.

Glen, locality, see Eureka.

Glen Allen:  village; see Glennallen.

Glen Alps:  area; pop. 10, in Anchorage metropolitan area, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°13'00" N, 149°55'30" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Glen Creek:  ravine, see Glenn Gulch.

Glen Creek:  stream, in Kantishna Hills, formed by its East and West Forks, flows S 12 mi. to Sheldon Lake, Alaska Ra.; 65°31'15" N, 150°42'15" W; (map 88).

Name shown on a 1905 manuscript map of “Kantishna Gold Fields” by A. Friedlich, prospector.

Glen Creek:  stream, see Glenn Creek.


Prospectors’ name reported in 1911 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 204-205).

Glen Gulch:  ravine, trends NW 0.7 mi. to Gertrude Creek; 2 mi. E of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°32'40" N, 148°29'30" W; (map 105).

Local name published by USGS in the 1950’s.

Glen Island:  island, 3 mi. long, southernmost of Kadiak Island, 11 mi. NW of village of Cold Bay, off SW end of Alaska Peninsula., Bristol Bay Low.; 55°18'N, 162°55'W; BGN 1966; (map 29). Var. Opal Island.

Named by USBF in 1988.

Glen, locality, see Eureka.

Glen, Mount:  mountain, 9,806 ft., in Dora Keen Mountain climbers’ name probably given by members of the 1915 Mazama expedition to the area (Metcalf, 1945, map facing p. 11).

Globe Creek:  stream, flows E 7.3 mi. to Stuart Creek 0.3 mi. S of that stream’s junct. with South Fork Chena River and 47 mi. NNW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°45'N, 146°29'W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.
Gold Creek: stream, flows E to Agiapuk River, about 22 mi. ENE of Teller, Seward Penin. High. (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Goldbottom Creek: stream, flows NE 1.7 mi. to Little Creek, 4.4 mi. SE of Opib and 28 mi. NW of McGrath, Kilkuck-Kukkokwim Mts.; 63°03' N, 156°27' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by A. G. Maddren and H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Goldbottom Creek: stream, flows SE 3 mi. to Stookum River which flows to Knikorek River, 17 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°41' N, 163°56' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1900, pl. 17), USGS.


Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. Barnard showed North Fork Snake River for this stream and applied Gold Bottom Creek to what is now Grosvenor Creek. Arthur Gibson's 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" applied the names as defined above. This appears to be the stream labeled "East Fork [Snake River]" by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS.

Goldbottom Creek: stream, flows NW 1.4 mi. to Coal Creek which flows to Solomon River, 14 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°56' N, 163°56' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Goldbug Creek: stream, flows NW 7.6 mi. to Kugruk River, 26 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°30' N, 162°27' W; BGN 1966; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by F. F. Henschaw (in Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21), USGS.

Goldbug Creek: stream, flows SW 10 mi. to North Fork Chandalier River, 0.7 mi. upstream from mouth of Horse Creek and 13 mi. SE of Chandalier, Brooks Ra.; 67°21'15" N, 148°49'00" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Gold Creek: locality, mile 265.2 on The Alaska RR., 34 mi. NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mts., 62°45'45" N, 149°41'10" W; (map 82). Var. Susitna River Station. This is the site of a flag stop on The Alaska Railroad which derives its name from...
Gold Creek: stream, 13 mi. long, flows through Gold Lake to Kisarakik River, 83 mi. SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°20' N, 159°31' W; (map 59).

Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Gold Creek: stream, heads in unnamed glacier W of Clark Peak and flows 3.5 mi. W to Gastineau Channel at Juneau, Coast Mts.; 59°10' N, 134°25' W; (map 11).

Name first appears in mining records in 1880 and was probably named by Richard Harris and Joe Juneau in 1880 when they found gold in the creek (DeArmond, 1951, p. 22).

Name was published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 172).

Gold Creek: stream, 13 mi. long, flows through Gold Lake to Kisarakik River, 83 mi. SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°20' N, 159°31' W; (map 59).

Local name recorded in 1915 on a blueprint by E. F. Ball.

Gold Creek: stream, flows N 5 mi. to Klu River 3.6 mi. SW of junct. with Chakina River, 23 mi. SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mts.; 61°10'30' N, 143°19'19" W; (map 67).

Local name recorded in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Gold Creek: stream, flows S 8 mi. to Butte Creek, 30 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°40' N, 142°06' W; (map 102).

Named by prospectors and shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff.


Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blaksoke.

Gold Dust Creek: stream, flows NW 6 mi. to Birch Creek, 50 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°26' N, 145°32' W; (map 104). Var. Gold Dust Creek.

Named by prospectors; reported in 1886 by USGS (Spurr, 1888, p. 347).

Gold: locality, on E side of Port Wells, 28 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°58'10" N, 147°59'10" W; (map 63).

Local name established here as a post office in 1904 and discontinued in 1916 (Ricks, 1965, p. 23). The village is now abandoned.

Golden City: locality, at junct. of Twin and Pedro Creeks, 14 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°00'50" N, 147°28'45" W; (map 105).

Name applied by a prospector to a former mining camp; reported in 1903 at T. G. Gerdinc (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Golden Creek: stream, 1.3 mi. long, flows SW SE to Vega Bay, Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°55'20" N, 177°22'22" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "G" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Golden Creek: stream, flows SW 11 mi. joins Wilton Creek to form Illinoos Creek, 17 mi. NE of Birch, Kokrines-Hodiana High.; 65°17'10" N, 153°07'00" W; (map 107). Var. Cowen Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 5), USGS.

Golden Creek: stream, see Victoria Creek.

Goldeneye Lake: lake, 650 ft. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 4.7 mi. E of mouth of Glacier Creek in Tustemena Lake and 41 mi. SE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°63'55" N, 130°29'00" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for Barrow's Golden-eye (Clangula islandica), a duck which breeds and winters in southeastern Alaska (Pearson, 1944, pt. 1, p. 139).

Goldeneye Lake: lake, 4 mi. across, N of Kagalurpak Lake and 80 mi. NW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°59' N, 164°02' W; (map 58).
Named about 1964 for a species of duck by personnel of Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range.

**Golden Gate Creek:** *stream*, heads in Kigluaik Mts., flows NE. 5 mi. to Pilgrim Creek. 18 mi. SW of Mount Bendeleben and 7 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.: 65°54' N, 164°09' W; (map 110). Prospector's name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.


Shown as "Golden Gulch" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

**Goldengate Creek:** *stream*, flows NE 1.5 mi. to Eldorado River, 15 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.: 64°42' N, 164°57' W; (map 95). Prospector's name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

**Goldengate Falls:** *waterfall*, 12 mi. SE of Spein Mtn., on Kiskatinaw River, 58 mi. SE of Bethel. Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.: 60°30' N, 160°10' W; (map 59).

Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

**Golden Gulch:** *stream*, see Goldengate Creek.

**Golden Horn:** *bay*, extends NW 6 mi. from End of Lake Beverly, 48 mi. NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.: 60°30' N, 158°54' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Var. Golden Horn Bay, Kang-ek-tu-nok.

Local name reported in 1929 as "Golden Horn Bay" by U.S. Commissioner of Fisheries and as "Golden Horn" in 1931 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS. The Eskimo name "Kangekunuk" was recorded on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

**Golden Horn:** *peak*, 3,285 ft., W of terminus of Frederika Glacier. 28 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.: 61°41'00" N, 142°15'20" W; (map 167). Local name reported by USGS in 1954.

**Golden Horn Bay:** *bay*, see Golden Horn.

**Golden Landing:** *site*, on E shore of Port Wells, 28 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.: 60°58'10" N, 147°59'10" W; (map 63).

Local name for a landing at Golden reported in Polk's Gazetteer of 1916.

**Golden Peak:** *mountain*, in Bendeleben Mts., E of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Penin. High.: (map 110). Local name published in 1900 by USGS & CS on Chart 9380. This feature has not been identified on subsequent maps.

**Gold Fork:** *stream*, flows 2 mi. NE to join Salmon Fork to form Carlson Creek, 42 mi. NW of Sunny Cove on Taku Inlet and 7 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.: 58°20'15" N, 134°14'00" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

**Gold Gulch:** *ravine*, on Kenai Peninsula, trends ENE 4.5 mi. to Resurrection Creek, 5 mi. S of Hope, Chugach Mts. 60°51'30" N, 149°38'00" W; (map 63).

Local prospectors' name; reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

**Gold Gulch:** *ravine*, trends W 0.7 mi. to Osborn Creek, 11 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.: 64°34'45" N, 165°06'00" W; (map 94). Var. Gold Creek.

Reported as "Gold Creek" on the 1902 "Map of Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

**Gold Harbor:** *estuary*, extends E 3.5 mi., on W coast of Dall I., S of Waterfall Bay, Alex. Arch.: 54°55' N, 133°05' W; (map 1). Local name published by USGS & CGS in 1914.

**Gold Hill:** *hill*, 200 ft., on E bank of Kichatna River, 50 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.: 62°07'30" N, 131°36'45" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

**Gold Hill:** *hill*, 750 ft., 6 mi. W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.: 64°51' N, 147°57' W; BGN 1938; (map 93).

Local name reported in 1939 by USGS.

**Gold Hill:** *hill*, 1,115 ft., 2 mi. SW of junction of Gold Run and Right Fork Bluestone River, at head of Bluestone River, 19 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.: 65°03' N, 166°16' W; (map 111).

Prospector's name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

**Gold Hill:** *hill*, 1,959 ft., on N bank of Yukon River, extends E 9 mi. from Grant Creek to Tonita River, 15 mi. WNW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana High.: 65°15' N, 152°40' W; (map 106).

Prospector's name reported in 1899 by R. C. Cantwell, USGS.

**Gold Hill:** *mountain*, 5,815 ft., in Nutzotin Mts., 4 mi. SW of junction of Salmon Fork to form Carlson Creek, 4.2 mi. S of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Penin. High.; (map 93). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

**Gold Hill:** *mountain*, see Juneau, Mount.

**Gold Pan:** *peak*, see Roberts, Mount.

**Goldpan Creek:** *stream*, flows SW 3 mi. to Minoook Creek, 11 mi. S of Rampsart, Yukon-Tanana High.: 65°21' N, 150°08' W; (map 106).

Prospector's name reported in 1931 by J. B. Merrie, USGS.

**Goldpan Gulch:** *ravine*, trends NW 1.5 mi. to Snake River, 4 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.: 64°33'15" N, 165°30'40" W; (map 94).

Prospector's name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

**Goldpan Peak:** *mountain*, 6,500 ft., 2.5 mi. NE of Merrill Pass and 75 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.: 61°12'30" N, 153°23'20" W; (map 71).

Name applied in 1956 by Orth; the name was originally applied to an unidentified peak in the area on a 1917 manuscript map done by a prospector.
Gold Run: stream, flows 2.2 mi. to Holokuk.
Gold Ridge
Gold Run: locality, along Gold Run which flows to Bluestone River, about 12 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.: (map 111).

Site of a mining camp listed in the 1915–16 Folk's Gazetteer. It cannot be identified on current maps.

Gold Run: stream, flows N 2.2 mi. to Holokuk.
Gold Run: locality, along Gold Run which flows to Bluestone River, about 12 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.: (map 111).

Site of a mining camp listed in the 1915–16 Folk's Gazetteer. It cannot be identified on current maps.

Gold Run: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to Innoko.
Gold Run: stream, flows NE 8.7 mi. to Drift.

Gold Run: stream. flows E 2.5 mi. to Flint Creek.

Gold Run: stream, flows S 2.5 mi. to Cripple River, 17 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin High.; 64°44' N, 165°46' W; (map 94).

Producers' name reported on Arthur Gib-son's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Gold Run: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Grand Central River, 32 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°57' N, 165°10' W; (map 94).

Producers' name reported in 1906 by USGS.

Gold Run: stream, flows SE 2 mi. to Goldstream Creek, 10 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°58' N, 142°34' W; (map 100). Var. Gold Run Creek.

Local name reported by T. G. Ger广泛的
(Flindre, 1905, pl. 16), USGS.

Gold Run: stream, flows NW 12 mi. to join Right Fork Bluestone River, forms Bluestone River, 13 mi S of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°05' N, 166°13' W; (map 111).

Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Gold Run: stream, flows SW 0.8 mi. to Rhodes Island Creek, 1.5 mi. W of Eureka, 22 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°10'50" N, 150°16'10" W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hies (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Gold Run: stream, flows NE 12.2 mi. to Kiwalki River, 37 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°39' N, 161°51' W; (map 109).

Var. Gold Run Creek.

Local name reported on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Gold Run: stream, see Gold Creek.

Gold Run: stream, see Gold Run Creek.

Gold Run Creek: stream, in Nutuzin Mts., flows NW 1.6 mi. from Gold Hill to Glacier Creek. 0.6 mi. SE of its junc. with Chavolda Creek. 6.5 mi. NW of Beaver Lake, Alaska Ra.; 62°07'45" N, 141°54'30" W; (map 84).

Named by prospectors and released in 1914 by S. R. Cappes (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 218), USGS.

Gold Run Creek: stream, flows SW 2.8 mi. to Bonanza River, 7 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°36' N, 164°41' W; (map 95). Var. Gold Run.

Prospectors' name reported as "Gold Run" in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Gold Run Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 mi. to Big Four Creek which flows to Caspadega River, 22 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°51' N, 164°06' W; (map 95). Var. Gold Run.

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Gold Run Creek: stream, in Kallarii Hills of Baird Mts., flows W 3 mi. to Klery Creek, 23 mi. N of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°18' N, 160°22' W; (map 127).

Use named by prospectors: reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13), U.S.GS.

Gold Run Creek: stream, see Gold Run.
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Golofnin : locality, see Golovin Minion.
Gulofnin : village, see Golovin.
Golofnin. Mys: point of land, see Hope, Point.
Golofnin Bay: bay; tee Golovnin Bay.
Golofnin Bay Station: locality, sec Golovin
Golofnin Sound: lagoon, see Golovnin Lagoon.
Gologamiut : locality, tee Golok.
Goloi : island, tee Ban: Wand.
Goloi : island, see Rootok Iiland.
Goloi Island: island, 2.5 mi. long, W of Dolgoi
I., in Pavlof Is . Aleutian Ra. ; 55*06' N,
161*53' VS'; (map 28).
Russian word meaning "bare*1 published as
"O[»trovj Goloi" or "Goloi Island," by Father
Veniaminov in 1840 (v. I, p. 252). The native name, "Agajanakiikh" or "Agajanaksish,"
was applied by Lt. Sarichev (1806, v. 2, p. 15),
IRN.
Goloi Island: island, 1 mi. across, ofT S coast of
Kruzof I., 13 mi. W of Sitka, Alex. Arch.;
STWW N, 135*41'00" W; (map 9). Va,.
Ostrov Goloy.
Russian name meaning "bare" given in 1809
by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by I.t. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN
as "OIsixov] Goloy."
Goloi Island: island, see Bush Top Island.
Goloi Island: island, see Long Island.
Goloi Islands: islands, 0.1 mi. across, in Salisbury Sound, off S coast of Chichagof I , 24 mi.
SF. of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57*21'50" N
I35*44'20" W; (map 9). Vat. Ostrov Goloy.
Russian name meaning "bare" given in 1809
by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the fir it; published by Lt Sarichev (1826. map 19), IRN,
as "Osftrova] Goloy."
Goloi Isles: islands, sec Passage Islands.
Golok: locality, "in the Nushagak district,"
Bristol Bay Low
Vat. Gologamiut.
Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed in
the 1890ulation Census
as "Gologamiut" with a popof29.
Oolomiannoi Island: island, sec Golovni Island
«r.olomi Island: island, see Golovni Island.
Oolomyannoy, Ostrov: ij/dnrf.sec Golovni Island
Golova, Mys: point of land, see Head Point
Golovain Bay: bay, see Golovnin Bay.
Golovin: village, pop. 160, on point between
Golovnin Bay and Golovnin Lagoon, 42 mi., E
of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64*33' N,
163*02' W; (map 95).
Vat. Cheenik,
Chenik Mission, Chennik, Chillimiut, Chingmyut, Ghinick, Chinig-myut, Chinik, Dexter,
Dexter' t Store, Golofnin, Golovnin, Ikaligvigmiut, Ikaligwigmiut, Ikalikhvig-myut, Sclcniyc
Ikalikhvig-myut, Tchinimuth.
Eskimo village reported in 1812-44 as
"Ikalikhvig-myut" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin,
IRN. About 1890, one of the employees of
the neary Omalik mines married an Eskimo
woman and established a trading post here.
This man, John Dexter, became the center for
rjrospecting information on the Seward Penin
With the discovery of gold in 1898, Golovin
became a supply-relay point of the Council
szoldficlds north of here. In 1899 the Chennik Post Office was established hen , it was

discontinued in 1903. In 1899 the Golovin
Post Office was established south of here, probably at Golovin Mission ; it was discontinued in
1904. John Dexter was listed as postmaster
of both of these offices A new Golovin Post
Office was established at this site in 1906 and
was discontinued in 1958 (Ricks, 1965. p. 10,
23. 24) The name "Golovin," derived from
Golovnin Bay and Lagoon, has become well
established with only one "n." The population of this village was 38 in 1890; 140 in
1900; and 135 in 1930.
Golovin, Mys: point of land, see Hope, Point.
Golovin.!, Zaliva: bay, see Golovnin Bay.
Golovin Bay: bay, see Golovnin Bay,
Golovine Bay: bay, tee Golovnin Bay.
Golovinc Sound: lagoon, see Golovnin Lagoon.
Golovin Mission: locality, on E shore of Golovnin
Bay, 7 mi. N of Cape Darby and 50 mi. SE
of Solomon, Seward Penin. High ; 64*26' N.
162*50' W ; (map 95). Vat. Golofnin, Golofnin Bay Station.
Site of a Swedish Evangelical Union mission and reindeer station established in 1896
by a loan of 50 deer to the mission by U S.
Government (Jackson, 1906, p. 15). This
appears to be the site where the Colovin Post
Office was established in 1899; the post office
was discontinued in 1906 and reestablished in
1908 at Golovin.
Golovin Sound: lagoon, see Golovnin Lagoon.
Golovnia, Mys: point of land, see Hope, Point.
Golovni Island: island, 600 ft. across, in Nerker
Is., W of Baranof I . 20 mi. S\V of Sitka, Alex
Arch: 56*48' 10" N, 135*29 30" W ; (map5).
Var, Golomi Island, Golomiannoi Island,
Ostrov Golomyannoy.
Originally named "Ostrov Golomyannoy,"
meaning "sea breeze island," by Ivan Vasiliev
the first, IRN. The name "Golomi" was applied to this island in 1880 and published on
Brit. Adm. Chan 2337. The name later became "Golovni," a derivation of "golovnya,"
meaning
"firebrand."
Golovnin : village,
see Golovin.
Golovnina, Zund: lagoon, see Golovnin Lagoon
Golovnin Bay: bay, heads at Golovnin Lagoon
and extends S 12 mi- to Norton Sound, 45 mi.
E of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64*24'
N. 163*00' W; BGN 1937; (map 95). Var.
Golofin Bay, Gologine Bay, Golovain Bay,
Golovin Bay, Golovine Bay, Tarhik, Tatchik.
Techik, Zaliva Colovina.
Named "Baie Golnvnine" or "Golovnin Biy"
in 1821 by Kromchenko (enna), IRN, for his
vessel, the brig Golovnin, which in tum had
been named after Capt Vasili Mikhailovich
280), Capt F. P Lutke. IRN. reported the
Eskimo name "Tatchik" meaning "bay" in
1836. See Golovnin Sound.
Golovnin I-agoon: lagoon, 9 mi. long at head of
Golovnin Bay, 39 mi. E of Solomon, Seward
Penin. High.; 64*35' N, 163*10' W; BGS
1937; (map 95). Var. Golofnin Sound.
Golovine Sound, Golovin Sound, Zund
Golovina.

Gomez Point
Reported as "Zund Golovina" or "Golovnina Sound" in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin,
generic "Sound"
was used
until IRN.
1937. The
See Golovnin
Bay.
Goloy, Ostrov : island, see Bare Island.
Goloy, Ostrov: island, see Goloi Island.
Goloy, Ostrov: island, see Long Island.
Goloy, Ostrov: islands, see Goloi Islands.
Goloy, Ostrov: islands, see Passage Islands.
Goloy, Ostrovi : island, see Aiktak Island.
Golsova: locality, see Golsovia.
Golsova River: stream, sec Golsovia River.
Golsovia: locality, on Norton Sound at mouth of
Golsovia River, 4.5 mi. SW of Tolstoi Point
and 23 mi. SW of Unalaklect, Nulato Hills;
63*33'45" N, 16l*03'30" W; (map91). Far.
Galsovia, GaiUora, Gaolsovia, Golsova, Coltzovaia, Nu-wayn-yuk,
Former telegraph station, reindeer camp
and corral reported in 1903 by C. O. Lind,
L'nalakleet. Named after the river which
was then spelled "Golsova." The place is
now used as a summer fish camp. A. V. Zane,
of Lt. G. M. Stoney's expedition, gave the
Eskimo
name River.
for the place as "Nu-wayn-yuk."
See Golsovia
Golsovia River: stream, flows NE 50 mi. to Norton Sound, 4.5 mi. S of Tolstoi Point and 23
mi. SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63*34'
N, 161*04' W; (map 91). Vat. Golsova
River, Goltzovaia River, Necnivik River,
Name reported in 1866 by W. H. Dall as
"Golsova" and E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal
Service spelled the name "Coluovaia" which
Baker ( 1906, p. 280) suggests may come from
the German "holtz," meaning "wood." Capt.
Tcbenkov (1852, map 2), IRN, records the
Eskimo name "Nygvilnuk [Nigvilnuk]." See
Golsova.
Gollsovaia Bay: bay, see Holu Bay.
Coltsovaya, Bukhta : bay, see Holtz Bay.
Goltsov Point: point of land, on N coast of Attu
I., W point of entrance to Holtz Bay, Aleutian Is.; 52*57'30" N, 173*I0'30" E; BGN
Derived from an early name for Holtz Bay:
proposed as "Goltzeb Point" by U.S. Navy
Hydros. Office in 1938.
Goltzeb Bay : bay. see Holtz Bay.
Goltzeb Point: point of land, see Goltsov Point.
Goltzcf Bay: bay, see Holtz Bay.
Goltzovaia: locality, sec Golsovia.
Goltzovaia River: stream, see Golsovia River.
Goly, Ostrov: island, tee Rootok Island.
Golyy, Ostrov: island, see Bush Top Island.
Golyya Kamcnnyya Ostrovki: tock, see Black
Rock.
Gomair. Lake: take, see Gasoline LakeGomez, Punta de: point of land, see Gomez
Point
Gomez Point: point of land, on the south coast
of Kenai Penin. separating Windy and
Chugarh Bays, Kenai Mts ; 59*13' N, 151*27' W; (map 50). Var. Punta de Gomez.
Named on an unpublished map bv F. A.
Maurelle and Don Juan de la Bodega y
Quadra, dated 1779.

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Comperetz Channel: water passage, 15 mi. long, in Cook Inlet, between Middle Ground Shoal and NW coast of Kenai Penin., 24 mi. N of Kekai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°55' N, 151°18' W; (map 62).

Named "for Capt. Comperetz (comm), who discovered it"; reported in 1905 by USCS&GS.


Former Tlingit Indian town reported in 1904 by J. R. Swanton (in Hodge, 1907, p. 496), BAE.

Gonakadetseast Bay: bay, 1.6 mi. long, SE coast of Khantaka L., 2.2 mi. E of Point Minor and 2.6 mi. N of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°35' N, 139°44' W; (map 46).

Tlingit Indian name published by the USGS in 1959.

Gonâko: locality, see Gonaho.

Gooser Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, 12 mi. NE of confluence of East and South Forks Matanuska River, 57 mi. NW of Valdez, Copper River Basin, 61°51'15" N, 147°07'-30" W; BGN 1960; (map 69).

Named in 1956 by USGS "because of its resemblance to a peanut.

Goodall Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Boulder Creek, in Noxapaga River basin, 31 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.: 65°34' N, 164°20' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Good Creek: stream, flows SSW 1.7 mi. to Gold-en Creek near N shore of Vega Bay, Kiska L., Aleutian Is.: 51°55'23" N, 177°22'15" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "U" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Goode, Mount: mountain, 10,610 ft., near head of Knik Glacier, 42 mi. SE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.: 61°19'40" N, 147°59'00" W; BGN 1924; (map 69).

Named in 1924 by USGS for Richard Urquhart Goode, 1858-1903, "Geographer, USGS, in charge of the Pacific Division, Topographic Branch, at the time the first work in Alaska was executed." See Fanjul (1959, p. 221).

Goodenough Creek: stream, flows NW 1.2 mi. to East Fork Solomn River, 12 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.: 64°42' N, 164°11' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Goodhope Bay: bay, on N coast of Seward Penin., 16 mi. across, 30 mi. W of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.: 66°07' N, 163°39' W; (map 113).

So named by Lt. Otto von Kotzebue while exploring the region in August 1816 because here he had "good hope" of making important geographic discoveries.

Good Hope Creek: stream, see Goodhope Creek.

Goodhope Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Reed Creek, 15 mi. NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.: 61°49'10" N, 149°11'15" W; (map 69). Var. Good Hope Creek.

Local name reported in 1919 by A. H. Brooks and C. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.


Name reported in 1901 by Mendenhall (1902, p. 27), USGS; derived from Goodhope Bay.

Gooding Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, in Matanuska Valley, 4.4 mi. NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.: 61°37'45" N, 149°14'15" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Good Island: island, 0.6 mi. across, off E coast of Admiralty Is., 4.5 mi. NW of Gambier Is. and 63 mi. N of Sitka, Alex. Arch.: 57°28'00" N, 133°53'55" W; (map 8).

Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, names in use in 1892 by USCS&GS.

Goodwater Peak: mountain, 8,140 ft., 8.4 mi. S of junc. of Monahan Creek and Chakina River, 27 mi. SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mts.: 61°03'15" N, 143°08'00" W; (map 67).

Local name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Goodluck Creek: stream, see Lucky Creek.

Good Luck Gulch.

Good Luck Gulch.

Good Luck Gulch.

Gomez, Mount: mountain, see Gomae.

Goodale Bay, at mouth of Goodnews River, 2 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.: 64°58'36" N, 160°53'00" W; (map 101).

Local name published in 1953 by USGS.


Name published by P. S. Smith and A. G. Maddron (in Brooks and others, 1915, pl. 10), USGS. G. L. Harrington, USGS, in 1919 reported that the Eskimo name of the river was "Kwicherak", meaning "little river.


Named "Volkmar" in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA. The name was derived from the village of Muumtrak moved here and a government school was founded. The name "Goodnews" was published in 1937 by BIA. The population in 1980 was 134.

Goodnews Bay: village, see Goodnews.

Goodnews River: stream, see South Goodnews.

Goodnews Mining Camp: locality, N of junc. of Platinum and Squirrel Creeks, 2 mi. S of Red Mtn. and 25 mi. NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58°55'30" N, 161°43'50" W; (map 39).

Named for the Goodnews Mining Co.: name published in 1950 by USGS. This semi-permanent settlement was the largest mining camp in the district in 1940. The camp was established about 1934 when large-scale operations in mining of platinum-bearing deposits in this area began (Mertie, 1940, p. 57).

Goodpaster Flats: flats, extend E 13 mi. from junc. of Tanana and Goodpaster Rivers, 6 mi. E of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°08' N, 155°30' W; (map 101).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.


Named "Volkmar" in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA. The stream now known as "Volkmar," was called "Goodpaster River" by Lt. Allen "in honor of the Goodpaster family of Kentucky." The two stream names were transposed by later map makers.

Goodpaster River: stream, see Eisenmenger Fork.

Goodpaster River: stream, see Volkmar River.

Goodpaster Telegraph Station: locality, on right bank of Tanana River N of Goodpaster River,
of Hoannah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°57'30"'N, 136°06'00"'W; (map 10).

"Name published by the American Geographical Society (Field, 1947, map)."

Goose Creek: stream, flows NE 16 mi. joins Starvation Creek to form West Fork Tolovana River, 15 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°21'20"'N, 149°15'00"'W; (map 10).

Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Goose Island

Named by prospectors; reported in 1904 by Prindle (Prindle and Hess, 1906, pl. 1), USGS.

Goose Creek: stream, flows NW 4.7 mi. to French Creek, in Kugruk River basin, 20 mi. SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°31'N, 162°31'W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffet, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Goose Creek: stream, flows SE 1.3 mi. to Noxapaga River, 4 mi. SW of its junct. with Andesite Creek, 25 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°31'30"N, 164°08'45"W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Goose Creek: stream, flows SE 8 mi. to West Fork Buckland River, 17 mi. NE of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°42'N, 160°38'W; (map 109).

Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Goose Creek: stream, flows N 12 mi. to Shishmaref Inlet, 10 mi. S of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°06'N, 166°02'W; (map 112).

Local name published in 1952 by AMS.

Goose Creek: stream, flows to Kustrin River, W of Noxapaga River, about 15 mi. NW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Penin. High.; 65°41'N, 164°48'W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Goose Gulch: ravine, trends S 1.5 mi. to Taylor Creek which flows to Kugruk River, 7 mi. S of Midnight Mtn. and 44 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°41'N, 164°41'W; (map 110). Var. Goose Creek.

Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Goose Hill: hill, 338 ft., E of Vega Bay, Kiska I.; Aleutian Ra.; 51°55'33"'N, 177°22'20"'E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "G" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Goose Island: locality, see Aiakaluk.

Goose Island: island, 0.7 mi. long, part of Sandman Reefs, 10 mi. S of Deer I., Aleutian Ra.; 54°41'00"'N, 162°13'30"'W; (map 25).
Gooseneck: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 0.8 mi. S of Stormy Lake, 16 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°45'10" N, 151°03'00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officers of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Goose Neck Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Gooseneck Harbor, on W coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 54°52'45" N, 133°03'00" W; BGN 1928; (map 1). Descriptive name given in 1927 by USCS & GCS because of its [the point's] proximity to Gooseneck Harbor and because the shape of the point resembles a gooseneck.

Goose Point: point of land, at head of Duncan Canal, on W shore of Towers Arm, 14 mi. W of Petersburg, on Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°47'15" N, 133°19'30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Goose Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Egegik Bay, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, 5.5 mi. W of Egegik and 41 mi. SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°12'15" N, 157°31'10" W; (map 41). Local name recorded in 1952 by USGS.

Goose Rocks: rocks, 1 mi. of W of Kanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°42'10" N, 177°43'35" W; (map 17). Name published by USGS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 116).

Goose Slough: lake, 0.5 mi. long, 17 NW of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66°52' N, 144°00' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Goose Tongue Island: island, 200 ft. long, at entrance to Ryus Bay, N of Duke I., Alex. Arch.; 54°58'10" N, 131°25'00" W; (map 2). Local name published in 1920 by USGS & C.

Goose Point: locality, see Nigalik.

Gophage Bay: bay, see Squirrel Bay.

Gopher Gulch: ravine, in Dutch Hills, trends NE 0.5 mi. of NW of Kackarektok Creek, 29 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°34'45" N, 150°50'45" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Garbutch Rockery: rockery, on N side of Red Point, Saint Paul I., in Pribilof Is.; 57°07' N, 170°17' W; (map 38). According to Elliott (1881, p. 51 and 173), who reported this name, it is Russian and means "humpback," from the word "gorbun."

Gorbun Morshkov, Kamen: rock, see Humpback Rock.

Gorbun Rock: rock, see Humpback Rock.


Spanish name given in 1779 by Don Juan de Iturrigaray y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Mauelue as "Punta Gordonia," i.e. "broad point.

Gorda, Punta: point of land, extending into Port Refugio, on Suarez I., Alex. Arch.; 55°17' N, 133°15' W; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "massive point" given by the Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition of 1779.

Gorda, Punta: point of land, see Anauki Head.

Gorda, Punta: point of land, see Gorda Point.

Gorda Point: point of land, on the SE shore of Port Etches between Garden Cove and the head of the bay on Hinchinbrook Island, Var. Punta Gorda.

Spanish name meaning "massive" given by the Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition of 1779.

Gordon: locality, site of trading post on NE shore of Demarcation Bay, 2.5 mi. E of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69°40' N, 141°12' W; (map 138). Named for Thomas Gordon, who came to the N coast of Alaska from Scotland in 1888 and became a trader (Brower, 1944, p. 134).

Gordon, Mount: mountain, 9,040 ft., 8 mi. SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°30'15" N, 157°31'45" W; (map 153). Named for a prospector who was in the area in 1899; reported in 1903 by F. C. Schneider, USGS.

Gordon: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast, 6 mi. E. of Bullen Point and 10 mi. W of Flaxman I., Arctic Plain; 70°11'10" N, 146°37'30" W; (map 151). Named by Lefingwell (1919, p. 95) in 1913, "After Tom Gordon, long a resident at Barrow." See Gordon.

Gordon Gulch: ravine, trends NE 0.6 mi. to Anvil Creek, 0.4 mi. N of Banner and 5.3 mi. N of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°34'40" N, 165°23'45" W; (map 94). Named in 1904 by T. G. Gerding, USGS.

Gordon, Mount: peak, 4,100 ft., 2.7 mi. SW of junc. of Eagle River and its South Fork, 13 mi. NE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°15'45" N, 149°30'20" W; BGN 1964; (map 69). Named in 1964 by Mrs. Gordon Lyon for her husband, Gordon Miller Lyon, 1906-1964, engineer, who spent much of his professional career working on military construction projects in Alaska.

Goreli Island: island, see Seguam Island.

Goreli Island: island, see Goreli Island.

Goreli: volcano, see Redoubt Volcano.

Goreli Island: island, see Goreli Island.

Gorely Island: island, see Seguam Island.

Gore Mountain: peak, see Gore Peak.

Gore Peak: peak, 1,411 ft., in Kenai Mts., on E shore of Port Dick, Chugach Mts.; 59°13'
Government Creek

"because of many burials here about the creek."

Gotothina River: stream, see Foraker River.

Gottzeh Bay: bay, see Holtz Bay

Goulding Harbor: bay, 2 mi. long, N part of Portlock Harbor, 10 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°47' N, 136°14' W; BGN 1926; (map 9). Var. Pinta Bay.


Goulding Lake: lake, 4 mi. long, on Chichagof I., most E of Goulding Lakes, 11 mi. N of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°48' N, 136°05' W; (map 9).

Named in 1955 by USGS and published by Rosman (1955b, map), USGS; so named because it is the longest of the four Goulding Lakes.

Goulding Lakes: lakes, 10 mi. N of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°49' N, 136°09' W; (map 9).

Named in 1955 by USGS and published by Rosman (1955b, map), USGS; derived from Goulding Harbor into which the lakes drain.

Gould Island: island, 1.5 mi. long, between Hetta Inlet and Portage Bay, near center of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°17' N, 132°36' W; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USCS&GS.


Named in 1908 by USCS&GS.

Gourd Island: island, 1700 ft. long, at mouth of Waterfall Bay, on W coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 54°56'25" N, 133°08'25" W; BGN 1920; (map 3).

Descriptive name given in 1927 by USCS&GS "because of the shape of the island resembling a gourd."

Government Cabin: locality, a shelter cabin on left bank of West Fork Texas Creek, 12.5 mi. NW of Hyder, Coast Mts.; 56°03'30" N, 130°14'00" W; (map 7).

Local name reported in 1928 by USGS.

Government Creek: stream, flows N 2.3 mi. to Tongass Narrows, on NE coast of Gravina I., Alex. Arch.; 55°20'55" N, 131°41'40" W; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Government Creek: stream, flows NW 6 mi. to Sitchine River 12 mi. NE of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°38'45" N, 132°17'00" W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Government Creek: stream, heads on Bald Mtn. Ridge, flows S 5.6 mi. to Little Susitna River, 8.5 mi. NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°40'00" N, 149°19'50" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1914, fig. 2).
Government Hill: hill, see Court House Hill.

Government Peak: peak, 4,781 ft., on Bald Mountain Ridge, 11 mi. NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°44' N, 149°10' W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1939 by USGS.

Government Rock: rock, 500 ft. off coast of Point Whitsided, 8 mi. SE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 145°35' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Government Slough: stream, heads at terminus of Scott Glacier, flows SW 15 mi. to Gulf of Alaska, 6 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°28' N, 145°40' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Government Station: town, see Barrow.

Governor Simpson, Cape: point of land, see Point Whitsided, 8 mi. SE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 145°35' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Governor's Ridge: ridge, trends NE 0.8 mi. from Governor Simpson, Cape.

Governor Simpson, Cape: point of land, see Point Whitsided, 8 mi. SE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 145°35' W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1939 by USGS.

Governor Simpson, Cape: point of land, see Point Whitsided, 8 mi. SE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 145°35' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Governor's Ridge: ridge, trends NE 0.8 mi. from Governor Simpson, Cape.

Governor Simpson, Cape: point of land, see Point Whitsided, 8 mi. SE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 145°35' W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1939 by USGS.

Governor's Ridge: ridge, trends NE 0.8 mi. from Governor Simpson, Cape.

Governor Simpson, Cape: point of land, see Point Whitsided, 8 mi. SE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 145°35' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Governor's Ridge: ridge, trends NE 0.8 mi. from Governor Simpson, Cape.

Governor Simpson, Cape: point of land, see Point Whitsided, 8 mi. SE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 145°35' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Governor's Ridge: ridge, trends NE 0.8 mi. from Governor Simpson, Cape.

Governor Simpson, Cape: point of land, see Point Whitsided, 8 mi. SE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 145°35' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Governor's Ridge: ridge, trends NE 0.8 mi. from Governor Simpson, Cape.

Governor Simpson, Cape: point of land, see Point Whitsided, 8 mi. SE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 145°35' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Governor's Ridge: ridge, trends NE 0.8 mi. from Governor Simpson, Cape.

Governor Simpson, Cape: point of land, see Point Whitsided, 8 mi. SE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 145°35' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Governor's Ridge: ridge, trends NE 0.8 mi. from Governor Simpson, Cape.

Governor Simpson, Cape: point of land, see Point Whitsided, 8 mi. SE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 145°35' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Governor's Ridge: ridge, trends NE 0.8 mi. from Governor Simpson, Cape.

Governor Simpson, Cape: point of land, see Point Whitsided, 8 mi. SE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 145°35' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Governor's Ridge: ridge, trends NE 0.8 mi. from Governor Simpson, Cape.

Governor Simpson, Cape: point of land, see Point Whitsided, 8 mi. SE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 145°35' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Governor's Ridge: ridge, trends NE 0.8 mi. from Governor Simpson, Cape.

Governor Simpson, Cape: point of land, see Point Whitsided, 8 mi. SE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 145°35' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Governor's Ridge: ridge, trends NE 0.8 mi. from Governor Simpson, Cape.

Governor Simpson, Cape: point of land, see Point Whitsided, 8 mi. SE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 145°35' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Governor's Ridge: ridge, trends NE 0.8 mi. from Governor Simpson, Cape.

Governor Simpson, Cape: point of land, see Point Whitsided, 8 mi. SE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 145°35' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Governor's Ridge: ridge, trends NE 0.8 mi. from Governor Simpson, Cape.

Governor Simpson, Cape: point of land, see Point Whitsided, 8 mi. SE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 145°35' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS.
Grand Island: island, 2 mi. across, in Strphrs.

Grand Island: island, 6.7 mi. long, in Yukon.

Grand Point: point of land, E point of entrance.

Grand Singatook: mountain, 3,870 ft., at W end.

Grandstand Ridge: ridge, 1,380 ft., 8.5 mi. long.

Grand Union Creek: stream, heads in Kigluaik.

Granite Basin: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on Revillagigedo I.

Granite Bay: estuary, extends SW 3 mi. to Wells.

Granite Canyon: canyon, 6 mi. long, 2 mi. NW of berg.

Granite Cape: point of land, on S tip of.

Granite Creek: stream, on mainland, heads in.

Granite Canyon: canyon, 6 mi. long, 2 mi. NW of berg.

Granite Point: point of land, on E bank of.

Granite Range: range, 5 mi. W of.

Granite River: stream, heads in.

Granite Cape: point of land, on S tip of.

Granite Creek: stream, on mainland, heads in.

Granite Point: point of land, on E bank of.

Granite River: stream, heads in.

Granite Point: point of land, on.

Granite Ridge: ridge, 1,380 ft., 8.5 mi. long.

Grand Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, between.

Grand Island: island, 2 mi. across, in Strphrs.

Grand Island: island, 6.7 mi. long, in Yukon.

Grand Point: point of land, E point of entrance.

Grand Singatook: mountain, 3,870 ft., at W end.

Grandstand Ridge: ridge, 1,380 ft., 8.5 mi. long.

Grand Union Creek: stream, heads in Kigluaik.

Granite Basin: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on Revillagigedo I.

Granite Bay: estuary, extends SW 3 mi. to Wells.

Granite Canyon: canyon, 6 mi. long, 2 mi. NW of berg.

Granite Cape: point of land, on S tip of.

Granite Creek: stream, on mainland, heads in.

Granite Canyon: canyon, 6 mi. long, 2 mi. NW of berg.

Granite Point: point of land, on E bank of.

Granite Range: range, 5 mi. W of.

Granite River: stream, heads in.

Granite Point: point of land, on.

Granite Ridge: ridge, 1,380 ft., 8.5 mi. long.

Grand Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, between.

Grand Island: island, 2 mi. across, in Strphrs.

Grand Island: island, 6.7 mi. long, in Yukon.

Grand Point: point of land, E point of entrance.

Grand Singatook: mountain, 3,870 ft., at W end.

Grandstand Ridge: ridge, 1,380 ft., 8.5 mi. long.

Grand Union Creek: stream, heads in Kigluaik.

Granite Basin: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on Revillagigedo I.

Granite Bay: estuary, extends SW 3 mi. to Wells.

Granite Canyon: canyon, 6 mi. long, 2 mi. NW of berg.

Granite Cape: point of land, on S tip of.

Granite Creek: stream, on mainland, heads in.

Granite Canyon: canyon, 6 mi. long, 2 mi. NW of berg.

Granite Point: point of land, on E bank of.

Granite Range: range, 5 mi. W of.

Granite River: stream, heads in.

Granite Point: point of land, on.

Granite Ridge: ridge, 1,380 ft., 8.5 mi. long.

Grand Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, between.

Grand Island: island, 2 mi. across, in Strphrs.

Grand Island: island, 6.7 mi. long, in Yukon.

Grand Point: point of land, E point of entrance.

Grand Singatook: mountain, 3,870 ft., at W end.

Grandstand Ridge: ridge, 1,380 ft., 8.5 mi. long.

Grand Union Creek: stream, heads in Kigluaik.

Granite Basin: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on Revillagigedo I.

Granite Bay: estuary, extends SW 3 mi. to Wells.

Granite Canyon: canyon, 6 mi. long, 2 mi. NW of berg.

Granite Cape: point of land, on S tip of.

Granite Creek: stream, on mainland, heads in.

Granite Canyon: canyon, 6 mi. long, 2 mi. NW of berg.

Granite Point: point of land, on E bank of.

Granite Range: range, 5 mi. W of.

Granite River: stream, heads in.

Granite Point: point of land, on.

Granite Ridge: ridge, 1,380 ft., 8.5 mi. long.

Grand Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, between.

Grand Island: island, 2 mi. across, in Strphrs.

Grand Island: island, 6.7 mi. long, in Yukon.

Grand Point: point of land, E point of entrance.

Grand Singatook: mountain, 3,870 ft., at W end.

Grandstand Ridge: ridge, 1,380 ft., 8.5 mi. long.

Grand Union Creek: stream, heads in Kigluaik.

Granite Basin: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on Revillagigedo I.

Granite Bay: estuary, extends SW 3 mi. to Wells.

Granite Canyon: canyon, 6 mi. long, 2 mi. NW of berg.

Granite Cape: point of land, on S tip of.

Granite Creek: stream, on mainland, heads in.

Granite Canyon: canyon, 6 mi. long, 2 mi. NW of berg.

Granite Point: point of land, on E bank of.

Granite Range: range, 5 mi. W of.

Granite River: stream, heads in.

Granite Point: point of land, on.

Granite Ridge: ridge, 1,380 ft., 8.5 mi. long.

Grand Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, between.

Grand Island: island, 2 mi. across, in Strphrs.

Grand Island: island, 6.7 mi. long, in Yukon.

Grand Point: point of land, E point of entrance.

Grand Singatook: mountain, 3,870 ft., at W end.

Grandstand Ridge: ridge, 1,380 ft., 8.5 mi. long.

Grand Union Creek: stream, heads in Kigluaik.

Granite Basin: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on Revillagigedo I.
Granite Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows SW 8 mi. to East Fork Sixmile Creek, 14 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°43'10" N, 149°17'45" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1990 by Mendenhall (1900, p. 310), USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows W 24 mi. to Tana Glacier, 8 mi. SE of head of Tana River and 103 mi. NE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°45'30" N, 142°42'00" W; (map 65).

Name published by F. H. Moffit (1918, pl. 6), USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Tulukskak River, 58 mi. NE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°58'30" N, 160°05'50" W; (map 59).

Name used by local prospectors; reported in 1899 by F. C. Schradcr, USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, heads on Mount Susitna, flows SE 6.3 mi. to Alexander Creek, 7 mi. SW of Susitna and 28 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°27' N, 145°36' W; (map 70).

Local name used by prospectors; reported in 1899 by G. M. Brinsmade (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, heads at a glacier, flows S 17 mi. to Matanuska River, 11 mi. NE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°42'35" N, 149°52' W; (map 67).

Local name used by prospectors; reported in 1899 by Mendenhall (1900, pl. facing p. 310), USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows SW 4.8 mi. to its junction with Susitna River, 28 mi. SW of its junction, flows NE 15 mi. NE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°42'35" N, 149°52' W; (map 67).

Local name reported in 1981 by USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows SW 4.8 mi. to its junction with Homestake Creek to form Willow Creek, 32 mi. SE of Flat and 45 mi. N of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°21' N, 157°02' W; (map 79).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows S 1.6 mi. to Otter Creek 10.5 mi. E of its junction with IIditarod River, 3 mi. E of Flat and 58 mi. NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°27'30" N, 157°54'30" W; (map 79).

Name shown on a 1910 manuscript map of "IIditarod Placeer Fields.

Granite Creek: stream, heads at glacier between Kahiltna and Kanikula Glaciers, flows 32 mi. to Kahiltna River, 35 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°27'45" N, 151°10'10" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows SW 7 mi. to Chulitna River, 40 mi. SW of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°56'00" N, 149°42'30" W; (map 82).

Local name reported in 1917 by S. R. Capps (in Martin and others, 1919, pl. 5), USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows NW and NE 13 mi. to Slana River, 36 mi. NE of Chistochina, Alaska Ra.; 62°59' N, 144°40' W; (map 83).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 1.4 mi. from Mount Eielson to Thorofare River, 1.8 mi. S of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Ra.; 63°24'15" N, 150°18'10" W; BGN 1932; (map 88).

Local name obtained in 1931 by J. C. Reed, Sr., and S. N. Stumer, USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows NE 9.5 mi. to Sulukna River, 50 mi. NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°47' N, 154°10' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Tiber Creek 5.7 mi. S of that stream's junction with Goodpaster River and 50 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°24' N, 144°16' W; (map 101).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1910 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, N of Monument Rocks, flows NE 1.5 mi. to Flint Creek, 4.5 mi. SE of Long and 27 mi. S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°21' N, 155°23' W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Tidab Creek 5.7 mi. S of that stream's junction with Goodpaster River and 50 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°24' N, 144°16' W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. to Sinuk River, 21 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°40' N, 166°00' W; (map 94). Var. Granite Creek.

Prospectors' name published as "Granit" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Lakeslee.

Granite Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. to Sinuk River, 21 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°40' N, 166°00' W; (map 94). Var. Granite Creek.

Named by prospectors apparently for rock prevalent in the area; shown on 1902 field sheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Tsun River, 40 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°59' N, 166°11' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Mosquito Fork at Eagle Cliff, 52 mi. SW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°02'03" N, 149°59'00" W; (map 123). Var. West Fork Chandalar River.

Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Madder (1913, pl. 11), USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows NW 10 mi. to Butte River, 28 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°01'30" N, 147°56'30" W; (map 118).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Mosquito Fork at Eagle Cliff, 52 mi. SW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°02'03" N, 149°59'00" W; (map 123). Var. West Fork Chandalar River.

Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows NW 10 mi. to Butte Creek, 28 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°01'30" N, 147°56'30" W; (map 118).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Mosquito Fork at Eagle Cliff, 52 mi. SW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°02'03" N, 149°59'00" W; (map 123). Var. West Fork Chandalar River.

Gravit Falls: waterfall, see Grindstone Falls.

Granite Fork: stream, flows SE 26 mi. to Hodzana River, 47 mi. NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 66°45' N, 148°50' W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1936 by USGS.

Granite Fork: stream, see Middle Fork Forty-mile River.

Granite Gulch: ravine, trends NW 2 mi. to Mammoth Creek, 13 mi. WS of Central and 40 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°21' N, 145°13' W; (map 104).

Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Granite Island: island, 0.6 mi. long, at head of Harris Peninsula, 35 mi. SW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°39' N, 149°48' W; BGN 1911; (map 49).
Granite Point: point of land, 1.5 mi. long, 6 mi. SW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 55°37'59" N, 130°11'30" W; (map 9).

Granite Point: point of land, at S end of Sanborn Passage, 6 mi. NE of Grant Island, 1 mi. S. of Grant Point, 1 mi. SW of Granite Point, 0.8 mi. W of Cape Salmon. (map 220).

Granite Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. across, on Revillagigedo I., near head of Thorne Arm, 1.3 mi. S of Pop Point, Alex. Arch.; 55°23'22" N, 131°10'45" W; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1901 by Brooks (1902b, p. 64), USGS.

Granite Mountain: mountain, 3,643 ft., near center of Prince of Wales I., S of Salmon Lake; 55°31'45" N, 132°40'30" W; (map 4).

Local name given in 1935 by USGS.

Granite Mountain: mountain, 5,815 ft., extends NE 5 mi. from Gerstle River, 20 mi. SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 68°34'55" N, 145°22'40" W; (map 86).

Local descriptive name reported in 1919 by USGS.

Grant Creek: stream, 6,729 ft., on W bank of Grant Creek, 16 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mtns.; 61°47'45" N, 148°53'05" W; BGN 1946; (map 69). Var. Eaka Peak.

Descriptive name reported about 1946 by USGS.

Granite Pass: pass, 1 mi. between Harris Peninsula and Granite I., 34 mi. SW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°39' N, 149°47' W; (map 49).

Named by the 1912 USCGS field party "after Granite Island."


Local name reported in 1912-13 as "Granite Mtn." by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS, but published in 1922 as "Granite Peak."

Granite Peak: mountain, 6,729 ft., on W bank of Grant Creek, 16 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mtns.; 61°47'45" N, 148°53'05" W; BGN 1946; (map 69). Var. Eaka Peak.

Granite Peak: point of land, at S end of Sanborn Harbor, W coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleetus Ra.; 55°06'50" N, 160°01'45" W; (map 28).

Named in 1875 by W. H. Dall, USCGS.

Granite Point: point of land, 1 mi. N of Cape Chirikof, Alex. Arch.; 55°19'00" N, 133°41'25" W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 179).

Granite Point: point of land, near the head of Redfish Bay, 10.4 mi. NW of village of Port Alexander, Alex. Arch.; 56°20'25" N, 134°51'40" W; (map 5).


Granite Point: point of land, 1.5 mi. E of Fairmount I., and 46 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°52'25" N, 147°23'00" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1916 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Granite Point: point of land, on NW shore of Cook Inlet, 8 mi. SW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°00'40" N, 151°21'00" W; BGN 1916; (map 70).

Local descriptive name reported in 1916 by USGS.

Granite Range: mountain range, extends E from Granite Peak, 6,729 ft., 5 mi. between Mount McKinley and Mount Blackburn, Wrangell Mts.; 61°00'25" N, 151°21'00" W; BGN 1916; (map 88).

Local descriptive name reported in 1919 for the U.S. Revenue Cutter Grant.

Grant Point: point of land, 6 mi. NE of Whidbey Point, BGS 1923; (map 3).

Name given in 1935 by USGS.

Grant Point: point of land, on S shore of Halibut Bay, on W coast of Kodiak I., 14 mi. SW of Kalkuk; 57°25'25" N, 154°42'50" W; BGN 1931; (map 35).

Named by USCGS in 1919 for the U.S. Revenue Cutter Grant.

Grant Point: point of land, on White Pass, see Dixon Entrance.

Grants Srait: strait, see Dixon Entrance.

Grant Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, 25 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 65°23'40" N, 150°22'50" W; BGN 1932; (map 88).

Locally named in 1931 for O. M. Grant "the best known prospector in the region" according to J. C. Reed, Sr., and S. N. Stoner, USGS.

Grant Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Quarts Creek, 11 mi. SE of Long and 31 mi. SSE of Ruby, Kobuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°19' N, 155°11' W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS. The stream's exact application is in doubt.

Grant Creek: stream, heads on Grant Dome, flows SW 11 mi. to Yukon River at locality of Grant Creek, 25 mi. W of Tanana, Koksina-Hodzana High.; 65°13' N, 152°56' W; (map 106). Var. Newchukli Kaket, Newchuklichargut.

Prospectors' name reported by USGS in 1906. This appears to be the stream spelled "Newchuklichargut," i.e., "mouth of the Newchukli [River]," by Lt. Frederick Schwatka, USA, in 1883.

Grant Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Lincoln Creek which flows to Kougak River, 46 mi. NE of Tellier, Seward Penin. High.; 65°36' N, 163°00' W; (map 111).

Var. Newchukli Kaket, Newchuklichargut.

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Grant Creek: stream, flows NW to Kugruk River near its mouth on Kotzebue Sound, about 30 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; (map 110).

Local name published on a precint map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchinson; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Grant Creek: stream, flows NE to Lone Mountain Creek which flows to American River, about 35 mi. NE of Tellier, Seward Penin. High.; (map 111).

Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.
Grant Island

Named about 1908 by prospectors for Grant Creek.

Grant Island: island, 2 mi. long, at N entrance to Clover Passage, on W coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°34' N, 131°49' W; (map 3). Var. Giant Island.

Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. Richardson Clover, USN.

Grant Island: island, see Culross Island.

Grant Lagoon: lagoon, 1 mi. long, on W coast of Kodiak I., 10 mi. SW of Karluk; 57°28' N, 154°39' W; (map 52). Var. Nan-vuk-cho-ak.

Named by local people for a prospector who lived on the lake many years ago; reported in 1932 by Gerald FitGerald, USGS; published by Mertie (1938b, pl. 1), USGS.


Named by USCGS in 1929 for Cape Grant.

Grant Lake: lake, 7 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 27 mi. NE of Seward, Chugach Mt.; 60°29'30" N, 149°18'00" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). "Named for a local miner"; reported in 1909 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 4), USGS.

Grants Cabin: locality, on W bank of Theodore River, 16 mi. NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°15'45" N, 150°32'30" W; (map 70).

Local name reported on a 1958 USGS map which indicates a site having two buildings and a winter airline landing strip.

Granville, Cape: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.


Named in 1827 by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 543), RN, "in compliment to Lord Granville."

Grant Point: point of land, between Isembek Lagoon and Applegate Cove, 8 mi. NW of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Penin., Bristol Bay Low.; 55°16' N, 162°15' W; (map 111). Var. Port Granville, H. Granville.

Thanks to you for your question. I hope this information is helpful. If you have any further questions, feel free to ask.
Grave Creek: stream, heads at junction of Slate and Grassy Ridge: ridge, 2 mi. long, extends 2 mi.

Grassy Lake: lagoon, extends N 1 mi. to Lake Grassy Mountain: mountains, 3,207 ft., 1.8 mi.

Gnus Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. across, 6 mi. NE of Grassy Point: bluff, elev. 50 ft., on N bank of

Grassy Island: island, see Sozavarika Island.

Gravel Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows SE 6 mi. to Middle

Gravel Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in South-

Graveyard Cove
Graveyard Cove: cove, 0.1 mi. across, S end of Khashant I., 0.2 mi. N of Point Turner and 2 mi. NNW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°33'40" N, 139°46'50" W; (map 46).

Local name published in 1959 by USGS. Name derived from a nearby graveyard.

Graveyard Creek: stream, flows W 16 mi. to Kvichak Bay, S of Kogguin, on Alaska Peninsula, 9 mi. N of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 56°51'30" N, 157°00'45" W; (map 41).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Graveyard Creek: stream, flows NE 9 mi. to Graveyard Cove, 0.1 mi. across, S end of Graveyard Creek: stream, flows W 16 mi. to

Graveyard Island: island, 0.1 mi. long in El Graveyard Lakes: lakes, between Black and Porcupine Rivers; 66°44'11" N, 144°16'16" W; (map 119).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Graveyard Point: point of land, on S shore of Port Fidalgo, 35 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°48'30" N, 146°53'50" W; BGN 1970; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1905 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Graveyard Point: point of land, see Cemetery Point.

Graveyard Slough: stream, anabranch, flows 4 mi. to Porcupine River, 32 mi. NE of Port Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°45'30" N, 144°12'00" W; (map 119).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Graveyard Island: island, see Gravina Islands.

Gravenia, Port: bay, 9 mi. wide, on N edge of Orca Bay, 22 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 56°38' N, 146°23' W; (map 64).

Named by Salvador Fidalgo when he took possession June 10, 1793. Probably named for Frederico Gravina, a prominent Spanish naval officer of the day (Wagner, 1937, p. 390).


This island is the northernmost of the group named in 1792 by Don Jacinto Caamaño; this name was formally applied to this island in 1793 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN. "It was without doubt named for Frederico Grava, the prominent Spanish naval officer of the day" (Wagner, 1937, p. 390).


Gravina Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, at S entrance of Port Gravina, 20 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°38'30" N, 146°17'30" W; (map 64).

Named in 1898 by Capt. Abercrombie (1900, map), USA. The name is derived from Port Gravina.

Gravina Islands: islands, between Clarence Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, include Annette, Duke, Gravina, and Mary Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°10' N, 131°25' W; (map 3). Var. Isla de Gravina.

Name "Isla de Gravina," referring to present-day Gravina and Annette Islands, by Don Jacinto Caamaño in 1792. See Gravina Island.

Gravina Islands: island, see Gravina Island.

Graveni Point: point of land, on Gravina L, between Nichols Passage and Tongass Narrows, 3 mi. S of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°10' N, 131°25' W; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1937 by USGS.

Gravina Point: point of land, on S coast of Afognak I., N of Kodiak I.; 58°00'45" N, 152°45'30" W; (map 43). Var. Grave Cape, Kladishcha.


Graveni Point: point of land, between Kvichak River and Chichagof Bay, on Alaska Peninsula, 10 mi. N of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°52' N, 157°01' W; (map 41).

Local name reported in 1910 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBS steamer Abalbasss.

Graveni Point: point of land, on NW end of Montague I., at S end of Prince William Sound, 32 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°20' N, 147°13' W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4). USGS.

Graveni Point: point of land, extends into Kuskokwim River, 4 mi. S of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°44'15" N, 161°44'00" W; (map 59).

Name reported in 1951 by USGS; so called "because of an Eskimo graveyard there."

Graveni Point: point of land, on N shore of Port Fidalgo, 35 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°48'30" N, 146°53'50" W; BGN 1970; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1905 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Graveni Point: point of land, see Cemetery Point.

Gray Cliff: cliff, see Graystone Cliff.

Gray Glacier: glacier, heads on NW slope of Ninemile Mtn., trends S 2 mi. to its 1955 terminus 8 mi. NW of Hyder, Coast Mts.; 56°00' N, 133°10' W; BGN 1927; (map 77).

Descriptive name given in 1926 by A. F. Buddington, USGS, because "the moraine of this glacier is composed almost wholly of gray granodiorite boulders."

Grayline Creek: stream, heads at Limestone Mountain, flows W 9 mi. to Anaktuvuk River, 7.5 mi. N of Rumbling Mtn. and 17 mi. E of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°07' N, 151°05' W; (map 134).

About this stream Marshall (1956, p. 123) wrote, "It was a large side creek, emerging from a canyon world exclusively made of gray limestone, • • • so we called it 'Grayline Creek'."

Grayline Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, 1.8 mi. NW of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 69°00' N, 143°34'30" W; (map 136).

Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.


Lt. Cantwell (1902, p. 144), USRCS, described this place in 1900 as having a store, a large woodyard to supply steamers and an Indian village of about 75 people. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with three cabins.

Graying Creek: stream, heads in swamp and flows SE 40 mi. to Colville River, Arctic Slope; BGN 1926; 59°59' N, 158°10' W; (map 132).

Named in 1925 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, because it was in this creek his party caught the first grayling of the season.

Graying Creek: stream, flows S 16 mi. to Yukon River, W of Eagle Island, 49 mi. N of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62°54' N, 160°04' W; (map 78).

Local name reported in 1903 by A. J. Collier, USGS.

Graying Creek: stream, flows S 13 mi. to Kusko-kwim River, 1.5 mi. E of Stewart Bend, 11.5
Grayling Creek: stream, flows SW 15 mi. through Grayling Lake to Dennis Creek, 44 mi. E of Medfra, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°10' N, 153°35' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Grayling Creek: stream, flows SE 9.4 mi. to Melozina River, 7 mi. NW of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 64°49'30" N, 153°35'40" W; (map 98).

Local name obtained in 1956 by Orth.

Grayling Creek: stream, flows N 19 mi. to Serpentine River, 7 mi. SE of Nenana, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low., 66°03' N, 165°08' W; (map 112).

Local name published in 1952 by AMS.

Grayling Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows S 3.8 mi. through Grayling Lake to Jim River, 34.5 mi. E of Bettles, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 66°55' N, 150°25' W; (map 117).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Grayling Fork Black River: stream, heads in Grayling Creek, see Manker Creek. Named for the fish, Arctic Grayling (Thymallus signifer).

Grayling Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, N of Seven Dikes Mtn. and 60 mi. NW of Coleen Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 67°58' N, 143°07' W; (map 121).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Grayling Lake: lake, 5 mi. across, in course of Grayling Creek, 48 mi. NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Low.; 68°13' N, 153°11' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Grayling Peak: peak, 1,055 ft., 1.5 mi. S of Grey Rock, near the right bank of Yukon River, 16 mi. N of Anvik, Nulato Hills; 62°33' N, 160°06' W; (map 78).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Grayling Slough: stream, 8.5 mi. long, on left bank of Yukon River, E of Eagle I., 16 mi. N of Anvik, Innoko Low.; 62°52' N, 159°53' W; (map 78).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Gray Mountain: mountain, 6,300 ft., 10 mi. long, 17 mi. SE of Anaktuvuk Pass and 44 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°55' N, 151°16' W; BGN 1932; (map 124).

Named about 1930 by Marshall (1956, p. 107) who wrote, "One mountain to the east was of such striking gray contrast we could not resist giving it the trite name Gray Mountain."

Gray Peak: mountain peak, 4,770 ft., 5 mi. N of Thomas Bay and 97 mi. E of Saita, Cock Island.; 57°10'20" N, 132°53'20" W; (map 8).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, presumably for Asa Gray, 1810-88, botanist at Harvard College; published in 1886 by USGS.

Gray Rock: rock, in Khaz Bay, 5.5 mi. S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°35' N, 136°07' W; BGN 1908; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1908 by E. F. Dickins, USG&GS; published in 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 171).


Recorded about 1948 by USGS.

Great Ridge: ridge, 2,900 ft., trends SW 20 mi. from Eek River to Middle Fork Eek River, 64
Great Sitchin Island

mi. SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°04' N, 160°50' W; (map 59).

Local descriptive name; reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Great Sitchin Island: island, see Great Sitchin Island.

Great Sitchine Island: island, see Great Sitchin Island.

Great Sitkin Island: island, 7.5 mi. across, one of Great Sitchin Island.

Great Sitkin Bay: bay, see Big Branch Bay.

Great Valley: valley, 3 mi. long extends NE, 3 mi. SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts., 165°00' W; (map 24).

Residential district in city of Anchorage reported in 1954 by office of city engineer of Anchorage.

Great Bight: beach, 1.5 mi. across on E end of Akutan I., Krenitsin Is., Aleutian Is.; 54°06'30" N, 165°40'00" W; (map 24).

Named in 1901 by J. Gilbert, USGS.

Great Butte: peak, 6,415 ft., on E bank of McCarthy Creek, 7.5 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°30'30" N, 142°45'30" W; (map 67).

Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Great Cove: cove, 1 mi. across, on N end of Glass Peninsula, 2.6 mi. SW of False Arden and 11 mi. SE of Juneau, Alaska Arch.; 58°09'15" N, 134°16'35" W; (map 11).

Local name published in 1940 by USGS.

Great Creek: stream, flows 0.2 mi. across, on W coast of Iniskin Peninsula, on N shore of Right Arm Iniskin Bay, Aleutian Is.; 59°44'10" N, 153°21'30" W; (map 51).

Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Greenhorn Creek: stream, flows 0.3 mi. to Ruby Creek, 59 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°38' N, 142°50' W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Greenhorn Creek: stream, flows N 1 mi. to Lower Willow Creek, which flows to Caadapoga River, 18 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°48'50" N, 164°29'50" W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Green Creek: stream, flows 7.5 mi. to Moran Creek, 17 mi. NNE of Birchus, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°22'15" N, 153°21'45" W; (map 107).

Prospectors' name published by USGS in the 1940's, but probably was used much earlier.

Green Creek: stream, flows to Tributary Creek near its head, about 10 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a prospectors' manuscript dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Green Creek: stream, see Deer Creek.

Green Dome: peak, 6,400 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, 4.5 mi. ESE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Ar.; 63°24'25" N, 150°10'40" W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Great Creek: stream, flows SW through Green Lake 5.4 mi. to North Fork White River, 52 mi. NE of McCarthy, Alaska Ra.; 61°47'25" N, 141°33'35" W; (map 67).

Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Greene Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, in course of Greene Creek 0.8 mi. E of its junc. with North Fork White River and 52 mi. NE of McCarthy, Alaska Ra.; 61°47'30" N, 141°54'00" W; (map 67).

Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Green Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1.9 mi. to Sinuk River, 21 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°43' N, 165°56' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Green Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1.9 mi. to Woodchopper Creek, 5.5 mi. SW of stream of that junc. with Yukon River and 41 mi. SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°17'30" N, 143°26'20" W; (map 103).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Green Gulch: ravine, see Greer Gulch.

Greenhorn Creek: stream, flows W 1.3 mi. to Bottom Dollar Creek, 36 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°24'20" N, 144°48'40" W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by E. A. Porter (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 249), USGS.

Greenhorn Gulch: ravine, trends N 2.5 mi. to Boulder Creek, 39 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°28' N, 145°04' W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (in Spurr, 1898, pl. 50).

Greenhorn Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 6.5 mi. S of Beaver, Yukon Flats.; 66°15'40" N, 147°21'00" W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Green Horn Mountain Range: mountain range, see Bendeleben Mountains.

Greenhorn Mountains: mountain range, see Bendeleben Mountains.

Green Inlet: estuary, extends SW 0.8 mi. off View Cove, on E coast of Dall I., Alaska Arch.; 55°04'N, 133°02' W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 192).

Green Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, in SW Davidson Inlet, Aleut. Arch.; 50°55' N, 153°37' W; (map 4).

Named in 1903 or 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USGS, who wrote "named by our party, has no local name."

Green Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, in W part of Bay of Is, Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°48'50" N, 176°50'00" W; (map 1936); (map 17).

Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Green Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, in the Village Is. of Ugak I., on N coast of Kodiak I.; 57°46'20" N, 153°31'45" W; (map 34).

Descriptive name given in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moer, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.
Green Island: island, 1 mi. across, in Shelikof Strait on W coast of Shuyak I.; Kodiak I.; 58°31'35" N, 152°40'00" W; (map 43).

Name published by USCG&B in 1928 on Chart 8573.

Green Island: island, 8 mi. long, in Montague Strait, 22 mi. E of Chnegana, Chugach Mts.; 60°15'00" N, 147°28'30" W; (map 63). Var. Nicholas Island, Ostrov Nikolay.

Descriptive name given by Capt. James Cook (1768, v. 2, p. 364), RN, on May 18, 1788, who said "being entirely free from snow, and covered with wood and verdure, on this account they were called Green Islands."

This feature was called "O[strov] Nikolay," meaning "Nicholas Island," by Sarichev (1826, pp. 129).

Green Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, near head of Silver Bay, 10 mi. SE of Sitka, on central Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°59'45" N, 135°05'30" W; (map 5).

Local descriptive name reported in 1917 by Adolph Knopf (1912, fig. 4), USGS.

Green Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, in Kenai Peninsula in Kenai Mts., 5 mi. E of Tustumena Lake and 44 mi. NE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°03'30" N, 150°29'30" W; (map 62).

Named about 1863 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Green Lake: lake, 1,400 ft. long, on E shore of Knik Arm Cook Inlet, 4.5 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°16'46" N, 149°50'05" W; (map 69).

Local descriptive name reported in 1924 by AMS.

Green Mountain: mountain, on Prince of Wales I., near head of Hetta Inlet, E of Lake Josephine, Alex. Arch.; 55°14'45" N, 132°32'00" W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1908 by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 3), USGS. According to Wright (1915, p. 62), USGS, the Green Mountain Mines were located here in 1900.

Green Mountain: mountain, 2,385 ft., 10 mi. S of Tebenkov Bay, on W coast of Kuumi I., Alex. Arch.; 56°20'15" N, 134°15'30" W; BGN 1929; (map 5).

Descriptive name given in 1928 by USCG&B because this mountain has a prominent green top.

Green Mountain: mountain, 1,100 ft., on Mandfeld Peninsula, 1 mi. N of Funter Bay and 16 mi. W of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°16'45" N, 134°52'10" W; (map 11).

Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Greentough, Mount: mountain, 7,240 ft., in Britsh Mts., E of Kongakut River, 36 mi. SW of Demarcation Point, Brooks Ra.; 68°09'30" N, 141°39'30" W; (map 138).

In 1826 Sir John Franklin named a prominent mountain in this area probably for George Bellas Greenough, 1778-1855, founder of the Geological Society of London and first president in 1811. The exact location of this mountain is unknown. E. de K. Leffingwell is responsible for the present application of the name.

Green Peak: peak, 4,235 ft. in Mount McKinley National Park, E of Muldrow Glacier, 5.4 mi. SSW of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Ra.; 63°21'30" N, 150°22'00" W; BGN 1932; (map 68).

Local name obtained in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Green Point: point of land, NE tip of Hemlock I. in Port Chester, off W coast of Annette I., Alex. Arch.; 53°09'35" N, 131°33'40" W; (map 3).

Name published in 1876 by USGS.

Green Point: point of land, on SE side of Chignik Lagoon and NE side of Mallard Duck Bay, 6.5 mi. W of Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°16'30" N, 158°34'00" W; (map 30).

Local descriptive name reported by 1951 USGS field party.

Green Point: point of land, NE shore of Eastern Passage, 5 mi. S of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°32'30" N, 132°21'45" W; BGN 1900; (map 6). Var. Mys Zeleny, Zelenoi Point, Zelenoi Point, Zelony Point. Translation about 1882 by USCG&B of descriptive Russian name "Mys Zeleny" given in 1863 by the surveyor from the corvette Rynda. See Rynda Island.

Green Point: point of land, 7 mi. S of Petersburg, on E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°42'00" N, 132°57'25" W; (map 6). Var. Mys Mely, Point Meli.

Named in 1883 by W. H. Dall, USCG&B; name published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 115). In 1838 the point was called "Mlys Mely" meaning "shoal cape" by the Russian, Lindenberg (cenna).

Green Point: point of land, at N entrance to Pyramid Harbor, in Chilkat Inlet, 1 mi. SW of Pyramidal and 20 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; BGN 1900; 59°11'10" N, 135°28'00" W; (map 45). Var. Indian Point. M[y]s Zelenoi; Pyramid Point.

Named "M[y]s Zelenoi" meaning "green cape" by Lindenberg (cenna) in 1838; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396. It was called Indian Point in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN. It is the "Pyramid Point" of Capt. L. A. Beardall, USN, given in 1880; published by USCG&B in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 197).

Greenpoint Glacier: glacier, trends NW 3 mi. to Through Glacier, 13.5 mi. NW of Hyder, Coast Mts.; 56°01'30" N, 150°19'00" W; BGN 1927; (map 7).

Descriptive name given in 1926 by A. F. Buddington, USGS, because the "two shoulders on either side where it joins the large glacier are both conspicuously covered with trees up to considerable height."

Green Ridge: mountain, 1,200 ft., on W shore of Nakat Bay, on mainland 2 mi. NE of Cape Fox, Coast Mts.; 54°47'45" N, 130°48'30" W; (map 2).

Descriptive name given in 1888 by Lr. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Green Rock: rock, see Lone Spruce Rock.


Green Rocks Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. long, 10 mi. S of Petersburg, on E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°39'50" N, 132°58'00" W; (map 6).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1953 by USGS.

Green Creek: stream, on Admiralty Island, heads S of Eagle Peak and flows 5 mi. W to mouth of Hawk Inlet, 19 mi. SW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°05'55" N, 134°45'40" W; (map 11).

Local name published in 1942 by USGS.

Green Heads: mountain, 1,820 ft., 6 mi. NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°12' N, 154°44' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 5), USGS.

Greens Slough: stream, heads in lake, flows NW 9 mi. to Tanana River, 9 mi. SE of Tanana, Nowitna Low.; 65°35'50" N, 151°49'00" W; (map 106).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 Navigation Chart of Tanana-Yukon Rivers.

Greenstone Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Long Creek, 7.5 mi. NW of Sulatna Crossing and 32 mi. SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°16'45" N, 155°33'55" W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Greenstone Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 mi. to Dime Creek, 2 mi. SE of Haycock, Seward Peninsula. High.; 65°11' N, 161°08' W; (map 109).

Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Greenstone Mountain: mountain, see Jade Mountains.

Greenstone Ridge: ridge, trends SW 13 mi. from junction of Ksitarik River and Swift Creek, 57 mi. SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts., 60°25' N, 160°13' W; BGN 1939; (map 59).

So named in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS, because "the ridge consists chiefly of greenish colored rocks."**

Greentop Harbor: bay, 0.7 mi. across, at S tip of Yakobi I., off W coast of Chichagof I.,
Greenland

Alex. Arch.; 57°51'30" N, 135°28'00" W; (map 9).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Greenland Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, 1.2 mi. NW of Point Theodore, off S coast of Yuktak Island, 20 mi. NW of Chicago, Alex. Arch.; 57°51'26" N, 135°28'00" W; (map 9).

Descriptive name published in 1928 by USGS. "The top is grass covered."

Green Water Creek: stream, flows SSW 18 mi. to Kiyuk Slough, 13 mi. S of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°32' N, 158°10' W; (map 97). Var. Talatlukhuna.

Appears to be a translation of an Indian name; reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.


Named in 1935 by J. St. John in a map published on a AMS map published in 1948. The name is not used today.

Green Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.6 mi. to Puzzle Creek, 11 mi. N of Medfra, Kilbruck-Aleutian Is.; 57°43'30" N, 157°41'30" W; BGN 1897; (map 36). Var. Cape Cough, Cape Greigh.

Named "C[ap] Greigh" by von Kruikvistern (1785, v. 2, p. 405-406), who applied the name to a point 2 mi. north, which is now "Cape Chiniak." He wrote, "The land here forms a point, which was named Cape Greigh. It lies in the latitude of 57°33' and is distant fifteen leagues from Cape St. Hermogens, in the direction of South, 17° West."


Named in 1956 by Gilbert Grosvenor, National Geographic Society, for Robert Fiske Griggs (1881-1962), botanist and leader of six National Geographic Society expeditions to the Katmai District from 1915 to 1930; these expeditions led to the creation in 1918 of the Katmai National Monument. "Knife Peak" was published by USGS on a 1913 Army map.

Grigio Point: point of land, on W shore of Tanganak Harbor, on S coast of Annette I., Alex. Arch.; 55°01'38" N, 131°32'38" W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USGS.

Griggs Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, in Duncan Canal, 14 mi. SW of Petersburg, on SW coast of Lindenpen Penin., Kupreano I., Alex. Arch.; 56°57'10" N, 153°04'00" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USCGS Chart 705.

Griffin Creek: stream, in Tillit Hills, on Inianik Penin., flows SW 3 mi. to Brown Creek, 4.5 mi. NW of Dry Bay, Aletania Ra.; 59°44'15" N, 153°11'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51).

Locally named for a prospector who staked claims and drilled for oil in the area prior to 1930; published in 1958 by USGS.

Griffin Point: point of land, between Besuafort Sea and Oruktalik Lagoon, Arctic Plain; 70°04' N, 142°54' W; (map 152). Var. Point Griffin, Oruktalik Nuvugak.

On August 3, 1825, Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 145) wrote, "We halted to sup on a gravel reef that extends from the main shore to Point Griffin ..." The Ekkimo name for this point of land is "Oruktalik Nuvugak," reported by USGS in 1952.

Grifith Island: island, 60 yd. across, in Sitka Harbor, off W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°03'30" N, 135°20'57" W; (map 9).

Name published in 1885 by USCGS on Chart 727.


Named in 1956 by Gilbert Grosvenor, National Geographic Society, for Robert Fiske Griggs (1881-1962), botanist and leader of six National Geographic Society expeditions to the Katmai District from 1915 to 1930; these expeditions led to the creation in 1918 of the Katmai National Monument. "Knife Peak" was published by USGS on a 1913 Coast Chart.

Griggs Volcano, Mount: volcano, see Griggs, Mount.

Griddalina Creek: stream, heas E of Highand ochta Mtn., flows N 18 mi. to Koyukuk River, 8 mi. SW of Huggins I., Kokrines-Hod zana High.; 65°46'30" N, 154°43'00" W; (map 107).

Koyukkan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Grimm Creek: stream, flows NE 6 mi. to Molozzinar Creek, 3.5 mi. N of Moran Dome and 30 mi. NW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hod zana High.; 65°25'50" N, 152°56'00" W; BGN 1960; (map 108).

Prospectors' name reported in 1955 by R. M. Chapman, USGS.

Grindall Point, Alex Arch.; 55°27' N, 132°09' W; (map 4).

The Grindall post office was established at Grindall Point in 1900 and discontinued in 1904 (Ricks, 1965, p. 24).
Grindall Island: island, 1.5 mi. long, between Clarence Strait and Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°26’35” N, 132°07’30” W; (map 4).

Named in 1880 by W. H. Dallas, USCGS; derived from Grindall Point.

Grindall Passage: water passage, 1 mi. long, between Grindall I. and Kasaan Penin., on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°27’N, 132°09’W; (map 4).

Local name recorded by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 90), USN.

Grindall Point: point of land, SE tip of Kasaan Penin., on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°27’10” N, 132°09’15” W; (map 4). Var. Cape Grindall, Cone Point.

Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Capt. Grindall, RN, “having been discovered by James Johnstone, August 25, 1793” (Wagner, 1937, p. 590). This feature is “sometimes called by the traders Cone Point” (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 85).

Grindall Hills: hills, 2,700 ft., extend NW-SE 7 mi. between Bering Glacier and Hanna Lake, 18 mi. SW of Mount Steller, Chugach Mts.; 60°16’N, 143°13’W; BGN 1960; (map 65).

Named in 1938 by oil company geologists for Melvin Grindle who trapped and guided in this area for many years.

Grindstone Creek: stream, heads just E of Middle Grindall Point and flows S 1 mi. to Norton Sound, 24 mi. E of Solomon, Seward Penin.; 64°30’N, 155°17’W; (map 94).

Prospectors’ name published in 1896 by USGS. Shown as “Trilby” on Arthur Gibson’s “Map of Cape Nome Precinct,” dated 1904.

Grizzly Creek: stream, flows NE 6 mi. to Wood River, 30 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°46’9” N, 147°59’9” W; (map 87).

Prospectors’ name shown on a 1910 field-sheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Carr (1912, pi. 1), USGS.

Grizzly Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 mi. to Nome River, 3 mi. N of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Ra.; 65°46’55” N, 148°54’58” W; BGN 1965; (map 87).

Named in 1965 by Alaska Dept. of Highways because “Toklat Grizzlies are regular visitors to this creek.” See Iceworm Gulk.

Grizzly Creek: stream, flows S 1 mi. to Norton Sound, 19 mi. S of Solomon, Seward Penin.; 64°54’5” N, 163°39’9” W; (map 95). Var. Trilby Creek.

Prospectors’ name published in 1956 by USGS. Shown as “Grizzly Creek” on a 1965 USGS topographic map.

Grizzly Creek: stream, flows SE then SW 7 mi. from a glacier on Limestack Mtn. to Ernie Creek, 23 mi. E of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 67°19’30” N, 152°02’00” W; (map 124).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Grizzly Creek: stream, flows SE then SW 7 mi. from a glacier on Limestack Mtn. to Ernie Creek, 23 mi. E of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 67°19’30” N, 152°02’00” W; BGN 1932; (map 134).

In reporting his naming of this stream, Marshall (1956, p. 19) first recounted the events of the previous day when two grizzlies had sent the horses running. Finally he wrote, “I set out up the northeast fork, which we named Grizzly Creek because of our recent adventure.”

Grizzly Lake: lake, 1.4 mi. long, 11 mi. S of Tanada Lake, Wrangell Mtns.; 62°13’N, 143°22’W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Grizzly Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, S of Glenn Highway, 18 mi. NE of Chistochina, Copper River Basin; 62°42’45” N, 144°10’20” W; (map 85).

Local name reported in 1963 by USGS.

Local name reported in 1956 by B. D. Blakeslee.

Grizzly Bar: moraine, moraine of Norris Glacier, 3 mi. across, on W shore of Taku Inlet just S of Taku Glacier, 15 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°24’N, 134°04’ W; (map 11). Var. Norris Outwash.

Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Grizzly Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 mi. to Daisy Creek, 1 mi. W of its junct. with Tyone Creek and 26 mi. SE of junct. of Osheta and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°16’45” N, 147°06’40” W; BGN 1960; (map 82).

Local name reported in 1956 to USGS. The name was “recorded in placer locations on the stream by Penington and Tyler.”

Grotto Creek: stream, flows NW 6 mi. to Wood River, 30 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°46’9” N, 147°59’9” W; (map 87).

Prospectors’ name published in 1910 by USGS.

Gromkopa: locality, off right bank of Yukon River, 27 mi. NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°48’N, 157°13’W; (map 97).

Prospectors’ name published in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Groscroose: estuary, see Cook Inlet.

Grochem: island, see Kruzof Island.

Grose Creek: stream, heads on King Mtn., flows E 0.5 mi. to Nome River, 0.3 mi. S of Becher Creek and 7 mi. NNE of Nome, Seward Penin.; 64°36’N, 165°17’W; (map 94).

Indian name shown on a 1905 manuscript navigation chart of Yukon River.

Grosgicloose: estuary, see Cook Inlet.
Grotto Mountain: mountain, 5,140 ft., 12 mi. N of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°35' N, 150°08' W; BGN 1932; (map 124).

Grotto Creek: stream, N of Old Grouchtop, flows SW and NW 50 mi. to Inoko River, 52 mi. NE of Holikachuk and 35 mi. NW of Oblin, Inoko Low.; 63°21'45" N, 158°09'10" W; (map 90).

Groundhog Basin: valley, extends NW 1.5 mi. (map 111).

Groundhog Creek: stream, flows W 1 mi. to Allene Creek, in Agiapak River basin, 10 mi. NE of Tellier, Seward Penin. High.; 65°20' N, 166°03' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1906 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Groundhog Hill: hill, probably on N slope of Gastineau Peak, flows 0.5 mi. NW to Icy Gulch, 2.4 mi. E of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°18'10" N, 134°20'25" W; (map 11).

Local name published by Spencer and Wright (1906, pl. 15), USGS. Apparently this creek has been destroyed by mining operations.

Groundhog Creek: stream, flows N 9 mi. to Rock Creek, 10 mi. NW of Nondalton, Alaska Ra.; 60°06' N, 155°04' W; (map 61).

Local name reported in 1914 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Groundhog Creek: stream, on N slope of Gastineau Peak, flows 0.5 mi. NW to Icy Gulch, 2.4 mi. E of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°18'10" N, 134°20'25" W; (map 11).

Local name published by Spencer and Wright (1906, pl. 15), USGS. Apparently this creek has been destroyed by mining operations.

Groundhog Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 mi. to Chatarina Creek, 5 mi. NNE of Twin Buttes and 40 mi. NE of Port Alexander, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°13'45" N, 146°53'00" W; (map 104).

Prospectors' name reported in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA.

Groundhog Creek: stream, tributary of Woodchopper Creek, about 10 mi. SW of that stream's junc. with Yukon River, Portage Plt.; 65°15' N, 143°30' W; (map 103).

Mentioned by Brooks (in Brooks and others, 1907, p. 203), USGS; this feature has not been positively identified.

Groundhog Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 mi. to Hunter Creek, 8 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°29' N, 149°56' W; (map 105).

Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Ground Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Noxapaga River, 0.6 mi. SW of Black Creek and 30 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°31' N, 164°19' W; BGN 1932; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdie (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Grouse Creek: stream, forms junc. of its East and South Forks, flows NE 6 mi. to Mint River, 61 mi. NW of Tellier, Seward Penin. High.; 65°41' N, 167°21' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 13), USGS.

Grouse Creek: stream, flows SW 4.3 mi. to Goldbottom Creek, 15 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°45' N, 165°23' W; (map 94).

Var. Gold Bottom Creek.

Prospectors' name reported on a 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. See Goldbottom Creek.

Grouse Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Casadepaga River, 14 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°46' N, 164°29' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdie, USGS.
Guide Rocks: rocks, extend 700 ft. off SW coast of Prince of Wales Is., E. of Barrier Is., Alex. Arch.; 54°49'30" N, 132°21'00" W; BGN 1922; (map 1).

Name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Guiguoklokpuk: locality, on right bank and at mouth of Peace River, 49 mi. NW of Dillingham, Killuk-Kuskinokwim Mts.; 59°43' N, 158°51' W; (map 52).

Eskimo village or camp shown as “Guiguoklokpuk” on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF. It is now abandoned.

Guillemont Island: island, see Guillemot Island.

Guillemot Island: island, 1.7 mi. long, near mouth of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°32'45" N, 160°22'00" W; BGN 1939; (map 28). Var. Guillemot Island, Guillemotte Island, Iachnoi Island, San Diego Island, Yachini Island.

Named “Ofstrov Iachnoi,” meaning “egg island,” by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), RN; renamed “Guillemot Island” in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USCS.

Guinmetolik Creek: stream, see Kingmetolik Creek.

Guilhaemanla Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 8 mi. SW of Echonk Lake and 21 mi. NW of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats: 66°14'00" N, 149°36'30" W; (map 118).

Indian name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Gukto Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Is., 20 mi. N of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°43'05" N, 133°17'15" W; (map 4).

Indian name published in 1956 by USCS.

Gulkana: village, pop. 59, on Richardson Highway at Gulkana crossing, 1.6 mi. SW of junction of Glenn and Richardson Highways, Copper River Basin; 62°16'N, 145°25'W; (map 83). Var. Kulkana.

This village was established about 1903 as a telegraph station and named “Kulkana” by the U.S. Army Signal Corps after the nearby river. The Gulkana post office operated between 1909 and 1954 (Ricks, 1965, p. 24). Gulkana Glaciers: glacier, heads on Icefall Peak, trends SW 6 mi. to its 150 terminus at head of Gulkana River, 14 mi. N of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°14'30" N, 145°28'00" W; (map 86). Var. West Gulkana Glacier.

Local name reported on 1910 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffen, USGS.

Gulkana Lake: lake, see Pasqson Lake.


Indian name reported by Oscar Rohm in 1899 as “Kulkana.” Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USCS, changed Rohm’s spelling to its present form. Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, reported “Tonkin” as the stream’s Indian name in 1885.

Gulkana River: stream, see Gulkana River.

Gull Creek: stream, see Toawlevic Point.

Gull City: area, on flats near mouth of Gold Creek, Prince of Wales I., 20 mi. N of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°46'30" N, 164°36'30" W; (map 63).

P. S. Smith (1913, p. 35-36), USGS, reports that according to prospectors the stream and pass were named for the first white man to use this route between the Alatna and Noatak Rivers, probably about 1898.

Gullhead Point: point of land, see Toasleve Point.


Local name reported by Elliott (1881, Saint George map). Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USCS&GS, lists the Aleut-Russian name as “Alchó-ááverushák,” meaning “lower hill”; so-called because it is about 136 ft. lower than adjacent North Sealion Hill.


Named reported in 1897 by W. W. Duffield, USCS&GS.

Gullied Peak: peak, 3,350 ft., 1.2 mi. SE of Hugh Miller Glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 61 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°44'20" N, 136°56'45" W; (map 10).

Descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Gull Island: island, 0.5 mi. across, in Anderson Bay, part of Makushin Bay, on W coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°40'10" N, 166°49'00" W; (map 23).

Local name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Gull Island: island, 600 ft. long, between Nichols Passage and Port Chester, 1 mi. NW of Metlakatla, Alex. Arch.; 55°08'30" N, 131°33'50" W; (map 3).

Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Gull Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, near W entrance to Zachary Bay, Unga I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°24'30" N, 160°38'30" W; (map 28).

Probably named by Western Union Telegraph Expedition in 1865; published by USCS&GS in 1872 report.

Gull Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in Pavlov Bay near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.; 55°29'30" N, 161°37'15" W; (map 28).

Named in 1929 by USGS.

Gull Island: island, 0.2 mi. wide, in Iphigenia Bay, 2.7 mi. SW of Cape Lynch, Heecea I., Aleut. Arch.; 55°45'00" N, 133°44'20" W; (map 4).

Name published in 1906 by USCS&GS.

Gull Island: island, in Mine Harbor, on SE shore of Herrendeen Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°45'40" N, 160°41'30" W; (map 28).

Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN.

Gull Island: island, 0.3 mi. long, in Saint Paul Harbor 1 mi. SW of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°46'40" N, 152°25'20" W; (map 34). Var. Chichaiu, Chichaiy, Chaichay.

This is a translation of the Russian name “Ofstrov Chaichey” published by Sarichev (1826, map 16).
Gull Island: island, 0.4 mi. across, in Favorite Channel, 3.5 mi. NW of Pearl Harbor and 22 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°30'00" N, 134°52'00" W; (map 11).

Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardsee, USN, and published by USCS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 195). The island was so named because "it was covered by gulls."

Gull Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, off NW coast of Shuyak I., 48 mi. N of Kodiak I.; 58°36'00" N, 152°38'30" W; (map 48). Var. Chaiki Island.

Translation of the name "Os[trov] Chaiky," published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN.

Gull Point: point of land, on S shore of Ugak River, 14 mi. SW of Survey Pass, Brooks Ra.; 67°37'45" N, 154°47'00" W; (map 63).

This is a translation by USGS of the name given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasilev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826; map 19), IRN, published it as "K[amen] Chayki." Lt. Comdr. E. E. Nichols, USN, later translated the name literally as "Gull Rocks" which was published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 173).

Gulliver Cove: cove, in two parts, 0.4 mi. across, 0.5 mi. N of Vega Point, SE coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°50'15" N, 177°19'30" E; (map 14).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska I. by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Gull Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on NW coast of Kenai Penin., S of Gray Cliff, 21 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°44' N, 150°57' W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Gull Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 2 mi. SE of Galley Lake and 31 mi. NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°47'40" N, 144°17'00" W; (map 119).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Gull Lake: lake, see Norutak Lake.

Gull Pass: pass, 3,500 ft., between Lucky Six Creek to the S and Gull Creek to the N, 25 mi. SW of Survey Pass, Brooks Ra.; 67°37'45" N, 154°47'00" W; (map 63). P. S. Smith (1913, p. 35-36), USGS, reports that according to prospectors the pass and stream were named for the first white man that used this route between the Alatna and Noatak Rivers, probably about 1898.

Gull Point: point of land, on S shore of Herendeen Bay, at SW end of Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 55°43'30" N, 160°40'30" W; (map 28).

Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN.

Gull Point: point of land, NW tip of Onslow I., Ale. Arch.; 55°34'20" N, 132°23'45" W; (map 4).

Named in 1866 by Lt. Comdr. Snow, USN.

Gull Point: point of land, on S shore of Ugak Bay, on E coast of Kodiak I.; 57°23' N, 152°06' W; (map 34). Var. Gulls Point, Mys Chakhey, Mys Chiachi, Mys Govorushirhr, Mys Govorushiehiy.

Name recorded in 1805 as "Gulls Point" by Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169). In 1848 the Russian American Company published the name "M[y] Chaichy," meaning "seagull cape," for this feature; Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23) called it "M[y]s Govorushichy" meaning "Kittiwake (gull) Cape." H. W. Elliott says "Chikie" is the Russian for the Burgomaster gull (Larus gravis).

Gull Rocks: point of land, on N coast of Kenai Penin., near mouth of Turnagain Arm, 5.5 mi. NW of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°58'05" N, 149°46'00" W; (map 63). Name published in 1943 by USGS.

Gunboat Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, between Sanak and Caton Is., one of Sanak Is., Aleutian Ra.; 54°21'25" N, 162°28'40" W; (map 23). Name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Gunboat Lakes: lakes, on E coast of Kenai Penin., trends NW-SE 1.7 mi., 15 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°29' N, 148°00' W; (map 63). Name published on 1950 USGS map.
Gunboat Rock

Gunboat Rock: rock, W of Baranof I., in Biorika Channel, among Neckler Is., Alex. Arch.; 56°49'50" N, 135°30'50" W; BGN 1926; (map 3).

Named in 1925 by US&GS because "from a distance it looks like a gunboat."

Gun Creek: stream, see Gunn Creek.

Gunnoruk Creek: stream, flows W 3 mi. to Dahlkit Cove, 17 mi. SW of Cape Etofin, on N coast of Nunivak I.; 60°19'30" N, 166°34'00" W; (map 57).

Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAF.

Gunnuk: locality, on E shore of Golovnin Bay, N side of Norton Sound near Mission, 10 mi. N of Cape Darby, Seward Penin. High.; 64°15'24" N, 162°48'00" W; (map 95).

Gunnuk: locality, on E shore of Golovnin Bay, 5 mi. of Rat I., Aleutian Is.; 51°48'45" N, 178°15'24" N; (map 52). Vat. Gun-

Gunnison Creek: stream, flows NW 6.5 mi. to Channel, among Necker Is., Alex. Arch.; 56°58'10" N, 135°55'55" W; (map 6).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 5).

Gunn Lakes: lakes, two, larger is 1.7 mi. long, W of Galvona Glacier terminus, 8 mi. NE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°10'12" N, 145°31'55" W; (map 86). Var. Gun-guk-ha-mut.

Eskimo village or camp shown as "Gun-guk-ha-mut" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF. The place is now abandoned.


Gunsight Mountain: peak, 7,460 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, W of Muldrow Glacier and 12 mi. NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 65°13' N, 150°50' W; (map 88).

Named in 1923 by USFS. Climber's name shown on recent maps.


Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Gusty Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on NE coast of Icy Strait at entrance to Glacier Bay, 7 mi. SW of Gustavus and 48 mi. NW of Juneau. St. Elias Mts.; 58°24'43" N, 135°44'15" W; BGN 1948; (map 11). Var. Strawberry Point.

Local name reported in 1940 by USFS; derived from nearby Point Gustavus.

Gustavus: village, pop. 107, on N shore of Icy Passage at mouth of Salmon River, 7 mi. NE of Point Gustavus and 48 mi. NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 58°24'43" N, 135°44'15" W; BGN 1948; (map 11). Var. Gustavus.

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Gustavus: Point: point of land, on Icy Strait at entrance to Glacier Bay, 7 mi. SW of Gustavus and 55 mi. NW of Juneau; St. Elias Mts.; 58°23' N, 135°55' W; (map 11). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, US&GS and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 188).

Gusty Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on NE coast of Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°51'30" N, 177°54'30" W; (map 17).

Name published by US&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 118).

Gustavus: Point: point of land, on Icy Strait at entrance to Glacier Bay, 7 mi. SW of Gustavus and 55 mi. NW of Juneau; St. Elias Mts.; 58°23' N, 135°55' W; (map 11). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, US&GS and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 188).

Gusty Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on NE coast of Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°51'30" N, 177°54'30" W; (map 17).

Name published by US&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 118).
Gweek River: stream, anabranch of the Kuskokwim River, heads at 65°12' N, 146°49' W, and flows SW 70 mi., 7 mi. NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°51'30" N, 161°54'30" W; (map 39). Var. Kweek River.

Eskimo name shown as "Kweek River" on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Gweek Lake: lake, 1,250 ft. long, W of Lake Kiwol; 9 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°17'54" N, 149°40'30" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1964 by USGS.

Gwent Cove: cove, 0.3 mi. across, on W shore of Pearse Canal, 5 of Hidden Inlet, Coast Mts.; 54°56'35" N, 130°20'00" W; BGN 1937; (map 2).

Local name published in 1936 by USGS.

Gwozdow Islands: islandi, see Diomede Islands.

Gwozdoff Islands: islandi, see Diomede Islands.

Gwydyr Bay: bay, see Gwydyr Bay.

Gwydir Beach: beach, see Priest Creek.

Hadley Bay: bay, 8 mi. across, between Back Point and Point Storkersen, on Beaufort Sea coast, 3 mi. SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70°27' N, 148°51' W; (map 1950). Var. Gwydyr Bay, Gwydir Bay.

Named on August 17, 1826, by Franklin (1826, p. 166), who wrote, "we had * * * the gratification of being able to travel the land round Gwydyr Bay to its outer point [Point Back] * * *"

Gypsum: locality, on Iyoukucen Cove, 12 mi. NE of Tenakee Springs, on E coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°54' N, 134°59' W; (map 9).

An abandoned gypsum mining camp settled in 1904. A post office was established here in 1906, discontinued in 1925, reestablished in 1939, and was finally discontinued in 1941 (Ricks, 1965). In 1923 the mine located here was the only source of commercial gypsum in Alaska.

Gypsum Creek: stream, flows SE 5.5 mi. to Iyoukucen Cove, 12 mi. NE of Tenakee Springs, on E coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°54' N, 134°59' W; (map 9).

Named by the New York Times Expedition of 1886 for Arnold Henry Guyot, 1807-84, who wrote, "So named because a large deposit of commercial gypsum occurs along the creek." This deposit was extensively developed between 1905 and 1925.

Gypsum Creek: stream, heads on Sheep Mtn. and flows S 2.7 mi. to Matanuska River, 54°45' N, 145°54' W; BGN 1922; (map 69). Var. Jackson Canyon.

Named in 1949 by USGS.

H

Hacha Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in Maurelle Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°37'30" N, 133°39'00" W; (map 4).

Spanish name meaning "axe"; recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Hachimuk: locality, on Agatlu I. in the Near Islands; 65°56'35" N, 137°54'30" W; (map 39). Var. Kweek River.

Ekimo name shown as "Kweek River" on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Gwenn Lake: lake, 1,250 ft. long, W of Lake Kiwol; 9 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°17'54" N, 149°40'30" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1964 by USGS.

Gwent Cove: cove, 0.3 mi. across, on W shore of Pearse Canal, 5 of Hidden Inlet, Coast Mts.; 54°56'35" N, 130°20'00" W; BGN 1937; (map 2).

Local name published in 1936 by USGS.

Gwozdow Islands: islandi, see Diomede Islands.

Gwozdoff Islands: islandi, see Diomede Islands.

Gwydyr Bay: bay, see Gwydyr Bay.

Gwydir Beach: beach, see Priest Creek.

Hadley Bay: bay, 8 mi. across, between Back Point and Point Storkersen, on Beaufort Sea coast, 3 mi. SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70°27' N, 148°51' W; (map 1950). Var. Gwydyr Bay, Gwydir Bay.

Named on August 17, 1826, by Franklin (1826, p. 166), who wrote, "we had * * * the gratification of being able to travel the land round Gwydyr Bay to its outer point [Point Back] * * *"

Gypsum: locality, on Iyoukucen Cove, 12 mi. NE of Tenakee Springs, on E coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°54' N, 134°59' W; (map 9).

An abandoned gypsum mining camp settled in 1904. A post office was established here in 1906, discontinued in 1925, reestablished in 1939, and was finally discontinued in 1941 (Ricks, 1965). In 1923 the mine located here was the only source of commercial gypsum in Alaska.

Gypsum Creek: stream, flows SE 5.5 mi. to Iyoukucen Cove, 12 mi. NE of Tenakee Springs, on E coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°54' N, 134°59' W; (map 9).

Named by the New York Times Expedition of 1886 for Arnold Henry Guyot, 1807-84, who wrote, "So named because a large deposit of commercial gypsum occurs along the creek." This deposit was extensively developed between 1905 and 1925.

Gypsum Creek: stream, heads on Sheep Mtn. and flows S 2.7 mi. to Matanuska River, 54°45' N, 145°54' W; BGN 1922; (map 69). Var. Jackson Canyon.

Named in 1949 by USGS.

H

Hacha Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in Maurelle Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°37'30" N, 133°39'00" W; (map 4).

Spanish name meaning "axe"; recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Hachimuk: locality, on Agatlu I. in the Near Islands; 65°56'35" N, 137°54'30" W; (map 39). Var. Kweek River.

Ekimo name shown as "Kweek River" on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Gwenn Lake: lake, 1,250 ft. long, W of Lake Kiwol; 9 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°17'54" N, 149°40'30" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1964 by USGS.
Hagelbarger Pass

Named in 1791 by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina (Galiano, 1802, map 9) for Thaddeus Haenke, botanist and naturalist with Malaspina's expedition.

Hagelbarger Pass: pass, see Hagelbargers Pass.

Hagelbargers Pass: 1,700 ft., on Alaska Penin., in Katmai National Monument, 12 mi. SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°12'00" N, 154°00'30" W; BGN 1925; (map 42). Var. Hagelbarger Pass.

Named in 1919 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, for Paul R. Hagelarger, ass't. botanist (in 1917, and topographer in 1919) of the National Geographic Society's Katmai Expeditions.

Hagemeister, Mount: mountain, 3,225 ft., 20 mi. NW of village of Port Alexander, on S central Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°30'40" N, 134°53'10" W; BGN 1935; (map 5). Named in 1935 by USFS "for Leonti Andreanovich Hagemeister, governor of Russian America from January 11, 1818, to October 24, 1818." See Hagemeister Island.


Named for Capt. Leonti Andreanovich Hagemeister, who was in command of three voyages to the Russian American colony and around the world; 1806-07 on the Nева, 1816-19 on the Kutuzov, and in 1828-30 on the Rodniy. The name was erroneously published as "Остр[ов] Гагемейстер" by Lt. Sarmine (1826, map 3).

Hagemeister Strait: water passage, trends SW 25 mi. from Rocky Point to Calm Point, between Hagen Mts. and the mainland, Klikkibus-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58°45' N, 161°00' W; (map 39). Var. Hagemeister Channel, Proliv Gagemeistera.

Named for Hagemeister Island by the Russians; published as "ПРОЛив Гагемейстер" by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN. It was called "Hagemeister Channel" in 1890 by USBF.

Hagen Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, between Happy River and Puntila Creek, 2 mi. NE of Houston Pass and 93 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 62°04'15" N, 153°03'00" W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Haggard Creek: stream, flows S 7 mi. to Sourdough Creek, E of Hogan Hill, 24 mi. N of Culkana, Copper River Basin; 62°37' N, 145°26' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1950. Named for the roadhouse once located on Richardson Highway near the stream's mouth.

Hagemeister Channel: water passage, see Hagemeister Strait.

Hagemeister Island: island, see Hagemeister Island.

Hag Peak: mountain, 1,274 ft., on S coast of Alaska Penin., on E side of Kupreanof Penin., 6 mi. E of Stepanovak Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°41'40" N, 159°32'20" W; (map 27).

Published by USCGS in 1947 Coast Pilot p. 303.

Hague, Cape: point of land, see Sedanka Point.


Named in 1929 by USGS.

Hague Channel: channel, at N end of bay of Port Moller, leads to Herendeen Bay, 5 mi. SW of village of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Low.; 55°55' N, 160°45' W; (map 28).

Named in 1890 by Z. L. Tanner, USN.


Named by USBF in 1890; published as Midway Island by USCGS & USGS.

Halaidatna River: stream, see Halaidar River.

Halaidar River: stream, see Halaidar River.


Local name obtained in 1958 from Fabian Carey and "Val" Blackburn by USGS.

Haines Mission: village, see Haines.

Haines Landing: locality, on E bank of Dshna River 6 mi. S of its junct. with Innoko River and 35 mi. NW of Ophir, Innoko Low.; 63°31'N, 157°17' W; (map 90).

Former riverboat landing reported by USGS in 1925.

Hair Seal Cape: point of land, see Seal Cape.

Hajdukovich, Mount: peak, 9,600 ft., E of Gentle Glacier, 56 mi. NE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°32'25" N, 145°12'40" W; BGN 1966; (map 86).

Named for John Hajdukovich, 1878-1965, prospector, hunter and trapper, who served with the Alaska Game Commission.

Hajdukovich Creek: stream, heads on Granite Mtn., flows NE, through Portalus Valley, 10 mi. to Sawmill Creek, 2.7 mi. S of Alaska Highway and 20 mi. SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63°51'40" N, 145°12'10" W; (map 86).

Named for John Hajdukovich, Mount.

Haley, Mount: mountain, 9,145 ft., 1 mi. W of Flat Top Peak and 32 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°23'52" N, 146°57'15" W; BGN 1965; (map 68).

Probably named about 1959 by L. E. Nelson (1963, p. 135) for Herbert Haley, "Alaska bush pilot" who was reported to be first to land a plane on the upper Columbia Glacier, and who was killed in a plane crash in 1955.

Haley Anchorage: bight, 0.8 mi. across, on S shore of Fish Bay, on NW coast of Baranof I., 24 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°22'20" N, 135°37'00" W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, for "a miner Nicholas Haley." The name was published by USCGS in 1891.

Haley Creek: stream, flows E 17 mi. to Copper River at Wood Canyon, 62 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°25'00" N, 144°28'30" W; (map 68).

Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Haley Point: point of land, on an island connected by a sandbar to S shore of Fish Bay, on Baranof I., 24 mi. NE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°22'15" N, 135°36'10" W; (map 9).

Named in 1896 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN; published by USCGS in 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 185). Name derived from Haley Anchorage of which the point marks the eastern boundary.

Haley Rock: rock, at mouth of Fish Bay, 3 mi. E of Salisbury Sound, off coast of Baranof I., 25 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°22'40" N, 153°38'00" W; (map 9).
Half Moon Three Ranch: location, see Alatka.


Half Mile Creek: stream, flows S 1.8 mi. to Hollis Anchorage, N of Cat I., near center of Prince of Wales I., flows 3.5 mi. to Klawak Lake, 2.5 mi. E of Klawack, Alex. Arch.; 55°32'50" N, 133°01'35" W; (map 4). Var. Half-mile Creek.

Half-mile Creek, heads in lake, near W coast of Prince of Wales I., flows SW 3.5 mi. to Klawak Lake, 2.5 mi. E of Klawack, Alex. Arch.; 55°32'50" N, 133°01'35" W; (map 6). Var. Half Moon Anchorage.

Half Moon Anchorage: anchorage, 1.2 mi. wide, in Wrangell Narrows, on W coast of Mitkof I., 12 mi. S of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56°38'10" N, 132°56'00" W; (map 6). Var. Half Moon Anchorage.

Halfmoon Bay: bright, 5.5 mi. wide, on N shore of Kvichak Bay, 13 mi. NW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°49' N, 157°21' W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Halfmoon Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Hess Creek, 14 mi. N of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°43' N, 148°34' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1916 by J. B. Merrie (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Halfmoon Creek: stream, see Cantwell Creek.

Halfmoon Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, in Tongass National Forest, 7.5 mi. E of Frozen Bay, on Seward Passage, 38 mi. NE of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°02'00" N, 131°45'35" W; BGN 1963; (map 7). Var. Half Moon Lake, Half-Moon Lake.

Halfmile Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. to Karluk Lake, 21 mi. SE of Karluk, Kodiak I.; 57°21'30" N, 154°03'30" W; (map 33). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Halfmile Island: island, off N coast of Kenai Penin., in SW end of Turnagain Arm, 2.5 mi. NW of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°57'00" N, 149°40'45" W; (map 63). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Halfmile Island: island, 5.5 mi. long, in Yukon River, 10 mi. SW of Nulato, Yukon Low.; 64°30' N, 158°24' W; (map 97). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Halfmile Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, 2 mi. SE of junction of Happy River and Pass Creek, 89 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°09'40" N, 152°51'45" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Halfmile Lake: lake, 1,200 ft. long, SW of Spruce Lake, 8 mi. SE of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°12'28" N, 150°02'00" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Halfmile Mountain: mountain, 3,213 ft., between Hoholitna and Mulchatna Rivers, 58 mi. NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills: 60°47'30" N, 155°23'30" W; (map 61). Named in 1914 by R. H. Sargent, USGS. "because the mountain is on the divide between the Mulchatna and Kuskokwim River systems.

Halfmile Pillar: hill, 1,200 ft., on right bank of Porcupine River, 6 mi. N of Old Rampart and 32 mi. ENE of Coleen Mtn., Yukon Flats; 67°16' N, 141°38' W; (map 121). Name reported by R. G. McConnell, Canadian Geological Survey, in 1888, for "a projecting column of rock, which was supposed to be the standards by be equidistant from Lapiacre House and Fort Yukon" (Fitt-Gerald, 1944, p. 227). The name is now applied to nearby hill.


This is a translation of a Russian name reported by Elliot (1881, Saint Paul notes) as "Polovina," which "literally signifies half-way, so used by the natives because it is practically halfway between the salt-houses at Halibut Island.
Halibut Nose: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., S of Soda Bay, Alex. Arch.; 55°12'35" N, 135°59'25" W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1905 by US&GS.

Halibut Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal, W point of entrance to Halibut Bay, Coast Mts.; 55°12'35" N, 130°06'50" W; (map 3).

Name published in 1897 by US&GS.

Hall, Cape: point of land, on NW coast of Hall Island, 14 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°13' N, 135°27' W; (map 9).

Named in 1887 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for Maj. Henry Wager Halleck, USA, then in command at Sitka.

Halleck Point: point of land, on W tip of Halibuck I., 14 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°13'45" N, 135°30'45" W; (map 9).

Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN; published in 1900 by US&GS on Chart 8281. Name was derived from Halleck Island.

Halleck Range: mountain range, 4,900 ft., extends N-S 11 mi. along W bank of Portland Canal, NW of River Point, Coast Mts.; 55°38' N, 130°12' W; (map 3).

Named in 1886 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Hanker River: stream, see Hoholitna River.

Hall Point: point of land, see Hall, Cape.

Hallett River: stream, on coast of Behring Sea, W point of entrance to Harrision Bay, Arctic Plain; 70°48'10" N, 152°11'05" W; BGN 6th Report; (map 149).

Var. Atliggaru, Cape Hallett, Hallett Cape, Hallett Cape, Ithuk, Isuk.

P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson (Simpson, Thomas, 1843, p. 133) on July 26, 1837, reported that "this remarkable point was named Cape Halkett, in compliment to one of the Company's [Hudson's Bay] Directors." Leffingwell (1919, p. 96) gives the Eskimo name as Ishuk, which he says Viljahnur Stefanfson spells 'Isuk," meaning "end."

Hall, Cape: point of land, on NW coast of Hall Island, 1 mi. NW of Glory of Russia Cape, Saint Matthew I.; 56°40' N, 135°05' W; (map 56).

Var. Mys Galla, North Cape.

Named "Mys Galla," or "Cape Hall," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 20), IRN, in 1849, for Lt. Robert Hall who accompanied Commodore Joseph Billings to this locality in 1791.

Hallo Glacier: glacier, heads on ridge between Mount Denison and Devils Desk, trends N-S 11 mi. to its 1951 terminus at glacier lake, on S coast of Alaska Penin., in Katmai National Monument, 35 mi. NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°24'35" N, 154°02'45" W; (map 42).

Named for Hallo Bay; reported in 1951 by USGS.


Published in 1868 by US&GS; transliteration of a native word, published in French as Porte Aiou by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, map 17), IRN; in Russian as Zaliv Ayo by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN. Local pronunciation of the name was like "Hello," according to W. H. Hall, US&GS, in 1868; whereas G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1905 reported the native pronunciation as "Ayov" or "Aiv."

Hallo Glacier: glacier, heads on ridge between Mount Denison and Devils Desk, trends E 11 mi. to its 1951 terminus at glacier lake, on S coast of Alaska Penin., in Katmai National Monument, 30 mi. NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°25' N, 154°10' W; BGN 1957; (map 42).

Named for Hallo Bay; reported in 1956 by USGS.

Hallo Peak: mountain, 3,700 ft., in Missionary Ra., 13.5 mi NW of Petersburg, on N central Lindenbergen Penin., Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°58'45" N, 135°09'45" W; (map 6).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. F. Thomas, USN, for Capt. Charles Francis Hall, Arctic explorer, who died in 1871.

Hallihada Hill: hill, 2124 ft., 9.7 mi. long, N of Haltumad Lake, 12 mi. W of Northway, Alaska Ra.; 62°58' N, 142°22' W; (map 84).
Tetlin Indian name, said to mean "hill-by-a-fish-lake" or "fish lake hill"; reported in 1962 by USGS.

Haltu Island: town, 3 mi. long, off E coast of Haltu Island: island, 3.5 mi. long, in Shakan Bay, 95 mi. NW of Dutch Harbor, 13 mi. SE of Cape Kuskokwim, 3.5 mi. long, in Shakan Bay, 95 mi. NW of Dutch Harbor, 13 mi. SE of Cape Kuskokwim, 3.5 mi. long, in Shakan Bay, 95 mi. NW of Dutch Harbor, 13 mi. SE of Cape Kuskokwim, 3.5 mi. long, in Shakan Bay, 95 mi. NW of Dutch Harbor, 13 mi. SE of Cape Kuskokwim, 3.5 mi. long, in Shakan Bay, 95 mi. NW of Dutch Harbor, 13 mi. SE of Cape Kuskokwim, 3.5 mi. long, in Shakan Bay, 95 mi. NW of Dutch Harbor, 13 mi. SE of Cape Kuskokwim, 3.5 mi. long, in Shakan Bay, 95 mi.
Hammond River: stream, heads on Alhambra Mtn., flows 38 mi. to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, E of Middle Dome, 4 mi. NE of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°27'35" N, 150°02'00" W; (map 124). BGN 1932; Var. Hammond Creek.

Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Hamnikulik: locality, on Agattu I. in the Near Is., Aleutian Is.; (map 13).

Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 529), BAE.

Hamond, Cape: point of land, see St. Elias, Cape.

Hanagita Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, in course of Hanagita River, 32 mi. SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mts.; 61°14' N, 143°48' W; (map 67).

This is the name of a chief of the Athla Indiana at Taral; reported in 1911 by D. C. Witherspoon (Moffit, 1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Hanagita Peak: peak, 8,520 ft., near head of Klu River, 36 mi. SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mts.; 61°50'41" N, 143°42' W; (map 67).

Name reported in 1911 by D. C. Witherspoon (Moffit, 1914, pl. 1), USGS. See Hanagita Lake.

Hanagita River: stream, heads in group of lakes 12 mi. ESE of Hanagita Lake, flows NWW 17 mi. to Tcbay River, 4 mi. SE of Summit Lake; 61°17'00" N, 144°03'25" W; (map 68).

Named in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS, for Hanagita, "Ahtena Indian Chief."

Hancock Pass: pass, 4,000 ft., at head of Dan Creek, 18 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 62°21'15" N, 142°25'00" W; (map 67).

Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Hancock Peak: peak, 3,763 ft., N of Frederick Sound, 7 mi. E of Grand Point and 90 mi. N of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°25'10" N, 132°39'50" W; (map 8).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for the SS Hancock, "the first steamship to cross the Atlantic."

Hancock Straits: water passage, see Dixon Entrance.

Hangar Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, 1.5 mi. NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°48'15" N, 116°43'15" W; (map 59).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Hanging Glacier: glacier, heads at 59°50'45" N, 138°53'50" W, trends 4 mi. W to 1961 terminus 1 mi. NE of Nunatak Fiord and 33 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°51'35" N, 138°08'20" W; (map 46).

Descriptive name given in 1906 by Harr (1909, fig. 4). This is one of many glaciers of this type in the Yakutat Bay area, such as Cataract Glacier, Cascaikung Glacier, and Topogon Glacier. Because of glacial erosion by the main valley glacier, the tributary glaciers often "hanging" above the main valley.

Hanging Glacier Mountain: mountain, 6,400 ft., 3 mi. W of Mount Dameski and 39 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°54' N, 150°45' W, BGN 1932; (map 124).

Hannum Creek: stream, flows NE, then SE, 1.2 mi. long, on N side of North Fork Chandalar River, 8 mi. NW of Bend Mtn. and 25 mi. N of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°35' N, 148°35' W; (map 123).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Hangmans Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,200-1,300 ft., trending NE from Fat Mtn. 3.5 mi. to Foot Creek, 18 mi. SE or McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 57°25'30" N, 132°59'40" W; (map 8).

Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 531), BAE.

Hanks Island: island, 300 ft. long, in Orca Bay, 22 mi. SW of that stream's junct. with the three largest and handsomest steamboats, the Sarah, Suite, and Biron's, were built on the Yukon during the gold rush days. The wife of Lewis Gentle, of the Alaska Company, was named Sanya. The Sarah was named after the Sarah and Suite, were built on the Yukon during the gold rush days. The wife of Lewis Gentle, of the Alaska Company, was named Sanya. The Sarah was named after the Sarah and Suite, were built on the Yukon during the gold rush days. The wife of Lewis Gentle, of the Alaska Company, was named Sanya.


Hannus Rock: rocks, see Hanus Rocks.

Hannus Rocks: rocks, 5 mi. NE of Kodiak, 0.8 mi. NE of Spruce Cape, Kodiak I.; 57°25'05" N, 152°18'45" W; (map 34). Var. Haninkia, Kekurya Gannikinsy, Twna.

Named published by Baker (1906, p. 296); derived from the name "Kekurya Gannikinsy," meaning "Ganin pinnacles (rocks)," given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashov, IRN. The name "Twna" was published in 1881 on USCGS Chart 776.

Hanin Rocks: rocks, see Hanin Rocks.

Hanks Island: island, 300 ft. long, in Orca Bay, 22 mi. N of Hawkins I. and 10 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°36'50" N, 145°58'30" W; (map 64).

Local name published by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, while doing hydrographic studies along the coast of Alaska in 1897.

Hanna Creek: stream, flows E 17 mi. to Charley River 22 mi. SW of that stream's junct. with Yukon River, 5 mi. N of Tagish and Harrison Creeks, 19 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Hanson Creek: stream, flows NW 0.5 mi. to California Creek which flows to Bonanza River, between Disappointment and Harrison Creeks. 9 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Hantak Island: island, see Khantais Island.

Haus, Point: point of land, on NW coast of Catherine I., 24 mi. N of Baranof, Alex. Arch.; 57°25'30" N, 134°59'00" W; (map 9).

Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, "for Lt. G. C. Hanus, USN."

Hanus Bay: bay, 2.3 mi. across, between Catherine I. and N coast of Baranof I., 27 mi. NE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°30'5' N, 135°02' W; (map 9). Var. Hanus Inlet.

Named in 1880 by U.S. naval officers for "Lt. G. C. Hanus;" published by USCGS as "Hanus Inlet" in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 166).

Hanus Inlet: bay, see Hanus Bay.

Hansel Inlet: inlet, 0.1 mi. across, at NE point of Biorka I., on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°51'55" N, 135°30'15" W; (map 5).

Named in 1878 by Lt. F. M. Symonds, USN, for Lt. Gustavus Charles Hanus, USN.

Happy Gulch: ravine, 0.8 mi. long, on N bank of Bear Creek 4.4 mi. NE of Nyack and 39 mi. SW of Aniak, Kukhuck-Kuskwim Mts.; 64°53'15" N, 147°55'30" W; (map 100).

Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Happy New Year Creek: stream, flows N 5 mi. to Slate Creek, 40 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°37'10" N, 142°28'45" W; (map 102). Var. Buck Creek.

Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Happy River: stream, heads in Teocalli Mts., 4.4 mi. SW of Houston Pass, flows NE and SE 45 mi. to Skwentna River, 75 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°59' N, 152°21' W; BGN 1965; (map 70). Var. Moose Creek, Pas Creek.

This appears to be a whimsical name given by Spurr (1900, p. 50), USGS, who wrote on June 27, 1898, "this stream, which we named Happy River, we worked on, in constant risk of losing our boats and provisions, and succeeded in advancing only about a half mile "••••"

Happy River: stream, see Pas Creek.

Happy Slough: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Patyslough, 7 mi. NE of Nolaryu, Kukyuk Low.; 64°46' N, 157°54' W; (map 97).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Happy Slough: stream, anabranch of Kukyuk River, 16 mi. long, 17 mi. NE of Roundabout Mtn., Kukyuk Low.; 65°47' N, 156°23' W; (map 108).

Local name obtained at Hushia by USGS in 1934 or 1935.

Happy Station: RR. station, see Happy.

Happy Valley: locality, on W coast of Kenai I., Aleutian Is.; 51°51'00" N, 176°39'10" W; BGN 1994; (map 5). Named in 1880 by U.S. Navy and published on timetable in 1922.

Harbor Island: island, 300 ft. across, tied to Japnsonki I., 0.4 mi. SW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°02'32" N, 135°20'35" W; (map 9). Var. Open Gavanskoy.

This is an 1882 translation by USCGS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasilev the first, IRN; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Ostrov Gavanskoy.

Harbor Island: island, 4 mi. long, at entrance to Aialik Bay, 32 mi. SW of Sheward, Chugach Mts.; 59°40' N, 143°39' W; BGN 1911; (map 49).

Descriptive name given in 1909 by U.S. Grant, USGS.

Harbor Island: island, see Pitt Island.

Harbor Peak: peak, 2,193 ft., 1.5 mi. NW of Sitka, on Baronof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°04'25" N, 135°19'45" W; (map 9). Var. Gora Gavanskaya.

This is an 1882 translation by USCGS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasilev the first, IRN; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Gora Gavanskaya," meaning "harbor mountain.

Harbor Peak: ridge, see Gavan Hill.

Harbor Point: point of land, northeast point of entrance to Haasler Harbor, in Revillagigedo Channel, on NE coast of Annette I., Alex. Arch.; 55°15' N, 131°25' W; (map 3).

Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Harbor Point: point of land, N shore of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Low.; 55°55'00" N, 160°34'30" W; (map 28).

Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USCGS.

Harbor Point: point of land, 5.5 mi. NW of Sitka, on NW coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°07'30" N, 135°23'20" W; (map 9). Var. Gavanskiy Point, Mys Gavansky.

This is an 1882 translation by USCGS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasilev the first, IRN; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Mys Gavanskoy," (Harbor Cape).

Harbor Point: point of land, E end of Long I. in Port Frederick on Chichogof I., 1 mi. SW of Hoornah, Alex. Arch.; 58°03'45" N, 135°27'30" W; (map 11).


Harbor Point: point of land, at mouth of Lituya Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.3 mi. SE of the La Chaussee Spit, 87 mi. NW of Hoornah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58°36'45" N, 137°39'20" W; (map 10). Var. South Point.

Named by W. H. Dall, USCGS, in 1874 and published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 292). It was called "Mys Yushnyn" meaning "cape southern" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8), IRN.

Harbor Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,700 ft., 5.5 mi. long, on mainland, W of Willard Inlet, Coast Mts.; 54°49' N, 130°41' W; (map 2).
Harbor Rock

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Harbor Rock: rock, in Sitka Harbor, off W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°05'14" N, 133°20'18" W; (map 7).

Name reported by W. H. Dall, USCGS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 149). So named because of its location in Sitka Harbor.

Harding Bay: cove, 0.8 mi. long, on SE shore of Lake Clark, 23 mi. NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Ra.; 60°12'15" N, 154°18'15" W; (map 61).

Named for charting purposes; published in 1943 by USCGS.

Harding Gateway: water passage, extends SE 4 mi. from Resurrection Bay to Blying Sound, between Cheval and Rugged Is., 21 mi. S of Baranof, on E coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°50'10" N, 154°43'50" W; (map 5).

Named for charting purposes; published in 1943 by USCGS.

Harding Icefield: icefield, extends SW 30 mi. to Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Hard Luck Creek: stream, flows NW 6.5 mi. to Chatsatsiika River, 28 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°58'55" N, 149°36'35" W; (map 100). Var. Hardluck Creek.

Name applied by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Hard Luck Creek: stream, formed by Harrington and Pleasant Creeks, flows NW 24 mi. to Nation River, 37 mi. NW of Eagle, Porcupine Plat.; 65°17'30" N, 141°37'50" W; BGN 1965; (map 103). Var. Cathedral Creek.

Named in 1910 by IBC survey; application of the name was originally extended to apply to Harrington Creek.

Hard Luck Creek: stream, see Harrington Creek.

Hardluck Island: island, extends E-W 3.5 mi. in Yukon River, 0.4 mi. N of Mickey I. and Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 64°56' N, 154°34' W; BGN 1923; (map 49).

This feature was "Ceremoniously christened by Governor Scott Bone of Alaska and officers of the transport Henderson and destroyers Cory and Bull as these vessels passed through the channel July 3, 1923 with President Warren G. Harding on board the transport."

Hardluck Slough: stream, heads at Victor Slough, flows W 4 mi. around N side of Hardluck I. to Yukon River, 29 mi. NE of Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 64°57' N, 154°38' W; (map 98). Var. Deniga Slough, Moose Slough.


Hardover Point: point of land, at NW tip of Nuka I., 36 mi. E of Seldovia, Chugach Mt.; 59°25' N, 150°42' W; BGN 1931; (map 50).

So named by USCGS in 1931 "because it is necessary to put the helm hard over in making the turn in the passage."

Hardjac Creek: stream, flows E 12 mi. to Pittka Fork, 4 mi. N of Twin Sisters, and 48 mi. NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 66°52'30" N, 148°33'50" W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Hardscraff Point: point of land, on SW coast of Kjesiksoo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°59'20" N, 133°47'00" W; (map 4).

Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Hardy Creek: stream, on Iniskin Penin., flows S 20 mi. through Fall Lake to Bradford Canal, Coast Mt.; 56°12'15" N, 131°37'00" W; (map 7).

Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Harding Bay: bay, N shore of Lake Beverley, 46 mi. N of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mt.; 59°42' N, 158°45' W; BGN 1931; (map 52).

Named in 1910 by Beverley N. Polley, prospector; reported by USBSF in 1929.

Hard Luck Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to junct. of Eldorado and Telegram Creeks, at head of Dogue Creek, 22 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°53' N, 164°38' W; (map 95).

Named in 1906 by USGS.

Miners' name for a gulch subsequently destroyed by mining operations (DeArmond, 1957, p. 22).

Hardscratch Point: point of land, on E coast of Unga I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°13'54" N, 160°32'00" W; (map 28).

Named in 1943 by USCGS.

Hardway Creek: stream, flows N 11 mi. to Ipanivik River, 35 mi. N of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°43'50" N, 156°52'00" W; (map 132).

So named in 1950 by B. H. Kent, USGS, geologist connected with the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations as a result of a "camping incident." Name published by USGS in 1951.

Hardy Creek: stream, on Attu I., flows SW 1.5 mi. to Peaceful River, 3.5 mi. W of Navy Town, Aleutian Is.; 52°50'50" N, 173°06'00" E; (map 13).

Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Hardy Creek: stream, on Inianin Peninsula, flows E 1 mi. to Fitz Creek, 2.4 mi. S of Chininita Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 59°47' N, 153°12' W; BGN 1947; (map 51).

Local name reported by USGS in 1947; named for Charles W. Hardy, "a well-known engineer of Salt Lake City, Utah."

Hare Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in Keku Strait, 8 mi. S of Kake, off NE coast of Kussi I., Alex. Arch.; 56°51'30" N, 133°58'00" W; (map 6).

Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USCGS.

Harem Rock: rock, 0.7 mi. off SW coast of Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°59'20" N, 178°05'30" W; (map 16).

Local name published on a 1954 USGS map.

Harlampy's Hill: mountain, see Bear Mountain.

Harlampy's Mountain: mountain, see Bear Mountain.

Harlem Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Shovel Creek near its head, 12 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula High.; 64°49'25" N, 164°26'00" W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.


Named by Blackwelder (1907, p. 424). USGS, "...is from the fact that a pair of harlequin ducks (Histrionicus histrionicus) were the only living things seen upon it." Also called Terminal Lake on a USGS manuscript map dated 1907.

Harman Point: point of land, see Pyke Point.

Harmony Island: island, extends 1.2 mi., at mouth of Tonowek Bay, off W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°43' N, 133°24' W; BGN 1928; (map 4).

Named in 1928 by USFS.

Har. Riviere: strait, "forming part of Delisle's fantastic geography..." connecting Lac Velasco and a large gulf to the south in about 56°."

Harper, Mount: mountain, 6,515 ft., 70 mi. NW of Tok Junction, 90 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°14' N, 143°21' W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name thought to be for Arthur Harper, 1835–1897, Yukon River valley pioneer. Name shown on a 1911 USGS fieldsheet.

Harper Bend: bend, in Tanana River 5 mi. N of junct. of Chitana River, 18 mi. SE of Tanana, Nowotna Low.; 65°00' N, 152°37' W; (map 106).

Named as early as 1890 for Arthur Harper, born 1835, prospector, trader, and explorer of the Yukon River. Harper reached the Yukon in 1873 and his name, along with Napoleon Leroy McQuesten and Alfred Mayo, stands out prominently in the history of the Yukon "country" the last third of the nineteenth century (see Brooks, 1953, p. 311–320). In 1875, Harper ascended the Tanana and built a cabin near this bend. Later, in 1876, this cabin was the home and scene of the murder, by Indians, of Mr. Edmond Bean, wife of the first trader to establish himself on the Tanana (Allen, 1887, p. 86). See McQuesten Creek and Mayo Bend.

Harper Glacier: glacier, in Mount McKinley National Park, trends NE 4 mi., from Denali Pass on Mount McKinley to Harper Icefall, Alaska Ra.; 62°06'45" N, 150°48'00" W; BGN 1946; (map 88).

Named in 1913 by Archdeacon Stuck (1921, p. 121–122) for Walter Harper, a son of Arthur Harper who was an early pioneer and who "was the first man to make written reference to this mountain [McKinley], since Vancouver * * * in 1794." Walter Harper, Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, Henry Karstens, and Robert Tatsum made the "first official ascent" of Mount McKinley on June 7, 1913. See McKinley, Mount.

Harper Ice Fall: Icefall, of 2,500 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, at terminus of Harper Glacier, 3 mi. NE of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 63°06'30" N, 150°06'00" W; BGN 1947; (map 88).

Probably named by Bradford Washburn about 1945.

Harper Station: locality, see Tanana.

Harriman Glacier: glacier, on E slope of Mount Veniaminof, trends NE 4 mi. to its terminus 3 mi. SW of Knife Peak, Aleutian Ra.; 56°15' N, 150'10' W; (map 30).

Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Harriman Glacier: glacier, in Tordrillo Mts., heads on Mount Torbert, trends SW 9 mi. to its terminus at Nagishlamina River, 52 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°20' N, 152°38' W; BGN 6th Report; (map 70).

Named in 1927 by S. R. Capps and R. H. Sargent (in Smith and others, 1930, pl. 1, 2). USGS; "suggested by the outline of the glacier on our map."
Harris Creek: stream, formed by junc. of Lucky and Shasta Creeks, flows SW 8.5 mi. to North Fork Kougarok River, W of Harris Dome, 41 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penn. High.; 65°37'N, 164°35'W; (map 110).

Harris Dome: mountain, 1,855 ft., on N side of North Fork Kougarok River, 11 mi. S of Midnight Mtn. and 38 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penn. High.; 65°37'N, 164°33'W; (map 110).

Harris Harbor: bay, see Harrison Creek.

Harris Island: island, 1,600 ft. across, off S coast of Annette I., between Fellice Strait and Tanaga Harbor, Alex. Arch.; 55°00'00"N, 131°32'00"W; (map 3).

Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. Richardson Clover, USN.

Harris Island: island, 1,500 ft. across, off S coast of Annette I., between Fellice Strait and Tanaga Harbor, Alex. Arch.; 55°00'00"N, 131°32'00"W; (map 3).

Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. Richardson Clover, USN.

Harrison Creek: stream, flows SE 3.8 mi. to Port-Harris Harbor, see Daukoo Harbor.

Harrison Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Independence Creek, 4.5 mi. NE of Mastodon Dome and 41 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°28'25"N, 143°19'00"W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by USGS.

Harrison Fork: stream, heads at junc. of North and South Forks of Harrison Creek, flows SE 13 mi. to Birch Creek; 39 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°20'30"N, 144°45'00"W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS.

Harrison's Bay: bay, see Harrison Bay.

Harrisons Bay: bay, see Harrison Bay.

Harrison Lakes: lakes, largest of which is 0.7 mi. long, on SW coast of Harris Peninsula, near center of Prince of Wales I.; 59°39'00"N, 149°36'45"W; (map 49).

Local name reported in the early 1900's by US&GS.

Harris River: stream, flows S and E 14 mi. to Harris River Bay, near center of Prince of Wales I., 17 mi. E of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 53°27'00"N, 132°39'30"W; (map 4). Var. Harris Creek.

Local name reported in 1906 as "Harris Creek" by Wright and Wright (1908, fig. 15), USGS. The generic "river" was applied to this stream by US&GS in 1920.

Harris River Bay: estuary, extends W 1.5 mi., off Twelvemile Arm Kasaan Bay, S of Cat I., near center of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 53°27'00"N, 132°39'30"W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 113).

Harry's Bay: estuary, extends NW 3 mi. from Nakat Bay SW of Peninsula Ridge, Coast Mts.; 54°48'00"N, 130°46'30"W; (map 2).

Local navigator's name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Harry's Creek: stream, flows W 4 mi. to Dahl Canyon, 9 mi. NE of Shungnak, Brooks Ra.; 66°59'N, 156°51'W; (map 115).

Local name reported in 1943 by R. R. Coats, USGS.

Harry's Island: island, off N coast of Chichagof I., in Icy Strait, 0.4 mi. NW of Barrent Point and 9 mi. NW of Hoounah; Alex. Arch.; 58°13'00"N, 135°55'30"W; (map 111).


Harry's Saddle: mountain, 2,060 ft., on mainland and near mouth of Revillagigedo Channel, 2 mi. N of Cape Fox, Coast Mts.; 54°48'N, 130°50'W; (map 2).

Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1869.

Harry's Gulch: ravine, extends 7 mi. S of North Bremner River, 6 mi. SW of Hanagita Peak and 42 mi. SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mts.; 61°01'15"N, 143°50'40"W; (map 67).

Local name reported in 1911 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Harry's Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on SW coast of Woevodski I., 19 mi. SW of Peterburg, Alex. Arch.; 56°32'30"N, 133°02'00"W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Hart Creek: stream, flows NW 0.7 mi. to Glacier Creek, 7 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penn. High.; 64°36'N, 165°21'W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on a 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Harter Gulch: ravine, extends S 1.9 mi. to Cache Creek, 1.2 mi. SE of Toftey and 36 mi. ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°05'08"N, 150°50'30"W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. E. Mertie, USGS.

Hart Lake: lake, 1,200 ft. across, in Matanuska Valley, 7 mi. NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°38'35"N, 149°18'25"W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.
Harvard Island: island, 1.3 mi. long, on a chain, in entrance to Wide Bay, SW of Terrace I., on S coast of Alaska Penin., 22 mi. SW of Kasaanik, Aleutian Ra.; 57°22′ N, 156°17′ W; (map 36)

Hartman Island: island, 1.3 mi. long, on a chain, in entrance to Wide Bay, SW of Terrace I., on S coast of Alaska Penin., 22 mi. SW of Kasaanik, Aleutian Ra.; 57°22′ N, 156°17′ W; (map 36)

Local name published in 1924 by USCGS; based on a 1923 survey.

Hartman Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. across, W of Harding Lake and 38 mi. W of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°25′30″ N, 145°54′00″ W; (map 101)

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Hartman River: stream, heads at glacier, flows NE 27 mi. to South Fork Kuskokwim River 5.3 mi. NW of its junct. with Stiky River, 95 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°57′40″ N, 131°25′45″ W; (map 193)

Named about 1930 by Marshall (1956, pp. 141-166) for Kenneth Harvey, a local prospector and hunter who joined Marshall in his attempt to scale Mount Doonerak.

Harper Creek: creek, flows SW 4 mi. from Harper Lake, 7 mi. NW of Mount Bendebelen and 18 mi. NW of Council, Seward Penin. High.; 65°02′ N, 164°12′ W; (map 67)

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Harkness Point: point of land, 5 mi. SW of Harker Inlet, 5.3 mi. NW of Chilkat River, 2.7 mi. NW of Green Point, on Chilkat Inlet, 19 mi. NW of Council, Seward Penin. High.; 65°42′ W, 147°42′00″ W; (map 69)

Var. Twin Glaciers.

Hassler Reef: reef, extends 3 mi. between Clarence Strait and Dixon Entrance, 5 mi. SW of Duke I., Alex Arch.; 55°32′50″ N, 131°34′ W; (map 2)

Var. Brundige Rock

Harvey Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, on Woewodski I., 17 mi. S of Petersburg, Alex Arch.; 56°35′15″ N, 134°00′00″ W; BGN 1933; Var. Woewodski Lake.

Local name reported in 1933 by R. H. Sargent, named for a “Mrs. Harvey” (conn) who “has lived near it for the last 20 years and owns mining claims in the locality.”

Harvey Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., drains NE to Killey River, 39 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°18′30″ N, 150°32′00″ W; (map 62)

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Harvey Mountain: mountain, 5,200 ft., 3 mi. S of Apono Mtn. and 32 mi. N of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°51′45″ N, 150°16′00″ W; BGN 1932; (map 124)

Var. Hartney Bay Creek, Hency Creek.

Local name published in 1960 by USFS; derived from Hartney Bay.

Harvard Arm College Fiord: estuary, extends NE 5.5 mi. between College Fiord and Harvard Glacier, 51 mi. W of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°13′ N, 147°47′ W; (map 69)

Var. College Fiord.

Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin (in Harr, in Martin, 1914, map 7).

Harvard Glacier: glacier, heads at NE end of Dora Keen Range, trends SW 24 mi. to Harvard Arm College Fiord, 48 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°41′40″ N, 147°42′00″ W; (map 69).

Var. Twin Glaciers.

So named by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899 for Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass. Harvard and Yale Glaciers were called “twin glaciers” by Capt. E. F. Glenn in 1899.

Harvester Island: island, 1.4 mi. long, in Uyak Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak I.; 57°39′ N, 154°00′ W; (map 34)


Hassler Reef: reef, extends 3 mi. between Clarence Strait and Dixon Entrance, 5 mi. SW of Duke I., Alex Arch.; 55°32′50″ N, 131°34′ W; (map 2)

Var. Brundige Rock

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, for the USC&GS steamer Hassler, which was named for Allen E. Hasselborg, a prospector and hunter who joined Marshall in his attempt to scale Mount Doonerak.

Hassler Inlet: estuary, extends NE 2.7 mi., on Cordova Bay, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex Arch.; 55°00′30″ N, 132°35′30″ W; (map 6)

Indian name used by navigators and reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USCGS.

Hassler Harbor: bay, 1 mi. across, on NE coast of Annette I., Alex Arch.; 55°13′00″ N, 131°25′45″ W; (map 3)

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, for the Coast Survey steamer Hassler, which he commanded from 1881 to 1883.

Hassler Island: island, between Behm Canal and Carroll Inlet, S of Revillagigedo I., Alex Arch.; 54°54′30″ N, 131°10′ W; (map 3).

In 1882 it was thought that Carroll Inlet divided Revillagigedo Island, the southern half being named “Hassler.” However, the name is inapplicable as this assumption was not true.

Hasselborg Lake: lake, 8.5 mi. long, 17 mi. NE of Angoon, on central Admiralty I., Alex Arch.; 57°41′ N, 134°16′ W; BGN 1928; (map 9)

Named by members of the Alexander Alaska Expedition fo 1907 for Allen E. Hasselborg, a prospector of Juneau, who acted as a guide for the expedition and who lived as a hermit in a homestead on Mole Harbor for over 24 years.

Hastier Inlet: estuary, extends NE 2.7 mi., on Cordova Bay, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex Arch.; 55°00′30″ N, 132°35′30″ W; (map 6)

Var. Hassler Reef.
Hatchery Creek: *stream*, flows SW 2 mi. to Afognak Lake, 7.5 mi. NW of Afognak, in SW part of Afognak I., N of Kodiak I.; 58°06'05"N, 152°52'45"W; (map 43).

Name derived from Hatchery Peak; published in 1952 on a USGS map.

Hatchery Lake: *lake*, 0.7 mi. long, N of McHenry Inlet, on Etonil I., Alex. Arch.; 56°20'30"N, 152°24'00"W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Hatchery Peak: mountain, 2,089 ft., 8 mi. N of Afognak, in S central Afognak I., N of Kodiak I.; 58°07'10"N, 152°47'30"W; (map 43).

Name recorded in 1922 on a USFS map.

Hatchet Creek: *stream*, flows S 1 mi. to Pacific Ocean, 0.8 mi. long, S of Dolgoi I., 3.3 mi. NE of Yakutat, Mala spina Coastal Plain; 59°35'15"N, 139°40'15"W; (map 46). Var. Canoe Pass.

Named in 1892 by Lt. G. B. Harber, USN, probably for nearby Hatchet Point.

Hatchet Point: *point of land*, on E shore of Johnstone Passage, 1.7 mi. N of Puget Cove and 2.9 mi. NE of Yakutat, Mala spina Coastal Plain; 59°35'00"N, 139°42'00"W; (map 46). Var. Mys Topor, Tape Point.


An arbitrary name beginning with "H" to correspond to "H" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Hatchet Lake: *lake*, 2.7 mi. long, on W Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°44'N, 176°46'W; (map 17).

Local descriptive name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Hatchet Lake: *lake*, 0.7 mi. long, 31 mi. E of Deadman Lake and 80 mi. SE of Healy, Alask a Ra.; 63°01'N, 147°15'W; BGN 1957; (map 47).

Named in 1954 by USGS because "a member of a survey party was hospitalized as a result of cutting his knee with a hatchet while setting up a camp beside the lake."

Hatchet Pass: *water passage*, 0.8 mi. long, S of Deadman Lake and 80 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°01'N, 147°15'W; BGN 1957; (map 47).

Named in 1954 by USGS because "a member of a survey party was hospitalized as a result of cutting his knee with a hatchet while setting up a camp beside the lake."

Hatch Creek: *stream*, flows SE 1.5 mi. to O'Connor Creek, 10 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°58'N, 147°52'W; (map 100).

Local name published in 1908 by USGS.


Named in 1923 by USGS from the Tingit word meaning "white."

Hattah Rock: *rock*, see Hattie Rock.

Hauke Creek: *stream*, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 15 mi. to Birch Creek, 22 mi. WSW of Wonder Lake and 28 mi. NW of Mount McKinley, Tanana Low.; 63°22'45"N, 151°54'20"W; (map 88).

Local name recorded in 1954 by USGS.

Hauti Island: *island*, 0.1 mi. long, in Naukati Bay, 28 mi. N of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°52'15"N, 133°09'25"W; (map 4).

Indian name published in 1964 by USGS.

Haven: *locality*, see Camp Haven.

Haven Creek: *stream*, flows W 2.2 mi. to Tubu tulik River in Death Valley, 36 mi. SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°11'N, 162°19'W; (map 110).
Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Havensite Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,210 ft., on Iniskin Penn., extreme W end of Fin Creek, Aleutian Ra.; 59°45' N, 153°13' W; (map 51).

Local name reported by USGS in 1947; "originally named by geologists of the Iniskin Drilling Company for the Havensite brothers who were connected with the development of Fiu Creek, Aleutian Ra.; 59°45' N, 153°13' W; (map 51)."

"Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. Havenstrite Ridge: ridge, dev. 1,210 ft., on

Hawk Bluff: bluff, 386 ft., on right bank of Yukon Creek, SE of Anvik, and 33 mi. N of

Hawkins Island: island, 22 mi. long, S of Orca

Hawkins Island Cutoff: channel, 14 mi. long, between Hawkins I. and Hinchinbrook I., 18

Haycock: village, pop. 6, on Eldorado Creek, 16 mi. S of Granite Mtn., Seward Penin.

Haycock Rock: rock, 750 ft. across, 1.1 mi. S of Northeast Rocks, off NE coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°04'50" N, 177°40'45" E; (map 14).

Local descriptive name reported in 1906 by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office.

Hayden, Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. across, on NW end of Latouche I., 20 mi. SE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°02'01" N, 147°54'10" W; (map 65).

Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 12), USGS.

Hayden Glacier: glacier, heads at 60°04' N, 140°00' W, trends S 5 mi. to Malaspina Glacier, 32 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°59'00" N, 140°02'30" W; (map 46). Var. Hayden Glacier.

Named in 1890 by Russell (1891, p. 108), USGS, for Ferdinand Vandeveer Hayden, 1829-87, American geologist and founder of the U.S. Geological Survey of the Territories. Born in Massachusetts, he received his M.D. at Albany Medical College where he became interested in geology. After serving as a surgeon in the Civil War, he taught geology at University of Pennsylvania. He headed the Survey of the Territories from 1872 to 1879. In 1879 he was appointed to the newly created U.S. Geological Survey and was in charge of the Montana Division until 1886.

Haydon Glacier: glacier, see Hayden Glacier.

Haydon Peak: peak, 11,920 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 3.5 mi. SW of Mount St. Elias and 66 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°15'20" N, 140°55'30" W; BGN 1917; (map 66). Var. Hadon Peak, Mount Hayden, Mount Hayd, Mount Huskey.

Named "Hadon Peak" in 1888 by W. H. Topham for Henry E. Haydon, Secretary of Alaska at the time of his expedition to St. Elias Mountain, and for his wife. The spelling "Hadon" was corrected in subsequent publications.

Hayes, Mount

He served in foreign legations and worked as a journalist until 1879 when he became Assistant Secretary of State. In 1897 he became Ambassador to Great Britain. From 1897 to 1905 he served as Secretary of State under Presidents McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. In 1903 he helped negotiate the treaty providing for the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal.

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Hayes, Point

was made August 1, 1941 (Farquhar, 1959, p. 222).

Hayes, Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Florence and Sitkh Bays, on Chichagof I., 10 mi. W of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°29'00" N, 134°50'30" W; (map 9). Var. Hayes Point.

Named in 1890 by U.S. Navy, presumably for Rutherford Birchard Hayes, 1822-93, 19th President of the United States.

Hayes Creek: stream, heads at terminus of N arm of Hayes Glacier, flows NW 5 mi. to East Fork Little Delta River, 12 mi. NW of Mount Hayes, Alaska Ra.; 63°47'15" N, 146°48'00" W; (map 86).

Name reported in 1942 by USGS.

Hayes Creek: stream, heads at Hayes Glacier terminus, flows NE 7 mi. to Delta Creek, 15 mi. NE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Ra.; 63°48'10" N, 146°28'00" W; (map 86).

Name published on relatively recent maps.

Hayes Glacier: glacier, see North Branch Trimble Glacier.


Made August 1, 1941 (Farquhar, 1959, p. 222).

Hayford, Mount: mountain, see Hayford, Mount.

Hayford Peak: mountain, see Hayford, Mount.

Hay Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, part of Sand Island, in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°16'30" N, 160°03'00" W; (map 28).

Named in 1873 by W. H. Dall, USGS.

Hayward Point: point of land, on N tip of Partotshikof 1., off NW coast of Baranof I., 25 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°19'15" N, 135°41'00" W; (map 9).

Named by W. H. Dall, USGS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 155).

Hayward's Straits: water passage, see Hayward Strait.

Hayward Strait: water passage, between Sitka Sound and Krestof Sound, 10 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°09' N, 135°33' W; BGN 1931; (map 9). Var. Hayward's Straits.

Proliv Sukhoy, Soukoi Strait, Soukoi Inlet.

Named in 1878 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, for Samuel Hayward, his third mate, who was the first white man to pass through this Strait (Wagner, 1937, p. 391). In 1951 USGS divided this feature into two parts calling the northern part "Sukoi Inlet" and the southern part "Hayward." The Russian American Company in 1850 called it "Proliv Sukhoy," meaning "dry strait."

Hayward Strait: water passage, see Soukoi Inlet.


Named by prospectors; published in 1907 by USGS.

Hazel Creek: stream, flows SW 2.2 mi. to Nome River, 6 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°33' N, 165°13' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Hazel Creek: stream, flows E 2 mi. to Flamboue River, 17 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°34' N, 165°05' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Hazel Creek: stream, flows SE to Flamboue River, about 27 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Hazel Rock: rock, 400 yds. off SW coast of Amliam I., Aleutian Is.; 52°03'30" N, 173°56'00" W; (map 19).

Descriptive name published on a 1951 USGS map.

Hazel Rock: rock, 8 mi. S of Sanak I., part of Sanak Reefs, Aleutian Ra.; 54°17'30" N, 162°40'40" W; (map 25).
Hazen Bay: bay, 10 mi. across, on coast of Bering Sea, 37 mi. SE of Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°01' N, 165°20' W; (map 75).

Named by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, in 1878, for Gen. William Babcock Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, USA.

Hazy Islands: islands, extend 2-7 mi., in Christian Sound, 20 mi. SW of Kodiak Island; 57°55' N, 163°52' W; (map 4).

Named by prospectors about 1902-04; re-named about 1905 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS.

Heart Island: island, 2.7 mi. long, in Copper River, 21 mi. NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°27' N, 144°54' W; (map 64).

Named in 1912 by the Alaska Railroad Commission (1913, pl. 5).

Heart Lake: lake, 2,500 ft. across, on mainland 2 mi. N of Chickamin River, 4.5 mi. NE of Fish Point on Behm Canal, Coast Mt.; 55°51'15" N, 130°54'45" W; (map 3).

Descriptive name recorded in 1955 by USGS.

Heart Lake: lake, 0.1 mi. across on W coast of Baranof I., 3.5 mi. E of Sitka, Alaska Arch.; 57°03'00" N, 135°14'20" W; (map 9).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Heart Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, S of Crooked Mts., 86 mi. SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mt.; 60°06' N, 159°40' W; BGN 1959; (map 59).

Named in 1954 by J. M. Hoare and W. L. Conrood, USGS.

Heart Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. across between Mallard and Marten Lakes, 16 mi. W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°20'40" N, 147°58'00" W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Heart Mountain: mountain, 3,055 ft., S of Bedrock Canyon, E of Deadman Mtn., and 67 mi. SW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 62°53'30" N, 152°28' W; (map 124).

Descriptive local name (the outline of the base traces the outline of a heart) reported in 1956 by USGS.

Heart Mountain: peak, 6,500 ft., near head of Boulder Creek, 10 mi. NW of Mount Russell, Alaska Ra.; 62°53'30" N, 152°07'30" W; (map 81).

Local name recorded in 1954 by USGS.

Heather Creek: stream, flows NW 50 mi. to Kurupa River 12 mi. S of its junc. with Colville River, Brooks Ra.; 68°59' N, 155°07' W; BGN 1960; (map 133).

Named about 1950 by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, "for the abundant heather that grows in the area."

Heather Island: island, 3 mi. long, in Columbia Bay, just S of terminus of Columbia Glacier, 57 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°58'30" N, 147°02'30" W; (map 63).

Named by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899; "so named because heather, a species of health (Calluna vulgaris), grows on the island."

Heather Nunatak: peak, 4,435 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 3 mi. NE of end of...
Heavenly Ridge: ridge, 4 mi. long, 1.8 mi. S of Twin Lakes and 58 mi. NW of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61°53′30″ N, 146°51′30″ W; (map 68).

Heavenly Lake: lake. 2 mi. long, on Revillagigedo Island; 65°08′08″ N, 164°12′20″ W; (map 51). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Heckman Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, on Revillagigedo I., in course of Naha River, 3 mi. E of Naha Bay, Alex. Arch.; 55°35′ N, 131°52′ W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Van. Dickins, USC&GS. Prospectors' name shown on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Heckman Point: point of land, on W bank Behm Canal, 6 mi. S of Spacious Bay, on NE coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alex. Arch.; 55°45′20″ N, 131°47′40″ W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USGS; probably given for J. R. Heckman, superintendent of the cannery at Loring.

Hedlunds: locality, N of Iliamna Lake, on W bank of Chekok Creek 1.5 mi. N of Chekok Point, 16 mi. E of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°48′ N, 154°23′ W; (map 51).

Heim Creek: stream, at E end of Brooks Range, 7 mi. from Gastineau Channel to Nugget Mtn., 0.6 mi. S of Dexter Creek and 6 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°35′45″ N, 165°51′20″ W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Helen Island: island, 1,400 ft. long, in Mabel Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°49′20″ N, 132°34′45″ W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Helen, Lake: lake, 0.1 mi. across, on Porcupine River, on Chichagof I., 15 mi. NW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°49′55″ N, 136°20′40″ W; BGN 1966; (map 9). Local name published in 1928 by USC&GS.

Helen, Point: point of land, on S tip of Knight I., 16 mi. SE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°09′15″ N, 147°00′45″ W; (map 63).

Helen Creek: stream, flows S 0.5 mi. to Victoria Creek which flows to Coal Creek, 16 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula.; 64°46′ N, 164°12′ W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Helena Creek: stream, in Bendeleben Mts., flows SE 4 mi. to Pargon River, 33 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula.; 65°08′ N, 163°27′ W; (map 110). Var. Helen Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1906 as "Helen Creek" by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1907, p. 150), USGS.

Heleia Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 mi. to Silverbow Creek, near Norton Sound, 18 mi. E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula.; 64°34′55″ N, 163°51′20″ W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.
Helen Island: *island*, 0.1 mi. long, in Ryuus Bay, N coast of Duke I, Alex. Arch.; 54°58'10" N, 131°24'55" W; (map 2).

Local name published in 1920 by USCGS.

Hellen Island: *island*, see Fox Point Island.

Hell's Acre: water passage, at W end of Kootzhoo Inlet along W coast of Admiralty 1° 0.3.


Hell Gate: water passage, S of Rinjikon I.; in Bay of I., off Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°47'50" N, 134°13'00" W; (map 1).

From Turn Point there "for Hell Gate, N.Y." named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 61.

Hellianthus Cove: cove, 1.7 mi. across, part of Helen Todd Lake.

Named in 1928 by USCGS for the USC&GS launch Helianthus.

Helen Todd Lake: *lake*, 0.8 mi. long, on Annette I. 5.5 mi. NNE of Metlakatla, Alex. Arch.; 56°15'10" N, 132°29'15" W; (map 6).

Named in 1900, p. 46, USGS. Eskimo name "Ko-tag-lik-ark" was recorded by Stoney (1900, map), USN.

Helen Island: *island*, 0.1 mi. long, in Ryuus Bay, N coast of Duke I., Alex. Arch.; 54°58'10" N, 131°24'55" W; (map 2).

Local name published in 1920 by USCGS.

Helle Peak: *mountain*, 3,856 ft., on Etolin I., Alex. Arch.; 56°15'10" N, 132°29'15" W; (map 6).


Hell's Acre: water passage, at W end of Kootzhoo Inlet along W coast of Admiralty I. 0.3.


Helm Rock: rock, in Sumner Strait, 1.3 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°44'30" N, 146°23'10" W; BGN 1933; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1906 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Helmick Lake: *lake*, 0.3 mi. long, on N shore of Port Gravina, 25 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°44'30" N, 146°23'10" W; BGN 1933; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1906 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Helmick Point: *point of land*, E of Helm Bay.

Named about 1925 by USC&GS for Helmeck Creek by W. W. Patton, Jr., USGS.

Helmet Mountain: mountain, 3,801 ft., between Alatna River, W of its junc. with Styx River, 90 mi. and Wadding Cove, on E coast of Cleveland Penin., Alex. Arch.; 66°57' N, 153°25' W; BGN 1966; (map 116).

Named in 1966 for Helfmeck Creek by W. W. Patton, Jr., USGS.

Helmet Lake: *lake*, 1.3 mi. long, N of Styx River, 25 mi. NW of Bear I., and 26 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°07' N, 142°30' W; (map 67).

Local name reported in 1915 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Helm Kitchen: *locality*, site of mining camp, on N bank of Chitina River, 2.5 mi. NW of Bear I., and 24 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°07' N, 142°30' W; (map 67).

Local name reported in 1915 by F. H. Moffit, USGS. Derived from a nearby locality once named Hells Kitchen.

Helpmeck Creek: *stream*, flows WNW 12 mi. to Tozitna River, 18 mi. NNW of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°15'00" N, 142°30' W; (map 116). Var. Kotagiklark.

Name obtained from prospectors by Mendenhall (1902, p. 46), USGS. Eskimo name "Ko-tag-lik-ark" was recorded by Stoney (1900, map), USN.

Helpmeck Lakes: *lakes*, group, largest of which is 3.3 mi. long, W of junc. of Helpmeck Creek and Atalna River, 66 mi. NNE of Hughes, Brooks Ra.; 66°56' N, 153°33' W; (map 116).

Named in 1966 for Helpmeck Creek by W. W. Patton, Jr., USGS.

Helm Point: *point of land*, on NE shore of Kootzmahoe Inlet, 5 mi. NE of Annette I., off Admiralty I., 0.3 mi. N of Annette I., Alex. Arch.; 57°30'25" N, 176°48'50" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Named by members of the U.S. Navy Alutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "for Hell Gate, N.Y."

Hell Roaring Creek: *stream*, flows SE 3.5 mi. to Unuk River 15 mi. NE of its mouth at Burroughs Bay, Coast Mts., 56°20'20" N, 131°45'10" W; (map 7).

Name published in 1927 on IBC Sheet 3.

Hell's Acre: *water passage*, at W end of Kootzmahoe Inlet along W coast of Admiralty 1., 0.3 mi. N of Annette I., Alex. Arch.; 57°30'25" N, 176°48'50" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1872 on IBC Sheet 3.

Helm Point: *point of land*, between Helm Bay and Wadding Cove, on E coast of Cleveland Penin., Alex. Arch.; 55°36' N, 131°53' W; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Helm Bay: *locality*, on E coast of Cleveland Penin., at Helm Bay, 3.3 mi. W of Helm Point Alex. Arch.; 55°37'15" N, 131°58'00" W; (map 3).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USCGS.

Helm Bay: estuary, extends NW 8 mi. off Behan Canal, on E coast of Cleveland Penin., Alex. Arch.; 55°36' N, 131°55' W; (map 5).

Named in 1928 by USCGS for the USC&GS launch Helianthus.

Helm Roof: *stream*, see Slaskikof Bay.

Hell's Gate: *water passage*, S of Ringgold I. in Bay of I., off Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°47'50" N, 176°48'50" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Named by members of the U.S. Navy Alutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "for Hell Gate, N.Y."

Hemlock Creek: *stream*, on Hawkins I., flows NW 1 mi. to Cedar Bay, 9 mi. W of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°33'00" N, 146°00'00" W; (map 64).

Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Hemlock Island: *island*, 0.8 mi. long, in Port Chester, on W coast of Annette I., Alex. Arch.; 55°09'40" N, 131°33'45" W; (map 3).

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Hemlock Point: *point of land*, on NE shore of Kootzmahoe Inlet, 5 mi. NE of Annette I., off W central Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°32'35" N, 134°28'45" W; (map 9).

Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1869 on Hydrograph, Chart 225.


Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Henderson Creek: *stream*, flows SW 2.7 mi. to Mason Creek. 6.5 mi. NW of that stream's mouth, 9 mi. W of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 65°13'40" N, 153°22'30" W; (map 107).

Local name reported in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 5), USGS.

Henderson Island: *island*, 0.3 mi. long, W of Kor oxid Is., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°15'05" N, 160°21'15" W; (map 28).

Named in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.
Henderson Mountain: mountain, 2,267 ft., in Kukakokw Mts., on W bank of Onkahlik River, 21 mi. SW of Steeletee, Kilbuck-Kukakokw Mts.; 61°31'15" N, 157°43'00" W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

Named for "Big Jim" Henderson, who prospected near the mountain from 1914 to 1916; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Henderson Ridge: ridge, max elev. 3,000 ft., in Attu I., extends W 6 mi. from Terrible Mtn. NW of Navy Town, Aleutian Is.; 52°58'00" N, 172°52'00" W; (map 13).

Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Henderson Slough: stream, 9 mi. long, anabranch of Porcupine River 16 mi. NE of Chal Kyit, Yukon Flats; 66°53' N, 143°36' W; (map 120).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Hendida Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, one of the Nunivak Is., N of Twin Is., Aleut Arch.; 55°40'45" N, 133°40'15" W; (map 46). Var. Hendida Island.

Local name recorded as "Sakhalin Island" in 1954 by USGS.

Henderson Mountain: mountain, see Hendrickson, Mount.

Hendrickson, Mount: mountain, 4,590 ft., 0.6 mi. SW of Cape Enchant, and 21 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°49'15" N, 139°28'15" W; (map 46).

Named and published in 1943 by USGS.

Hendricksen, Mount: mountain, see Hendrickson, Mount.

Henry Clay, Mount: mountain peak, 7,434 ft., 0.6 mi. of Coleen Mtn., Porcupine Plat.; 67°12' N, 142°07' W; (map 121). Var. Martinas Bar.

Local name reported in 1956 by J. E. Taylor, USGS. Fitzgerald (1944, p. 228), USGS, recorded a Martins Bar on the Porcupine River, in 1939, about three miles upstream from this island.

Henry Peak: peak, 3,480 ft., 4 mi. NW of head of Thomas Bay and 96 mi. E of Sitcha, Coast Mts.; 57°08'10" N, 132°54'55" W; (map 8). Var. Boundary Peak.

Local name reported in 1857 by Lt. Colmder C. M. Thomas, USN, for Joseph Henry, 1799-1878, inventor. He invented the first electromagnet and the first telegraph. He was also the discoverer of many other important electric principles. In 1846, while professor of natural philosophy at Princeton Univ., he became the first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., which position he held until his death. Under his direction were organised the activities of the Institution, which included all branches of science.

Henshaw Creek: stream, formed by junct. of its East and West Forks, flows S 15 mi. to Koyukuk River, 12 mi. E of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66°33' N, 152°14' W; (map 117). Var. Soothekla Creek, Sothekla River.

Henshaw Creek was first reported about 1950 by USGS; recorded as "Soothekla River" in 1901 by W. J. Peters (in Schrader, 1904, pl. 2), USGS.

Hepburn, Cape: point of land, between Portage and Deadman Bay, at head of Altakat, at S end of Kodiak I.; 56°07'30" N, 153°58'00" W; (map 33).

Named in 1900 by Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, for Ens. A. J. Hepburn, USN, a member of his party on the USBF steamer Albatross.
Herb Burn Peninsula: peninsula, between Deadman and Portage Bays, at head of Altakt Bay, on S coast of Kodiak I.; 57°00' N, 134°55' W; BGN 1934; (map 33). Var. Ushuaia Peninsula.

Named from Cape Herb Burn in 1934 by USCGS. "Ushuaia" was suggested in 1934 by USCGS as an alternative name after a native village that has now disappeared. See Ushuaia.

Herb Creek: stream, flows S 8.6 mi. to Khotol River, 3 mi. N5 of junct. of Man'laska River and Khotol River, 21 mi. SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°25' N, 158°07' W; (map 97). Var. Titina.

Appears to be a translation of an Indian name; reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguana, BAE.

Herbert, Mount: peak, 6,090 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary; 3.2 mi. SE of Mount Wade and 42 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°46'00" N, 138°37'00" W; BGN 1954; (map 46). Var. Boundary Peak 172.

Named by BGN in 1923 for the Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Henry Herbert, 1857-1903, British Ambassador to the United States during the early history of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, who assisted in framing the treaty by which the tribunal was created. He served in British foreign service at The Hague, Constantinople, Rome, and Paris, and was British Ambassador at Washington, D.C., from 1902 to 1903.

Herbert, Port: bay, 0.3 mi. across, 12.5 mi. N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 57°55'25" N, 156°08'30" W; (map 45). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Herman Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, on Herman Creek, 3.4 mi. E of Porcupine and 29 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°25' N, 136°06' W; (map 45). Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Herman Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, 1 mi. SW of Albert Lake and 26 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°15' N, 148°17' W; (map 118). Var. Herman's Lake.

Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Snuck, 1917, map facing p.122). Hermanos, Los: islands, see Hermanos Islands.

Hermanos Islands: islands, between San Alberto Bay and San Cristoval Channel, SE of Rosary I., Alex. Arch.; 55°34'10" N, 133°17'45" W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Var. Los Hermanos, The Brothers.

Spanish name "Los Hermanos," meaning "The Brothers," given in 1775 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle. Baker (1906, p.148) published the transcription "Los Hermanos" (the "brothers") and corrected it to "Hermanos" in 1908 by USGS to avoid duplication.

Herman's Lake: lake, see Herman Lake.

Herman Slough: stream, see Mason Slough.

Hermit Gulch: ravine, extends SW 5 mi. from Hermit Ridge 20 mi. W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°21'55" N, 148°09'40" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Hermit Ridge: ridge, extends W 20 mi. from Hermit Ridge 20 mi. W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°21'55" N, 148°09'40" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Hermogenes, Cape: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.

Herring Bay: bay, 0.2 mi. across, on S coast of Elovci I., 2 mi. SW of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°48'30" N, 135°24'10" W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1929 by USCGS.

Herring Bay: bay, 2 mi. across, on S coast of Admiralty I., 18 mi. E of Baranof, Alex. Arch.;
Hesketh Island: island, 1.2 mi. long, on S shore of Kachemak Bay, Kenai Penin. 8 mi. SW of Yukon I. and 8 mi. SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°30'30"N, 151°31'00"W; (map 50).

Hess Creek: stream, starts at junct. of its North and South Forks, flows W 50 mi. to Yukon River, 18 mi. NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°40'00"N, 149°48'W; (map 105). Var. Hess River, Mike Hess Creek, Whymper Creek, Whymper River, Yukochakat Creek, Yukotcharkat Creek. Named by prospector, for "Mike" Hess, who discovered gold on this stream in 1892. The Indian name, reported in 1899, is "Yukochakat" (Yukotcharkat). Dall says that in 1866 Capt. F. E. Ketcham called the stream "Whymper River" after his friend and companion "Frederick Whymper, artist of the [Western Union Telegraph] Expedition" (Dall, 1870, p. 25, 281).

Hess Mountain: peak, 11,940 ft., 3 mi. E of Mount Deborah and 53 mi. E of McKinley Park, Alaska Ra.; 68°38'N, 147°09'W; (map 87). Reported by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1912, pl. 11), USGS. Hess River: stream, see Hess Creek.

Hesston: locality, site of village, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., NE of Hetta Inlet, in course of Hetta Creek, Alex. Arch.; 55°10'15"N, 132°55'W; (map 4). Named by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1906, fig. 1). USGS.

Hettah: locality, see Hetta.

Hetta Inlet: estuary, extends N 4 mi. off Cordova Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°03'N, 132°40'W; (map 4). Name reported in 1897 by J. F. Moser, USN; published by USGS in 1899.

Hetta Lake: lake, 2.4 mi. long, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., E of Hetta Inlet, in course of Hetta Creek, Alex. Arch.; 55°11'N, 132°33'W; (map 4). Name reported in 1897 by J. F. Moser, USN; published by USGS in 1899.

Hetta Mountain: mountain, 2,931 ft., on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., E of Hetta Inlet, Alex. Arch.; 55°12'N, 132°34'W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by F. E. and C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1906, fig. 1), USGS.

Hewitt Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows E 10 mi. through Whiskey Lake to Yentna River 4.3 mi. NW of Skwentna and 64 mi. N of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°59'30"N, 151°17'45"W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Hewitt Lake: lake, 2.9 mi. long, 10 mi. SW of Mount Yenlo, 46 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°00'10"N, 151°23'00"W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Hey Point: point of land, at NW end of Controller Bay, 6 mi. SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 50°10'N, 144°22'W; (map 64). Var. Hey Point. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, while exploring the Controller Bay region in 1794.

Hibahvik: rock, see Pinnacle Rock.

Hibahvik, Cape: promontory, see Scott Cap.

Hickerson Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, 3 mi. N of entrance to Chininta Bay, 52 mi. NW of Homer, Aleutian Ra.; 59°36'N, 152°55'W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in 1950.

Hickey Creek: stream, flows W 8.5 mi. to Moose Creek, 5 mi. SE of its junct. with Ilditarod River, 17 mi. N of Flat and 54 mi. SE of Holikachuk, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°41'35"N, 157°53'00"W; (map 79). Prospector's name reported in 1912 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Hickman Lake: lake, see Heckman Lake.

Hicks Creek: stream, flows SW through Hicks Lake, 12.4 mi. to Matanuska River, 41 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°47'40"N, 147°56'05"W; (map 69).

Hicks Lake: lake, 3,400 ft. long, in course of Hicks Creek, 49 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°54'N, 147°46'W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.
Hidden Creek: stream, heads at unnamed glacier on Alaska Peninsula, flows E 3.5 mi. to Hidden Creek Lake, W of Kennicott Glacier, 11 mi. NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°30'30" N, 154°01'15" W; (map 64).

Local descriptive name published in 1908 by USGS.

Hidden River Lake

Local descriptive name published in 1924 by USGS.

Hidden Glacier: glacier, heads at 59°41' N, 138°59' W, trends NW 9 mi. to its 1961 terminus, 3.5 mi. SE of Seal Bay and 25 mi. NE of Yakutat. S: Elias Mt.; 59°46'10" N, 139°10'20" W; (map 46).

Descriptive name given in 1891 by Russell (1892, p. 87), USGS, who glimpsed it as he passed by.

Hidden Harbor: estuary, extends N 1 mi. at head of Kinak Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 18 mi. ESE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian R.; 58°11'30" N, 154°29'00" W; (BGN 1924; map 42).

So named in 1919 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, "on account of its constricted entrance."

Hidden Inlet: estuary, trends S 6 mi. to Pease Canal, Coast Mts.; 54°57' N, 130°21' W; (map 2).

Local name published in 1891 by USC&GS.

Hidden Inlet Lake: lake, 3.3 mi. long, 2.6 mi. NW of Hidden Point, on Pease Canal, Coast Mts.; 54°59' N, 130°28' W; (map 2).

Local descriptive name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Hidden Island: island, 1 mi. long, at S end of Frederick Sound, 18 mi. SE of Petersburg, Coast Mts.; 56°40'00" N, 132°33'30" W; (map 6).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 70.

Hidden Lake: lake, 2.5 mi. long, on Afognak I., 6 mi. SE of Black Cape and 26 mi. N of Afognak, Kodiak R.; 58°22' N, 152°42' W; (map 43).

Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Hidden Lake: lake, 4.5 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 3 mi. N of Skilak Lake and 33 mi. E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°30' N, 150°19' W; (map 62).

Local name reported about 1971 by USGS (Martin, G. C., and others, 1915, pl. 2).

Hidden Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, in course of Maclaren River, 2.5 mi. S of Maclaren Glacier terminus and 26 mi. SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska R.; 63°14'30" N, 146°32'30" W; (map 86).

Name published on relatively recent maps.

Hidden Point: point of land, between Pease Canal and Hidden Inlet, Coast Mts.; 55°56'45" N, 130°19'30" W; BGN 1929; (map 2).

Descriptive name given in 1892 by USGS.


Local name published in 1940 by USGS.

Hidden River Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, 1 mi. SW of Stony River 15 mi. NW of its junc. with Talkealuna River, 65 mi. NW of Lake Clark,
High Creek: stream, flows NE 14 mi. to Lava High Cache: locality, on N bank of Desper High Bluffs: cliffs, extends 1.1 mi., between Clarence Strait and Nichols Passage, off SW coast of Annette Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°3°'4 N, 131°40' W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Higgins, Point: point of land, between Behm Canal and Tongass Narrows, on SW coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°27'28" N, 131°50'00" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by R. H. Sargent, USGS. Higgins: point of land, northernmost tip of Wrangel I. at Wrangel, Alex. Arch.; 56°29'20" N, 132°22'00" W; (map 6). Var. Anchorage off, Labuchere Anchorage, Labuchere Bay, Point Highfield, Point Highfield Harbor. Feature called "Anchorage off Point Highfield" in 1882 by F. O. Simpson, Master of the H.M.S. Devotation; name published as such in 1882 on Brit. Admir. Chart 2431. In 1889, it was called "Point Highfield" by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN. The early traders of the Hudson's Bay Co. called it "Labuchere bay or anchorage" for the steamers the Labuchere.

High Bluff: cliffs, see high Bluffs.

High Bluffs: cliffs, 1,012 ft., extends 2 mi. along N coast of Saint George I., E of Sanbago Ridge, in Pribilof Is.; 56°36'20" N, 169°40'00" W; (map 38). Var. Eganuta, High Bluff. Descriptive name reported by H. W. Elliott in 1875-76 (Baker, 1906, p. 236). It appears to be a translation of the Aleut name reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USCGS, as "Eganuta [Iganata]."

High Bluffs: cliffs, see Einahmuhto Bluffs.

High Cache: locality, on N bank of Deep Creek, W of Alaska Highway, 31 mi. SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Ra.; 62°40' N, 141°09' W (map 84). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

High Castle Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, one of Castle Is., in Duncan Canal, 13 mi. SW of Petersburg, off S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°40'25" N, 133°10'00" W; (map 6). Var. Eganuta.

High Bluffs: cliffs, see high Bluffs.

High Cache: locality, on N bank of Deep Creek, W of Alaska Highway, 31 mi. SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Ra.; 62°40' N, 141°09' W (map 84). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

High Castle Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, one of Castle Is., in Duncan Canal, 13 mi. SW of Petersburg, off S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°40'25" N, 133°10'00" W; (map 6). Var. Eganuta.

High Castle Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, one of Castle Is., in Duncan Canal, 13 mi. SW of Petersburg, off S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°40'25" N, 133°10'00" W; (map 6). Var. Eganuta.

High Bluffs: cliffs, see Einahmuhto Bluffs.

High Castle Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, one of Castle Is., in Duncan Canal, 13 mi. SW of Petersburg, off S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°40'25" N, 133°10'00" W; (map 6). Var. Eganuta.

High Castle Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, one of Castle Is., in Duncan Canal, 13 mi. SW of Petersburg, off S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°40'25" N, 133°10'00" W; (map 6). Var. Eganuta.

High Castle Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, one of Castle Is., in Duncan Canal, 13 mi. SW of Petersburg, off S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°40'25" N, 133°10'00" W; (map 6). Var. Eganuta.

High Bluffs: cliffs, see Einahmuhto Bluffs.

High Castle Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, one of Castle Is., in Duncan Canal, 13 mi. SW of Petersburg, off S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°40'25" N, 133°10'00" W; (map 6). Var. Eganuta.

High Castle Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, one of Castle Is., in Duncan Canal, 13 mi. SW of Petersburg, off S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°40'25" N, 133°10'00" W; (map 6). Var. Eganuta.

High Castle Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, one of Castle Is., in Duncan Canal, 13 mi. SW of Petersburg, off S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°40'25" N, 133°10'00" W; (map 6). Var. Eganuta.

High Castle Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, one of Castle Is., in Duncan Canal, 13 mi. SW of Petersburg, off S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°40'25" N, 133°10'00" W; (map 6). Var. Eganuta.

High Castle Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, one of Castle Is., in Duncan Canal, 13 mi. SW of Petersburg, off S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°40'25" N, 133°10'00" W; (map 6). Var. Eganuta.

High Castle Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, one of Castle Is., in Duncan Canal, 13 mi. SW of Petersburg, off S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°40'25" N, 133°10'00" W; (map 6). Var. Eganuta.

High Castle Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, one of Castle Is., in Duncan Canal, 13 mi. SW of Petersburg, off S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°40'25" N, 133°10'00" W; (map 6). Var. Eganuta.

High Castle Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, one of Castle Is., in Duncan Canal, 13 mi. SW of Petersburg, off S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°40'25" N, 133°10'00" W; (map 6). Var. Eganuta.

High Castle Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, one of Castle Is., in Duncan Canal, 13 mi. SW of Petersburg, off S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°40'25" N, 133°10'00" W; (map 6). Var. Eganuta.
High Mountain: mountain, 2,070 ft., 6 mi. SE of Foggy Bay, Revillagigedo Channel, Coast Mts.; 54°55'05" N, 130°50'45" W; (map 2). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

High Mountain: mountain, 2,506 ft., on Gravina I., S of Sullivan Mtn., 3.9 mi. W of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°21'45" N, 131°47'40" W; (map 3).

Local name published in 1886 by USCS&GS.

High Point: point of land, 1.2 mi. N of Tongass I., on E shore of Nakat I., NE shore of Dixon Entrance; Coast Mts.; 54°47'30" N, 130°44'25" W; (map 2).

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

High Point: point of land, on E coast of Dall I., at S entrance to Baldy Bay, Alex. Arch.; 55°01'15" N, 132°57'30" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

High Point: point of land, see Ancon Point.

Highpower Creek: stream, heads in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NW, then S/W 58 mi. to Swift Fork Kuskokwim River, 55 mi. NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°25' N, 154°05' W; (map 89). Vat. Black Creek, Hipower Creek, Slow Fork, Slow Fork Kuskokwim River, Slow Fork Swift Fork Kuskokwim River.

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

High Ridge Lake: lake, 1,500 ft. across, in Matanuska Valley, 2.5 mi. SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°34'40" N, 149°10'40" W; BGN 1957; (map 69). Var. Black Creek, Hipower Creek, Slow Fork, Slow Fork Kuskokwim River, Slow Fork Swift Fork Kuskokwim River.

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

High Rock: rock, off S coast of Amakua I., Aleutian Is.; 52°26'15" N, 171°16'20" W; (map 20).

Descriptive name given by members of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1835.

High Rock: rock, in Altik Bay, S of Moser Penin., at S end of Kodiak I.; 56°58' N, 154°03' W; (map 122). Descriptive name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

High Rock: rock, see Inner Humpback Rock.

High Rock: rock, see Viesokoi Rock.

High Rock Ilet: rock, see Viesokoi Rock.

High Smith Lake: lake, see Hugh Smith Lake.

High Valley, valley, extends SE 20 mi. from Maclaren River, between Denali Highway and Amphitheater Mts., 12 mi. NW of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°08' N, 146°16' W; (map 86). Descriptive name given in 1955 by T. L. Hill, USGS.

Highwater Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in Neva Strait, 0.7 mi. S of St. John Baptist Bay, off Baranof I., 18 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°16'50" N, 135°35'45" W; (map 9). Var. Highwater Ilet.

Descriptive name given in 1884 as "Highwater Ilet" by Comdr. J. B. Coglan, USN, because at low water it is no longer an island or islet, but it is then connected to the east shore.

The name was published by USCS&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot.

Highwater Ilet: island, see Highwater Island.

Highway Pass: pass, 3,800 ft., on Denali Highway, in Mount McKinley National Park, 6 mi. NE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Ra.; 63°28'15" N, 150°09'30" W; (map 88).

Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Griffin, USGS.

Higutik: locality, on Agattu I. in the Near Is., Aleutian Is.; (map 13).

Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 549), BAEE.

Higutua, Isla de: island, see Middle Ilet.

Hikers Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1 mi. NW of Hidden Lake and 32 mi. E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°30'45" N, 150°20'45" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Hiko-Bukta: bay, see Hikok-Bukta.

Hilgard Mountain: mountain, 1,500 ft. near Hilgard, Mount: mountain, 3,028 ft., 2 mi. S of Seward Peninsula; 64°54'45" N, 164°13'40" W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdin (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Hill Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1 mi. to Stewart River, 22 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula.

High: 64°49' N, 165°23' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by T. G. Gerdin, USGS.

Hilliard Peak: mountain, 4,085 ft., 12 mi. N of Eagle, Porcupine Plat.; 64°57'12" N, 141°03'30" W; BGN 1965; (map 102).

Named by E. E. Brabb, USGS, for John J. Hilliard, who drowned in Litianziac Strait near this mountain.

Hill, Mount: peak, see Hill Peak.

Hillard Peak: mountain peak, 4,085 ft., 12 mi. N of Eagle, Porcupine Plat.; 64°57'12" N, 141°03'30" W; BGN 1965; (map 102).

Named by E. E. Brabb, USGS, for John J. Hilliard, who drowned in Litianziac Strait near this mountain.

Hill Point: point of land, on E coast of Tanana I., 7 mi. E of Tanana River, 22 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula. High: 64°49' N, 165°23' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by T. G. Gerdin, USGS.

Hillard Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Iron Creek which flows to Pilgrim River, between Sidney and Benson Creeks, 25 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula. High: 64°54'45" N, 164°13'40" W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1908 on a fieldsheet by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Hill Islands: island, 2.5 mi. across, 9 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°45' N, 136°17' W; (map 9). Var. Hills Island.

Named "Hills Island" in 1787 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock for Robert Hill, one of his traders (Wagner, 1937, p. 462). The name was published as "Hill Island" by USCS&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 183). Hill Island Light is on the south end of the island.

Hill Island: island, see Hills Island.

Hill Ilets: islands, see McFarland Islands.

Hill Lake: lake, see Beaver Lake.

Hill Peak: peak, 7,177 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, N of terminus of South Sawyer Glacier, 2 mi. N of Sawyer Glacier and 55 mi. ESE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°00' N, 133°04' W; BGN 1927; (map 8). Var. Boundary Peak 78, Mount Hill.

Named by United States and Canada in 1927 for Jesse Hill, United States Section, IBC.

Hill Point: point of land, on NE shore of Tenakee Ilet, 7 mi. E of Tenakee Springs, on E coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°46'45" N, 135°01'15" W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1925 by USCS&GS "because it is located at the foot of a high hill." The name was published in 1926 on Chart 8250.

Hill Point: hill, 3,118 ft., W of Nabesna River, 23 mi. SW of Northway, Alaska Ra.; 62°40' N, 142°15' W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Hillside: area, in S part of Anchorage, S of Chester Creek, W of Seward Highway, Cook
Hillside Lake

Inlet Low: 61°12'06" N, 149°52'10" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1934 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Hillside Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, W of Dog Lake, 6 mi. SE of Northway, Alaska R.; 62°54' N, 141°48' W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.


Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Hills Island: island, see Hill Island.

Hill Slough: stream, see Hills Slough.


Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Hinauah's Village: locality, "on Stikine River," Coast Mt.; (map 6).

Former "summer camp of a Stikine [Indian] chief" (Hodge, 1907, p. 550). Ivan Petroff lists a population of 31 for this locality in the 1880 Census.

Hinchinbrook Island: island, see Hinchinbrook Island.


Hinchinbrooke, Cape: point of land, see Hinchinbrooke, Cape.

Hinchinbrook Island: island, see Hinchinbrook Island.


Hinchinbrooke, Cape: point of land, on S tip of Hinchinbrook I., 35 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°14' N, 146°39' W; (map 64). Var. Cape Hinchinbrooke, Mys Morsky, Punta de Esperato, Punta de Arcadio, Punta de San Luis.

Named in 1778 by Capt. James Cook, RN, "after Viscount Hinchinbrooke, John Montagu's father, and afterward used by several navigators * * *" (Wagner, 1937, p. 392). This feature was called "[my] Morskoi," meaning "sea cape," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 6), IRN. See also Esparaf, Cabo.

Hinchinbrook Entrance: water passage, 10 mi. long, at entrance Prince William Sound, between Hinchinbrook I. and Montague I., 40 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°20' N, 146°50' W; BGN 1905; (map 64). Var. Meiklejohn Entrance.

Mariners' name reported in 1901 by USCSGS; so called for nearby Hinchinbrook Island. Capt. Abercrombie (in Glenn and Abercrombie, 1889, p. 297), USA, called it "Meiklejohn Entrance" April 8, 1889, "in honor of Hon. [George] [De]Rue Meiklejohn, 1857-1929, Assistant Secretary of War in the McKinley administration."

Hinchinbrook Island: island, 22 mi. long, at SE entrance to Prince William Sound, 15 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°23' N, 146°28' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 64). Var. Chinchinbrook Island, Hinchinbrooke Island, I, de la Magdalena, Kha-ta-ah Island, Nu-chek Island, Ostrov Khatgalyuk, Ostrov Tikhalka, Rose Island, Santa Maria Magdalena.


Hinckley, Mount: mountain, 4,300 ft., in Lincoln Mt., 2.7 mi. SW of Hyde, Coast Mt.; 65°53' N, 130°04'40" W; BGN 1927; (map 3).

Named by the Hydro Chamber of Commerce, after Earl Hinckley, U.S. Immigration Officer, who died in 1926 by falling from a cliff on this peak.

Hindsetukee: locality, see Gantegastaki.

Hines Creek: stream, see Gines Creek.

Hines River: stream, see Gines Creek.

Hiree Lake: lake, 14 mi. NE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°23' N, 146°28' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 64). Var. Meiklejohn Entrance.

Named "Hiree Lake," on an 1851 Russian map. "Hiree" is Russian for "river." This name was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 51).

Hive Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on E coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°40' N, 166°23' W; (map 23).

This name was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 51).

Hive Island, island, 0.7 mi. across, between Resurrection Bay and Eldorado Narrows, 17 mi. S of Seward, Chugach Mt.; 59°53' N, 149°22' W; BGN 1906; (map 49). Var. Sugar Loaf Island, Guard Island.

According to USCSGS, in 1905 the local name was "Sugar Loaf Island." Surveyors of the Alaska Central RR called it "Guard Island." The BGN "officially" named it Hive to avoid duplication.

Hive Rock: rock, 1.8 mi. NE of Round Point, off NW coast of Kanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°43'50" N, 177°33'00" W; (map 17).

Name published by USCSGS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Hil'tt-yu-yah: bay, see Lituya Bay.

Hluasaketa: stream, see Ludaeska Creek.

Hluukhsohan: locality, "in SE Alaska."

Former Tlingit Indian town listed in Hodge (1907, p. 554), BAE, as "Laaxl uaxu-an" meaning "town where people do not sleep much." This locality may be the present-day Klukwan.

Hoagics Hole: bay, 0.2 mi. across, 14 mi. SW of Petersburg, at S end of Lindenberg Penin., Kupreanal I., Arch. Arch.; 56°36'30" N, 133°01'10" W; (map 6).

Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USCSGS.

Hobart, Point: point of land, on E shore of Stephens Passage, about 1 mi. S of Hobart Bay, 2.6 mi. SW of Entrance I. and 74 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°24'30" N, 133°28'20" W; (map 8). Var. Mys Khobart.

Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, after its discovery by Lt. Joseph Whidbey on August 13, 1794, for John Hobart, the Second Earl of Buckingham, England (Wagner, 1937, p. 392). This name was published in 1848 as "Mys Khobarti," that is, "Khobart Cape," by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1396.

Hobart Bay: bay, 6 mi. long, on E shore of Stephens Passage, 5 mi. SE of Rocky Point and 74 mi. NE of Sitka, Coast Mt.; 57°24'30" N, 133°28'00" W; (map 8). Var. Mys Khobart.

Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, after its discovery by Lt. Joseph Whidbey on August 13, 1794, for John Hobart, the Second Earl of Buckingham, England (Wagner, 1937, p. 392). This name was published in 1848 as "Mys Khobarti," that is, "Khobart Cape," by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1396.

Hobo Bay: estuary, trends SE 1 mi. to Port Wells, 20 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mt.; 60°57'00" N, 148°13'30" W; (map 63).

Local name published in 1916 by USCSGS.

Hobo Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 mi. to Hobo Bay, 20 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mt.; 60°57'35" N, 148°14'15" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS; derived from Hobo Bay.
Hobo Creek: stream, flows S 0.4 mi. to Hard Luck Creek which flows to Dôme Creek, 22 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°53'05" N, 164°36'00" W; (map 95).

Prospector's name reported in 1908 on a fieldsheet by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Hobson, Port: bay, extends SW 7 mi. off Sittalikdak Strait on N coast of Sittalikdak I., SE of Kodiak I.; 57°10' N, 153°10' W; (map 34).

Baker (1906, p. 307) wrote, "Apparently so named by Petrowi in 1867 or 1868, who at that time established here a fishing station for the Alaska Coast Fishery Company." * * *

Hochandochtla Mountain: mountain. 3,200 ft., highest elevation, 1,887 ft. Hockley Hills: mountains. 1,887 ft., highest elevation. 63*51'00" N, 157°25'10" W; (map 107).

Kuyuk Indian name obtained at Huliala in 1906 by Orth.

Hockey Hills: mountains, 1,887 ft., highest elevation. extends NE-SW 12 mi., 19 mi. NW of Selawik, Hogatza, High.; 66°51' N, 160°18' W; (map 114).

Probably named by English naval officers during the Franklin search expeditions of 1849-1854 for John Hockley, one of Capt. F. W. Beechey's crew in 1825.

Hokkatehne Cove: cove, see Hoktaheen Cove. Hokkatehne Creek: stream, see Hoktaheen Creek. Hokkatehne Creek: cove, see Hoktaheen Cove. Hokkatehne Creek: stream, see Hokkaheen Creek.

Hodatic River: stream, flows SW 16 mi. to Three Hodatic Creek. 8 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°53'05" N, 153°10' W; (map 95).

Kuyuk Indian name reported in 1908 by Lt. B. H. Camden, USRCS (Cantwell, 1904, p. 244).

Hodzana: locality, see Caribou Bar.

Hoggesdale Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to Kuyukuk River, 24 mi. NE of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64°58' N, 157°33' W; (map 97).

Kuyuk Indian name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Hofstad Creek: stream, flows S 0.4 mi. to Hard Luck Creek which flows to Dôme Creek, 22 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°53'05" N, 164°36'00" W; (map 95).

Prospector's name reported in 1908 on a fieldsheet by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Hobson, Port: bay, extends SW 7 mi. off Sittalikdak Strait on N coast of Sittalikdak I., SE of Kodiak I.; 57°10' N, 153°10' W; (map 34).

Baker (1906, p. 307) wrote, "Apparently so named by Petrowi in 1867 or 1868, who at that time established here a fishing station for the Alaska Coast Fishery Company." * * *

Hochandochtla Mountain: mountain. 3,200 ft., highest elevation, 1,887 ft. Hockley Hills: mountains. 1,887 ft., highest elevation. 63*51'00" N, 157°25'10" W; (map 107).

Kuyuk Indian name obtained at Huliala in 1906 by Orth.

Hockey Hills: mountains, 1,887 ft., highest elevation. extends NE-SW 12 mi., 19 mi. NW of Selawik, Hogatza, High.; 66°51' N, 160°18' W; (map 114).

Probably named by English naval officers during the Franklin search expeditions of 1849-1854 for John Hockley, one of Capt. F. W. Beechey's crew in 1825.

Hokkatehne Cove: cove, see Hoktaheen Cove. Hokkatehne Creek: stream, see Hoktaheen Creek. Hokkatehne Creek: cove, see Hoktaheen Cove. Hokkatehne Creek: stream, see Hokkaheen Creek.

Hodatic River: stream, flows SW 16 mi. to Three Hodatic Creek. 8 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°53'05" N, 153°10' W; (map 95).

Kuyuk Indian name reported in 1908 by Lt. B. H. Camden, USRCS (Cantwell, 1904, p. 244).

Hodzana: locality, see Caribou Bar.

Hoggesdale Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to Kuyukuk River, 24 mi. NE of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64°58' N, 157°33' W; (map 97).

Kuyuk Indian name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Hofstad Creek: stream, flows S 0.4 mi. to Hard Luck Creek which flows to Dôme Creek, 22 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°53'05" N, 164°36'00" W; (map 95).

Prospector's name reported in 1908 on a fieldsheet by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Hobson, Port: bay, extends SW 7 mi. off Sittalikdak Strait on N coast of Sittalikdak I., SE of Kodiak I.; 57°10' N, 153°10' W; (map 34).

Baker (1906, p. 307) wrote, "Apparently so named by Petrowi in 1867 or 1868, who at that time established here a fishing station for the Alaska Coast Fishery Company." * * *

Hochandochtla Mountain: mountain. 3,200 ft., highest elevation, 1,887 ft. Hockley Hills: mountains. 1,887 ft., highest elevation. 63*51'00" N, 157°25'10" W; (map 107).

Kuyuk Indian name obtained at Huliala in 1906 by Orth.

Hockey Hills: mountains, 1,887 ft., highest elevation. extends NE-SW 12 mi., 19 mi. NW of Selawik, Hogatza, High.; 66°51' N, 160°18' W; (map 114).

Probably named by English naval officers during the Franklin search expeditions of 1849-1854 for John Hockley, one of Capt. F. W. Beechey's crew in 1825.

Hokkatehne Cove: cove, see Hoktaheen Cove. Hokkatehne Creek: stream, see Hoktaheen Creek. Hokkatehne Creek: cove, see Hoktaheen Cove. Hokkatehne Creek: stream, see Hokkaheen Creek.

Hodatic River: stream, flows SW 16 mi. to Three Hodatic Creek. 8 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°53'05" N, 153°10' W; (map 95).

Kuyuk Indian name reported in 1908 by Lt. B. H. Camden, USRCS (Cantwell, 1904, p. 244).

Hodzana: locality, see Caribou Bar.

Hoggesdale Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to Kuyukuk River, 24 mi. NE of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64°58' N, 157°33' W; (map 97).

Kuyuk Indian name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Hofstad Creek: stream, flows S 0.4 mi. to Hard Luck Creek which flows to Dôme Creek, 22 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°53'05" N, 164°36'00" W; (map 95).

Prospector's name reported in 1908 on a fieldsheet by P. S. Smith, USGS.
Hogatsikakat

Hogatsikakat: *stream*, see Hogatzakhotak Creek.

Hogatsikakat River: *stream*, see Hogatza River.

Hogatza: *locality*, on Bear Creek, in Hogatza River Valley, 42 mi. NW of Hughes, Hogatza High.; 66°11' N, 155°43' W; (map 116). Var. Hog River.

This mining camp was established about 1896.

Hogatza Flats: *stream*, 8 mi. across, along course of Hogatza River, 20 mi. NW of Hughes, Hogatza High.; 66°18' N, 154°39' W; (map 116). Local name reported at Hughes in 1956 by Orth; named for the river.

Hogatza Hills: *hills*, 2,000 ft, extending NE-SW 20 mi. between Hughes Creek and Hogatza River, 25 mi. N of Hughes, Hogatza High.; 66°25' N, 154°10' W; (map 116). Indian name "Hogatza Hilas," meaning "Hogatza Hills," recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth. The redundant "glia," meaning "hills," was dropped when the English generic was added during publication.

Hogatzakhotak Creek: *stream*, flows SE 8 mi. to Koyukuk River 3 mi. downstream from the mouth of Hogatza River, 35 mi. W of Hughes; 66°00' N, 155°28' W; Var. Hogatza Creek.

Hogatza: *locality*, see Hogatza River.

Name reported in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for Ens. Willard Bache Hoggott, 1865-1938, USN, a member of his party. Hogan was Commander of the US Army from 1906 to 1909.

Hoggott Island: *island*, 0.2 mi. long, in Peril Strait, off Duffield Peninsula. At N tip of Baranof I., 23 mi. SE of Chichagof, Alek. Arch.; 57°33'10" N, 135°30'30" W; (map 9).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Hoggott Refs: *reefs*, 0.3 mi. long, S of Hoggott I., N end of Baranof I., 23 mi. SE of Chichagof, Alek. Arch.; 57°32'45" N, 135°30'45" W; (map 9).

Named in 1995 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for Ens. Willard Bache Hoggott, 1865-1938, a member of his party in 1906-09. Hoggott was born in Indiana and was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy. He was a navy officer, 1884-98, before becoming a mining engineer.

Hogg Bay: *estuary*, on E coast of Bainbridge I., extends W 4 mi. to Port Bainbridge, 40 mi. E of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°04'30" N, 148°17'30" W; (map 63). Named for a local miner; reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 4), USGS.

Hog Island: *island*, 0.4 mi. long, 3 mi. E of Hogatza River, 25 mi. N of Hughes, Hogatza High.; 66°18' N, 154°30'30" W; (map 116). Local name recorded at Hughes in 1936 by Orth in 1956. The present name is from Orth in 1956.

Hog Island: *island*, 0.9 mi. long, in Unalaika Strait, of Fortymouth Inlet, 23 mi. SE of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°53'15" N, 135°43'30" W; (map 23).

Hog Island: *island*, "in Muscle Cove, an indentation in the northern shore of Beaver Inlet, Unalaska Island" (Wagner, 1937, p. 462).

Hog Landing: *locality*, supply landing, at junc. of Hogatza and Koyukuk Rivers, 32 mi. W of Hughes, Hogatza High.; 66°00' N, 155°24' W; (map 116). Named in the 1950's when the place was established, at the south terminal of the road to Hogatza, as a river landing for supplies.

"Hog" is the local name for the Hogatza River; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Hog River: *locality*, see Hogatza.

Hog River: *stream*, see Hogatza River.

Hog Rocks: *reef*, extends 1.5 mi., between Felice Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, 18 mi. SE of Ketchikan, NE of Ham I., Alex. Arch.; 55°11'15" N, 131°18'30" W; (map 9). Var. Frog Rocks.

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Holohkinux River: *stream*, see Hoholitina River.

Hoholitina River: *stream*, heads in Whitefish Lake at 60°56' N, 154°59' W, flows NW 165 mi. to Holitina River 13 mi. SE of its junc. with Kuskokwim River, 14 mi. S of Sleetsmute, Stony River Low.; 61°30'35" N, 156°59'00" W; BGN 1915; (map 72). Var. Agait Tables River, Ha-ha-link-nuk River, Hahalitha River, Halkinux River, Holohkinux River.

Present spelling of Indian name can be attributed to R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1914. A name obtained in 1898 from A. Lind, a trader was "Halkinux," which was said to mean "sudden (unexpected)," by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS. Eskimo name "Aga-link-nuk" obtained in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Hokanatza: *stream*, see Hogatza River.

Hokatza River: *stream*, see Hogatza River.

Hokatarek River: *stream*, see Will River.

Hokoloni Hills: *hills*, 1,844 ft, extend N-S 8 mi. on W bank of Hughes Creek, 13 mi. NW of Hughes. Hogatza High.; 66°13' N, 154°30' W; (map 116). Indian name, reported to mean "hills above" (Lake Tokhaklanten); reported at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Hokeley Gulch: *ravine*, extends S 1.3 mi. to Deep Creek, 4 mi. SW of Tosfi and 33 mi. ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°03'45" N, 150°59'00" W; BGN 1961; (map 106). Var. Hokeley Gulch; Hovely Gulch.

Prospectors' name reported in 1931 as "Hovely Gulch by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Hokeley Gulch: *ravine*, Hokeley Gulch.

Hokaneed Mountains: *mountains*, 2,969 ft., 1 mi. SW of Lake Clark and 2 mi. NW of Nondalton, Alaska Rts.; 60°02' N, 154°53' W; (map 61).

Tanana Indian name reported in 1914 by R. H. Sargent (in Smith and others, 1917, pl. 1), USGS.

Hokotaken River: *stream*, see Wild River.

Hokatleen Core: *cove*, 0.2 mi. across, on NW coast of Yakobi I., 1.5 mi. NW of Hokatleen Lake, 41 mi. W of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.;
Hole in the Wall: estuary, extends 0.8 mi. off Diver Bay, on NW coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 55°10'25" N, 153°12'10" W; (map 4).

Holikachuk: village, see Holikachuk.


Native name published in 1826 as "Kuilina" by Lt. G. A. Sarichev, IRN; spelled "Kuilintuk" in 1844-45 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, and "Holitnuk" on an 1890 field-sheet by W. S. Post, USGS. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, after its discovery byLt. Joseph Whidbey on August 13, 1794, for Hotkham, a town in Alaska.

Holitno: stream, flows SW 2.5 mi. to Chulitna River, 3.5 mi. W of Chulitna, Matanuska-Susitna Borough; 65°13'30" N, 149°57'00" W; BGN 1939; (map 49). Var. Holitna, Holitno, Holitno, Holitnuk, Holitna, Holitnuk, Holitna, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno.

Holitnah: stream, flows SE 110 mi. from Innoko River, 9 mi. E of Holikachuk and 50 mi. N of Holy Cross, Innoko Low.; 62°55' N, 159°28' W; (map 78). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Holitna: village, see Holikachuk.

Holitna: stream, formed by confluence of Chulitna River and Shotgun Creek at 60°49'30" N, 157°51'00" W, flows NE 110 mi. to Kuskokwim River, 1.5 mi. S of Sheetemute, Stony River Low.; 61°40'45" N, 157°10'00" W; BGN 1915; (map 72). Var. Chulitnak, Cholutina, Choluto, Cholutno, Chulitna, Holituk, Holitno, Holitnak, Holitna, Holitna, Hulitno, Hulitno, Hulitno, Hulitno, Hulitno.

Native name published in 1826 as "Khlitna" by Lt. G. A. Sarichev, IRN; spelled "Khlintuk" in 1844-45 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, and "Holitnuk" on an 1890 field-sheet by W. S. Post, USGS. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, after its discovery by Lt. Joseph Whidbey on August 13, 1794, for Holikam, a town in Alaska.

Holitna: stream, flows to Seward Glacier Creek, 8 mi. N of Chulitna, Matanuska-Susitna Borough; 65°41'30" N, 157°42'00" W; BGN 1933; (map 49). Var. Holitna, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno.

Holikachuk Slough: stream, flows E 16 mi. between Shageluk Slough and Innoko River, 1.4 mi. E of Holikachuk and 50 mi. N of Holy Cross, Innoko Low.; 62°55' N, 159°28' W; (map 78).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Holikachuk: village, see Holikachuk.

Holikam: stream, flows to Seward Glacier Creek, 8 mi. N of Chulitna, Matanuska-Susitna Borough; 65°41'30" N, 157°42'00" W; BGN 1933; (map 49). Var. Holitna, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno.

Holikam: stream, flows to Seward Glacier Creek, 8 mi. N of Chulitna, Matanuska-Susitna Borough; 65°41'30" N, 157°42'00" W; BGN 1933; (map 49). Var. Holitna, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno.

Holikam: stream, flows to Seward Glacier Creek, 8 mi. N of Chulitna, Matanuska-Susitna Borough; 65°41'30" N, 157°42'00" W; BGN 1933; (map 49). Var. Holitna, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno, Holitno.
Hollings, Cape

Point of land, see Narrow Cape.

Hollingsworth, Mount: mountain, 4,400 ft., in Brooks Ra., 12 mi. N of Igiugruk Mts. and 36 mi. NE of Minikteg Mtn.; 68°42' N, 159°28' W; (map 131).

Named in 1960 by geologists of BP Exploration Company (Alaska) Inc. for S. E. Hollingsworth, 1889-1966, who was professor of geology at University College, London University.

Hollis: village, N of Cat I., near center of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°29'10" N, 132°40'05" W; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fasset, USBF. Hollis post office was established in 1901 and discontinued in 1942 (Ricks, 1963, p. 26). The village "started as a mining community after the turn of the century but has now swung to logging. A research center is maintained here by the U.S. Forest Service." (Alaska Sportsman, 1962, no. 12, p. 28).

Hollis Anchorage: cove, N of Cat I., extends W 1 mi., off Twelvemile Arm Kasaan Bay, near center of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°28'30" N, 132°58'15" W; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fasset, USBF.

Hollow Bight: cove, 0.5 mi. across, on NE coast of Kenai Penin., at SE end of Passage Canal, S. R. Capps, USGS. Shown on 1908 field sheet by R. R. Capps, USGS.

Holmes Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 mi. from Giffin Mtn. to Kanuti Kilonita Creek 5 mi. S of its junction with Kanuti River, 34 mi. NE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66°08' N, 152°02' W; (map 117).

Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by Orth.


Holokuk River: stream, flows NE and NW 45 mi. to Kuskokwim River; 61°32'15" N, 153°35'35" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Var. Olokak, Oloka, Oolokok, Oolokok, Ulokak, Wolokok.

Eskimo name derived from the word, variously "olo", "ulo" or "ulu", meaning "stone knife," obtained in 1898 from trader, A. Lind, and spelled "Woolukuk" by J. E. Spurt and I. "Ulokak" by Sprague and W. S. Post, USGS. Shown as "O-oolo-kok" on a 1902 prospectors' map. The present spelling, locally used, was reported in 1945 by USGS. See Uloka, locality.

Holomada Creek: stream, heads in Ray Mts., flows 30 mi. to Kanuti Kilonita Creek 5 mi. S of its junction with Kanuti River, 34 mi. NE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66°08' N, 152°02' W; (map 117).

Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by Orth.

Holostik-rälom-kijâ: ridge, at W end of North Rookery, on N coast of Saint George I., in Pribilof Is.; 56°36'05" N, 169°35'00" W; (map 38).

A Russian-Aleut name listed by Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USCS&GS, to mean "holostiak [bachelor seal] rookery," because, according to native tradition, the area was formerly occupied only by bachelor seals.

Holostik-rälom-kijâ: ridge, at W end of North Rookery, on N coast of Saint George I.; in Pribilof Is.; 56°36'00" N, 169°35'30" W; (map 38).

A Russian-Aleut name listed by Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USCS&GS, meaning "ridge where holostiaks (bachelor seals) are taken.


named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.


named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Holy Cross Hills: hills, 896 ft., extend SW 17 mi. from Holy Cross, N of Crooked Lake, Nulato Hills; 62°05' N, 160°00' W; (map 78).

Local name reported in 1916 by J. E. Harrington and A. H. Sargent in Harrington, 1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Holy Cross Hills: mountains, see Illit mountains.

Holy Moses Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 mi. to Big Lake, 1.5 mi. SE of village of Big Lake and 24 mi. W of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°29'30" N, 149°24'15" W; (map 123).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Holyoke Creek: stream, flows 0.8 mi. to Bourbon Creek, 4 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°31'40" N, 165°22'20" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1909 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Holyoke Creek: stream, flows NE 4.5 mi. to Ntukluk River, 32 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°54' N, 163°43' W; (map 95). Var. Beattle Creek.
This may be the stream shown as 'Beattle' on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakelee.

Holyoke Glacier: glacier, trends SE 1.5 mi., on W bank of College Fiord, 6.6 mi. SW of College Point and 65 mi. E of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°09'30" N, 147°56'00" W; BGN 1910; (map 69).


Holyoke Gulch: ravine, trends S 1 mi. to Bour- koon Creek which flows to Snake River, 2 mi. NNE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°31'-30" N, 165°22'30" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Homestead Island: island, 1.2 mi. long, in Porcupine River, 2 mi. N of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°36' N, 145°16' W; (map 119).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Homestead Island: island, 0.7 mi. wide, on NW coast of Nuka I., 56 mi. ESE of Soldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°23'0" N, 150°42'15" W; (map 50).

Local name reported by USGS & C&GS in 1939 on Chart 8550.

Homestead Creek: stream, on S side of Alaska Penin., flows SW 2 mi. to lower Yantami Creek, 7.5 mi. N of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°52' N, 157°10' W; (map 31).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Homestead Creek: stream, flows N 1.2 mi. to West Fork Kuyukutuk River 12.8 mi. E of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61°52'00" N, 161°41'30" W; (map 73).

Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

Homestead Creek: stream, heads 3 mi. SE of Fairview Mts., flows SE 16 mi. to Lake Creek, 34 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°42'45" N, 150°03'10" W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Homesteek Creek: stream, on S side of Alaska Penin., E 1.8 mi. to Willow Creek, 14 mi. NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°45'35" N, 149°24'05" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1913 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1914, fig. 2).

Homestead Creek: stream, flows NW 1.6 mi. to Willow Creek, 14 mi. NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°45'35" N, 149°24'05" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Homestead Creek: stream, flows SE 3 mi. to Totolanika River, 42 mi. SE of Nenana, Alaska Ra.; 64°01' N, 148°32' W; (map 100).

Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4, USGS).

Homestead Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 mi. to Pilgrim Creek, 29 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°56' N, 164°41' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17, USGS).

Homestead Creek: stream, in Rampart Mts., flows NE 3 mi. to Morelock Creek 4 mi. of that stream's junc. with Yukon River, 24 mi. ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°19'30" N, 151°21'00" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1912, pl. 13, USGS).

Homestead Creek: stream, flows W 3.5 mi. to Charity Creek, 68 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°24'45" N, 146°15'00" W; (map 104).

Miners' name reported in 1903 by USGS and given to the creek which flows to the headwaters of Faith Creek (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13). Subsequently, the name "Charity Creek" has been reapplied through local usage to the former lower course of the stream.

Homestead Creek: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to Agiapuk River, 18 mi. NE of Tellier, Seward Penin. High.; 65°28' N, 165°58' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1906 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Homestead Creek: stream, flows NE 2.2 mi. to Kougark River, 9 mi. SW of Midnight Mtn. and 47 mi. NW of Imitruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°41' N, 146°48' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12, USGS).

Honolkula: ravine, trends SE 1 mi. to Casadepaga River, 0.3 mi. E of Casadepaga and 10 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°48' N, 164°21' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Home Stream: stream, see Akulura Creek.

Honda, Cala: locality, "on the south shore of Disenchantment Bay, Yakutat Bay."

Spanish name or term published on a 1791 map by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina. See Wagner (1937, p. 462).

Honeybuck Lakes: lakes, 2,760 ft. across, 2 mi. SW of Willow and 34 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°42'45" N, 150°03'10" W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Honey Creek, stream, flows W 2.7 mi. to Penny River, 11 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°37' N, 165°39' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.


Local name recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth. Named for Honeymoon Riffle in the Yokusuk River.

Honeymoon Riffle: rapids, on Yokusuk River, near mouth of Honeymoon Creek 27 mi. NE of Hughes; 66°21' N, 153°39' W; (map 116).

Name published in 1920 by Archdeacon Hudson Stuck.

Honeymoon Slough: watercourse, 9.8 mi. long, channel of Yukon River, E and S of Bullfrog I., 45 mi. SE of Unalakleet, Innoko Low.; 63°41' N, 159°22' W; (map 91). Var. Cunningham Slough, Ohlton Slough.

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS & C&GS.

The variant names are found on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers."

Honkgau Bend: bend, of Kasilof River, on Kenai Penin. 19 mi. S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°17'15" N, 151°13'00" W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Honhosa River: stream, flows NE 43 mi. to Kateel River, 35 mi. SW of Roundabout Mtn., Nulato Hills; 65°28' N, 157°45' W; (map 108).

Koyukon Indian name published in 1959 by USGS.

Honker Creek: stream, on Hinchinbrook I., flows NE 5.5 mi. to Fish Bay, 22 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 146°22' W; (map 64).

Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Honolulu: locality, mile 288.7 on The Alaska RR., 12 mi. W of Honolulu Pass and 60 mi. SW of Healy, Talkeetna Mts.; 63°03'40" N, 149°34'30" W; (map 87). Var. Honolulu Creek.

Name of a railroad station reported by The Alaska RR. on its 1922 timetable.
Hood Canal: canal, 0.4 mi. long, connects Lake, Seward Penin., high; 65°56' N, 163°42' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS.

Hoodoos. The promontory, 4,600 ft., S of College Glacier terminus, 15 mi. NNE of Paxson, Alaska; 63°30'00" N, 145°26'40" W; (map 86).

Named about 1950 by T. L. S. Edwards, USGS.

Hoodoo Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, at head of Hood Creek, 3.4 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°10'38" N, 149°58'15" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1922 by USGS.

Hoodlum Creek: stream, flows SW 4.8 mi. to Cripple River, 26 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°56' N, 163°42' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS.

Hoodoo Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1.1 mi. to Nome River, 17 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°44'10" N, 163°14'20" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Geridine, USGS.

Hoodoo Hill: hill, 1,536 ft., 3 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°36' N, 163°25' W; BGN 1892; (map 110).

Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; so named because the "summit of the hill is littered with 5- to 20-foot boulders or "hoodoos."

Hoodoo Island: island, see Evans Island.

Hoodoo Lake: lake, 4 mi. long, between Pavlof and Herendeen Bays, Aleutian R.; 55°41' N, 161°03' W; (map 28). Var. Hoo Doo Lake.

Named "Hoo Doo Lake" in 1929 by USGS.

Hoodoo Lake: lake, see Sapsuk Lake.


Named "Hoo Doo Mountain" in 1929 by USGS.

Hoodoo, The promontory, 4,600 ft., S of College Glacier terminus, 15 mi. NNE of Paxson, Alaska; 63°30'00" N, 145°26'40" W; (map 86).

Named about 1950 by T. L. F. Edwards, USGS.

Hood Point: point of land, S tip of Lindenberg Penin., Kupreanof R.; 14 mi. S of Petersburg, Alaska; 56°56'20" N, 133°01'20" W; (map 6).


Hood Canal: canal, 0.4 mi. long, connects Lake, Seward Penin., high; 65°56' N, 149°58'00" W; (map 68).

Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Hood Creek: stream, heads in Hood Lake, flows NE 1.2 mi. to Knik Arm, 2.3 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°12'06" N, 149°57'05" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.


An arbitrary name beginning with "H" to correspond to the "H" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.
Hoonah: village, pop. 686, on E shore of Port Frederick, 2.5 mi. S of Point Sophia, on Icy Strait, 40 mi. SW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°06'30" N, 135°25'30" W; BGN 1996; (map 6). Var. Euchalon Point, Entrance Point.

Hoonah Harbor: harbor, see Hoonah Harbor.

Hoonah Harbor, 0.4 mi. across, off N coast of Chicagof I., in Icy Strait, 3.6 mi. NW of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°11'15" N, 135°29'30" W; BGN 1931.

Named Hoonah Island by E. F. Dickins, USCS&GS, in 1901 for the village of Hoonah, now spelled Hoonah. The name was published in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 202).

Hoonah Island: islet, see Chicagof Island.

Hoonah Island国产; point of land, on N coast of Chicagof I., near mouth of Port Frederick, 1.2 mi. NW of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 57°07'30" N, 135°27'45" W; BGN 1931; (map 11). Var. Hooniah Point.

Hoonah Harbor: harbor, see Hoonah Harbor.


Hoonah: village, see Hoonah.

Hoonah Harbor: harbor, see Hoonah Harbor.

Hoonah Harbor: harbor, see Hoonah Harbor.

Hoonah Hot Springs: village, see Tenakee Springs.

Hooper Bay: village, pop. 460, on Hooper Bay, E coast of Attu I., 1.3 mi. NE of Knight I., 16 mi. NNE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°45'05" N, 139°31'45" W; (map 46).


Hooptoo Island: islet, 1 mi. across, in Sea Otter Sound, S of Orr I., Alex. Arch.; 55°53'33" N, 149°35'33" E; (map 44).

Hooptoo Island: islet, 1 mi. across, in Sea Otter Sound, S of Orr I., Alex. Arch.; 55°53'33" N, 149°35'33" E; (map 44).

An arbitrary name beginning with "H" to correspond to "H" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Hoonok: islands, see Kootzannahoo Archipelago.

Hoontoo Inlet: water passage, see Kootzannahoo Inlet.

Hootana: village, see Tolovana.

Hootiloo: village, see Tolovana.

Hooti Island: islet, 1 mi. across, in Sea Otter Sound, S of Orr I., Alex. Arch.; 55°53'33" N, 149°35'33" E; (map 44).

Named by J. E. McGrath, USCS&GS, for the "Name of signal [triangulation station] Hoot."
Hoppe Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, N of Hopkins Ridge

Hoppo, Point: point of land, on Chukchi Sea coast, 40 mi. SW of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68°20'00" N, 166°50'40" W; (map 129). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pi. 13).

Hope Island: island, see Mornie Island.

Hope, Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast, 2 mi. W of Point Sweeney and 7 mi. W of Flaxman Is., Arctic Plain; 70°11'25" N, 146°30'45" W; (map 151). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 96), in 1913, "After Fred Hopson, long a resident at Barrow."

Hope, Point: point of land, on coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 59°52'25" N, 153°04'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name derived from Hope Point; published in 1958 by USGS.

Hope, Point: point of land, on coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 59°52'25" N, 153°04'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name derived from Hope Point; published in 1958 by USGS.

Horace Mountain: mountain, 5,446 ft., N of junct. of Robert and Sheep Creeks, 21 mi. NW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°40' N, 149°08' W; (map 123). Prospectors’ name reported in 1899 by Schrader (1900b, pl. 60), USGS.

Horboon Rock: rock, see Humpback Rock.

Horboon Vнутренние: rock, see Inner Humpback Rock.

Hope, Point: point of land, on coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 59°52'25" N, 153°04'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name derived from Hope Point; published in 1958 by USGS.

Hope, Point: point of land, on coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 59°52'25" N, 153°04'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name derived from Hope Point; published in 1958 by USGS.

Hope, Point: point of land, on coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 59°52'25" N, 153°04'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name derived from Hope Point; published in 1958 by USGS.

Hope, Point: point of land, on coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 59°52'25" N, 153°04'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name derived from Hope Point; published in 1958 by USGS.

Hope, Point: point of land, on coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 59°52'25" N, 153°04'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name derived from Hope Point; published in 1958 by USGS.

Hope, Point: point of land, on coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 59°52'25" N, 153°04'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name derived from Hope Point; published in 1958 by USGS.

Hope, Point: point of land, on coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 59°52'25" N, 153°04'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name derived from Hope Point; published in 1958 by USGS.

Hope, Point: point of land, on coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 59°52'25" N, 153°04'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name derived from Hope Point; published in 1958 by USGS.

Hope, Point: point of land, on coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 59°52'25" N, 153°04'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name derived from Hope Point; published in 1958 by USGS.

Hope, Point: point of land, on coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 59°52'25" N, 153°04'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name derived from Hope Point; published in 1958 by USGS.

Hope, Point: point of land, on coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 59°52'25" N, 153°04'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name derived from Hope Point; published in 1958 by USGS.

Hope, Point: point of land, on coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 59°52'25" N, 153°04'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name derived from Hope Point; published in 1958 by USGS.

Hope, Point: point of land, on coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 59°52'25" N, 153°04'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name derived from Hope Point; published in 1958 by USGS.
Horn Mountain: peak, 5,010 ft., N of Macomb Plt., 42 mi. SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63°58'10" N, 144°44'00" W; BGN 1937; (map 86).

So named by USGS in 1936 "because of its shape, like a matterhorn."


This is a translation of the Eskimo name "Chugowonu Kchugovet," which refers to the resemblance of the peaks to horns; reported in 1944 by USGS.

Horn Mountains: mountains, 6,000 ft., extend SW 20 mi. from Little Nelchina River to Caribou Creek, 10 mi. N of Tahneta Pass; Talkeetna Mts.; 62°00' N, 147°25' W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Horn Peaks, The: peaks, on a ridge, extend W into Hades Highway 4.5 mi. S of Devila Paw, 33 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°40'15" N, 133°50'57" W; (map 11). Local name recorded in 1960 by USGS.

Horn Point: point of land, on NE coast of Coos A., 2 mi. NW of Hydargub, Alex. Arch.; 55°13'25" N, 132°52'15" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1965 by USCGS.

Horn Spire: peak, 6,700 ft., in Icefall Spires, 4 mi. W of The Tuski and 31 mi. N of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°42'56" N, 134°36'50" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1965 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project. Horoshioi Pogody, Mys: point of land, see Fairweather, Cape.

Horse Creek: stream, flows S 4 mi. to Copper River, 2.6 mi. E of Liberty Falls and 68 mi. NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61°37'50" N, 144°28'50" W; (map 68). Local name recorded in 1907 by USGS.

Horse Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Huttinana Creek, 4 mi. S of Elephant Mts. and 7 mi. NE of Eureka, Tanana Low.; 65°12'10" N, 149°59'57" W; BGN 1965; (map 105). Local name recorded in 1963 by Bond Taber, USGS.

Horse Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Chatsika River, 78 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°17' N, 146°28' W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 4).

Horse Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Glacier River 0.5 mi. E of that stream's junction with North Fork Koyukuk River and 16.5 mi. SW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°19'45" N, 150°41'00" W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Horse Creek: stream, flows SE 3 mi. to North Fork Chandalar River, 1 mi. S of mouth of Goldbug Creek and 14 mi. SW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°20'40" N, 148°50'00" W; (map 123). Prospective name obtained in 1905 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Horsfield: locality, on left bank of Beaver Creek, 10 mi. N of Pualamica Lake and 70 mi. NE of McCarthy, Alaska Ra.; 62°00' N, 141°09' W; (map 67). Var. Horsfeld Roadhouse. Roadhouse and settlement reported in 1914 by C. E. Griffin (in Capps, 1916, pl. 2), USGS.

Horsley Creek: stream, flows NW and SW 16 mi. to Iditarod River, 30 mi. N of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°53'30" N, 157°56'10" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Horse Hill: peak, 2,400 ft, at W end of Yankee Ridge, 9 mi. W of Alaska-Canada boundary and 59 mi. E of Table Mtns., Porcupine Plat.; 68°17' N, 141°21' W; (map 137). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Horse Island: island, 1.7 mi. long, in Stephens Passage off the E coast of Manafiel Peninsula, 12 mi. SW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°15'15" N, 134°43'30" W; (map 11). Apparently named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by USGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 150).

Horse Island: island, 5 mi. long, between Big Bend Slough and Yukon River, 7.5 mi. SW of Holy Cross, Innoko Low.; 62°05' N, 159°58' W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington and R. H. Sargent (in Harrington, 1918, pl. 1), USGS.

Horseshoe Bay: locality, on W coast of Latouche I., S. entrance to Horseshoe Bay, 20 mi. SE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°01'15" N, 147°56'25" W; (map 63). Local name recorded in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, p. 88), USGS. It is now abandoned.

Horseshoe Bay: cove, on E side of Latouche Passage, W coast of Latouche I., 20 mi. SE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°01'15" N, 147°56'20" W; (map 63). Local descriptive name obtained in 1907 by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1908, p. 178), USGS.

Horseshoe Bend: bend, of Naknek River, at Horseshoe Point, between Chimenchun and Kanaknoli Points, on Alaska Penin., 6 mi. SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°42'40" N, 156°49'45" W; (map 41). Descriptive name given by USGS in 1962 "because of a sharp curve in the Naknek River." Hope, Arctic Slope; 68°36'30" N, 164°12'00" W; BGN 1965; (map 130). Descriptive name proposed in 1965 by geologists of the B.P. Exploration Co. Inc.

Horseshoe Cove: cove, 0.7 mi. across, 1.5 mi. N of Pinkditulia Cove on W shore of Akun-wasvik Bay and 33 mi. SW of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°06' N, 154°10' W; (map 51). Local descriptive name recorded in 1923 by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS.

Horseshoe Creek: stream, flows W 0.8 mi. to Garfield Creek which flows to Kuzitrin River, 3 mi. S of Baldy Mtn. and 38 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula High.; 65°30'15" N, 164°33'50" W; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.
Horseshoe Island:

- Island, 1.5 mi. long, between Tlevak Strait and North Pass, NW of Coast In., Alex. Arch.; 55°13'00" N, 132°56'30" W; (map 4).
- Local name published in 1965 by USGS.

- Island, 1.5 mi. long, in Big John Bay, 14 mi. W of Kake, off W coast of Kupreanof In., Alex. Arch.; 56°48' N, 133°44' W; (map 6).
- Descriptive name given for charting purposes by USCGS in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 259).

Horseshoe Lake:

- Lake, 1.6 mi. long, SE of Kake, off W coast of Kupreanof In., Alex. Arch.; 56°48' N, 133°44' W; (map 6).
- Local name published in 1958; so named because the lake has the shape of a horseshoe.

- Lake, 1.5 mi. long, N of Big Lake, 24 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°34'25" N, 149°21'30" W; (map 6).
- Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

- Lake, 2 mi. long, between Ewan and Crosswind Lakes, 28 mi. NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°23' N, 145°55' W; (map 83).
- Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

- Lake, 1.2 mi. long, on N bank of Innoko River NW of Rennies Landing, 38 mi. NW of Ophir and 64 mi. NW of McGrath, Innoko Low.; 63°37' N, 157°06' W; (map 90).
- Local name obtained from Joseph Ferris in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

- Lake, 0.2 mi. long, 8 mi. S of Healy, Alaska, Ra.; 63°44'30" N, 148°54'30" W; (map 87).
- Local descriptive name published in 1952 by USGS.

- Lake, 1 mi. long, 1.5 mi. E of junction of Tanana and Yukon Rivers and 5 mi. E of Tanana, Nowlina Low.; 65°10'30" N, 151°54'30" W; (map 106).
- Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

- Lake, 1.5 mi. long, 1 mi. N of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66°01'20" N, 149°04'30" W; (map 118).
- Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

- Lake, 1.5 mi. long, 5 mi. W of Sweeney Lake and 18 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°09' N, 147°48' W; (map 118).
- Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

- Lake, 1 mi. long, 1 mi. W of Sweeney Lake and 18 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°09' N, 147°48' W; (map 118).
- Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

- Lake, 1.5 mi. long, in Big John Bay, 14 mi. W of Kake, off W coast of Kupreanof In., Alex. Arch.; 56°48' N, 133°44' W; (map 6).
- Local name published in 1958; so named because the lake has the shape of a horseshoe.

- Lake, 1.5 mi. long, N of Big Lake, 24 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°34'25" N, 149°21'30" W; (map 6).
- Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

- Lake, 2 mi. long, between Ewan and Crosswind Lakes, 28 mi. NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°23' N, 145°55' W; (map 83).
- Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

- Lake, 1.2 mi. long, on N bank of Innoko River NW of Rennies Landing, 38 mi. NW of Ophir and 64 mi. NW of McGrath, Innoko Low.; 63°37' N, 157°06' W; (map 90).
- Local name obtained from Joseph Ferris in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

- Lake, 0.2 mi. long, 8 mi. S of Healy, Alaska, Ra.; 63°44'30" N, 148°54'30" W; (map 87).
- Local descriptive name published in 1952 by USGS.
Hotsprings Bay: bay, 2 mi. across, on Bcchevin Hot Springs Bay.
Hot Springs Creek: stream, flows NE 3 mi to Ophir Creek, 15 mi. NNE of Nyac, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°13' N, 159°51' W; (map 78).

Prospector's name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 332), USGS. So called because a hot spring "of scalding temperature at its point of issue" is located along its bank.

Hot Spring Creek: stream, see Hot Springs Creek.

Hot Springs: spring, 2 mi. SE of Hot Springs Dome.
Hot Spring Creek: stream, see Ophir Creek.

Hot Springs: locality, see Serpentine Hot Springs.
Hot Spring Creek: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to a swamp, 1 mi. N of Circle Hot Springs and 28 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°29'40" N, 144°37'40" W; BGN 1938; (map 104). Var. Grouse Creek.

Originally reported in 1915 as "Grouse Creek" by Waring (1917, fig. 7), USGS. The present name was adopted locally because the stream flows by Circle Hot Springs.

Hot Springs: stream, heads in Islands Mts., flows W 9 mi. to Batsa Slough; G. Denikotov Ridge, 26 mi. NNW of Kluane River, 13 mi. E of Burwash Landing, 20 mi. NW of Yukon River; 65°54'00" N, 155°06'10" W; (map 107). Descriptive name reported by Sam White, pilot, in 1957.

Hot Springs Creek: stream, flows NW 14 mi. to Serpentine River, 13 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, on Seward Peninsula; 65°56' N, 165°45' W; (map 110). Var. Hot Spring Creek.

Prospector's name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pi. 12), USGS.

Hot Springs Dome: mountain, see Manley Hot Springs Dome.


This is a transliteration by USGS about 1882 of the name "Zaliy Klyuchevoy"; given in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN.

Hot springs Bay: bay, 2 mi. across, on Bechevin Bay at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Is.; 54°58' N, 163°27' W; BGN 1965; (map 25). Var. Hot Springs Bay.

Name published in 1949 on a USGS map as "Hot Springs Bay," and in 1963 by USGS as "Hotsprings Bay."

Hot Springs Cove: cove, 1.2 mi. across, in Ananaduk Bay, on W central coast of Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°15'49" N, 168°21'30" W; BGN 1940; (map 22).

Descriptive name given in 1938 by USC&GS "because of the hot springs which exist in the valley south of this cove."

Hot Springs Creek: stream, flows S 5 mi. to Uganah Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, 15 mi. NE of Naknek, Aleutian Ra.; 57°40'00" N, 156°22'10" W; (map 36).

Named in 1921 by Capps (1923, pl. 2), USGS.

Hot Springs Creek: stream, flows W 30 mi. to Melotina River 40 mi. W of Birchers, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°11'00" N, 154°45' W; (map 107).

Descriptive name reported in 1915 by Waring (1917, fig. 12), USGS.

Hot Springs Creek: stream, flows NW 9.5 mi. to Little Melotina River, 25 mi. NNE of Birchers, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°28'40" N, 153°20'00" W; (map 107).

Local name reported in 1915 by Waring (1917, fig. 12), USGS.

Hot Springs Creek: stream, flows SW 0.6 mi. to Noon Creek which flows to Tisuk River, 17 mi. E of Cape Douglas and 40 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 65°00' N, 166°05' W; (map 94).

Prospector's name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Hourglass Pass: mountain pass, 8 mi. SW of center of Okmok Caldera, on central Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°19'30" N, 168°15'00" W; (map 22).

Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

Houck Point: point of land, 1 mi. W of Security Bay, on N coast of Kuiu I., Alex. Arch.; 56°51'40" N, 134°22'15" W; (map 5).

Named in 1881 by Comdr. H. Glass, USN.

Houseblock Valley: ravine, extends S 1.5 mi. from Sevenmile Lake, near W end of Amphitheater Mts., 28 mi. NW of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°10'45" N, 149°19'00" W; (map 86).

So named in 1955 by T. L. Péwé, USGS, "because the valley is choked with huge rock blocks, each as large as a house."

House Mountain: mountain, 2,070 ft., on Graveina I., 4 mi. W of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°19'40" N, 131°45'30" W; (map 3).

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

House Mountain: mountain, see Kings Mountain.

House Point: point of land, on W shore of Hood Bay, 7 mi. S of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°24'20" N, 134°31'35" W; (map 9).

Name published in 1917 by USGS on Chart 8247.
barges upstream were unable to haul loaded boats past this vertical cliff, and while the boats were being pulled up by men with long ropes the dogs had to scramble up the steep back slope of the rock and down again to join the party, or remain behind and howl" (FitzGerald, 1944, p. 227).


An arbitrary name beginning with "H" to correspond to "H" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II, published on a 1943 Army map.

Howling Valley: valley, 2 mi. long, branch of Hubbard, Mount: peak, see Mooses Tooth, The. Hubbard Glacier: glacier, heads in icefield in Canada, trends SE and SW 80 mi. to its terminus at Disenchantment Bay, 34 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°19'20" N, 139°30'0" W; (map 66). Var. Boundary Peak 179.

Named by Russell (1891, p. 99), USGS, in 1890 for Gardiner G. Hubbard, 1822-97, founder and first president of the National Geographic Society, which, with the USGS, sponsored Russell's expedition.

Hubbard, Mount: peak, see Mooses Tooth, The. Hubbard Glacier: glacier, heads in icefield in Canada, trends SE and SW 80 mi. to its 1959 terminus at Disenchantment Bay, 34 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°01' N, 139°30' W; (map 66).

Named in 1890 by Russell (1891, p. 99), USGS, for Gardiner G. Hubbard, 1822-97, Massachusetts lawyer and educator, regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and founder and first president of the National Geographic Society, which office he held from 1888 until his death. Interested in the exploration of Alaska, he helped in instigating Russell's 1890 and 1891 expeditions, which were sponsored jointly by the National Geographic Society and the U.S. Geological Survey.

Hubbard Peak: peak, 5,700 ft., 3 mi. SW of terminus of Long Glacier and 78 mi. NW of Valdez, Wrangell Mts.; 61°41'15" N, 144°13'55" W; (map 68).

Name shown on a prospectors' manuscript map dated 1900.

Hue: hill; 2 mi. S of Mount Bragg, see Mount Bragg. Hub Hill: peak, see Hub, The.

Hubley, Mount: peak, 8,915 ft., in Romanof Mts., 12 mi. E of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°16'30" N, 143°47'55" W; BGN 1959; (map 103).

Named in 1958 by J. E. Sater, for Richard Carleton Hubley, 1926-57, leader of the International Geophysical Year McCall Glacier party, which was killed on McCall Glacier October 28, 1957.

Hubley Glacier: glacier, heads on Mt. Hubley and trends 3 mi. NE to its terminus 12 mi. E of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°17' N, 143°44' W; (map 138).

Named about 1959 for the mountain on which it heads.

Hub Roadhouse: locality, see Kallands.

Hub Rock: rock, in Port Chester, on W coast of Annette Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°08'20" N, 131°33'00" W; (map 3).

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Hub Rock: rock, in El Capitan Passage, between El Capitan and Prince of Wales Is.'s, Alex. Arch.; 55°56'35" N, 133°17'48" W; (map 4). Named in 1903 or 1908 by E. F. Dickins, US&GS, who wrote "named by our party, has no local name."

Hub Rock: rock, in Aialik Bay, 0.4 mi. E of Harris Penin., 31 mi. SW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°43'10" N, 149°43'15" W; (map 49).

Local name reported in the early 1900's by US&GS.

Huckleberry Run: stream, flows W 1 mi. to Cripple River, 1.5 mi. NE of Oregon Creek and 16 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°42' N, 165°43' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.


Named in 1939 by US&GS. These rocks were called South Island by USBF in 1888.

Hudec Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, NE of Northway, Alaska Ra.; 62°56' N, 141°56' W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Hudson Bay Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to South Fork Koyukuk River, E of Jack White Ra., 26 mi. NW of Bettles, Kokrines-Hodrana High.; 66°58' N, 150°45' W; (map 117).

Name used by prospectors and reported in 1899 by F. C. Schrader and T. G. Gerdine, USGS, probably suggested by the Hudson's Bay Company of Canada.

Hudson Bay Inlet: estuary, see Excursion Inlet.

Hudson Collie: stream, see Hudson Coulee.

Hudson Coulee: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to Rock Creek 12 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°32'40" N, 141°32'00" W; (map 102). Var. Little Blanche Creek, Hudson Collie.

Prospectors' name reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Hudson Creek: stream, flows SB 2.8 mi. to Buffalo Creek, 25 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 65°42' N, 165°17' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Hudson Creek: stream, heads N of Gold Mtn., flows N 8 mi. to Little Melozitna River, 13 mi. NW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodrana High.; 65°18'00" N, 153°45'30" W; (map 107).

Local name reported in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 3), USGS.

Hukonakkak Island: 1.4 mi. across, 7 mi. N of Mount Carter and 57 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°53'45" N, 145°39'15" W; (map 68).

Local name published by Chapin (1918, pl. 1), USGS.

Hudhusnoot: islands, see Kootanahoo Archipelago.

Hudhusnoot Inlet: water passage, see Kootanahoo Inlet.

Huffin Harbor: bay, 0.1 mi. across, on E shore of Stephens Passage, 0.6 mi. N of Pearl Harbor and 19 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°34'20" N, 134°47'20" W; (map 11).

Named for James Huffman, 1868-1934, who came to Alaska from Ohio in 1887. He worked mining claims around Eagle River, and in 1911 he filed a homestead claim near the mouth of the river. He was drowned
Huggins Island

Huggins Island: island, 7 mi. long, between Mathews Slough and Koyukuk River, 60 mi. NW of Gold Mtn., Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°32' N, 154°27' W; (map 107). Var. McQuesten Island, McQuesten Island. Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 103), USA, for Capt. Eli Lundy Huggins, USA, "for a long time a resident of the Territory and a warm friend of the expedition." Allen also called the island "McQuesten Island" for the early Yukon River trader, "Jack" LeRoy McQuesten.

Hugh, Point: point of land, on S tip of Glass Penin. at junc. of Seymour Canal and Stephens Passage, 8 mi. SE of Pleasant Bay and 54 mi. S of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 57°48'30" N, 133°34'10" W; (map 8). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, after its discovery by Lt. Joseph Whidbey, RN, on August 4, 1794, for Lord Hugh Seymour of England (Wagner, 1937, p. 392).

Hughes: village, pop. 69, on left bank of Koyukuk River, Hogatza High.; 66°03' N, 154°15' W; BGN 1944; (map 116). Var. Hughes City. This village was established in 1910 as a riverboat landing and "port of supply" for the Indian River diggings, and was named for Charles Evans Hughes, 1862-1948, then Governor of New York. The village flourished until 1915 when the Indian River gold gave out. A store remained in existence and the town evolved into a Koyukan Indian village (Stuck, 1917, p. 324-325). See Hughes Bar. A post office was established here in 1915 and resided in 1916, and reestablished in 1942.

Hughes Bar: beach, on Koyukuk River, about 2 mi. upstream from Hogatza, Hogatza High.; 66°04' N, 154°15' W; (map 116). This is the site of first gold workings in this area in 1901. Reported to be named for a prospector, Roy (or Frederick) Hughes, who came here about 1884. The present-day village of Hughes does not seem to have been named for him.

Hughes Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 5 mi. to Koyukuk River, W of Hughes, Hogatza High.; 66°03' N, 154°17' W; (map 116). Var. Haidolinina. Local name recorded in 1956 by Orth; named for the village. The Indian name for this stream is "Haidolinina."

Hughes Mountain: mountain, 1,665 ft., on W bank of Koyukuk River W of Hughes, Hogatza High.; 66°03' N, 154°25' W; (map 116). Local name recorded in 1956 by Orth; named for the village.


Hugh Miller Inlet: water passage, 5 mi. long, along SW shore of Glacier Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, S of Gilbert I., 56 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°45'30" N, 136°29'30" W; (map 10). Var. Hugh Miller Fiord. Name derived from the Hugh Miller inlet near which it is located. Name published in 1946 by USFS.

Hugh M. Smith Lake: lake, see Hugh Smith Lake.

Hugh Rowe Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 mi. to Fox River opposite Guy Rowe Creek, 21 mi. SE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°45' N, 163°54' W; (map 93). Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Hugh Smith Creek: stream, see Sockeye Creek.

Hugh Smith Lake: lake, 3.5 mi. long, drains W to Boca de Quadra, 1 mi. S of Marten Arm, Coast Mts.; 55°06' N, 134°40' W; BGN 1944; (map 3). Var. Hugh Smith Lake, Hugh M. Smith Lake, Quadra Lake, Smith Lake. Named in 1914 by E. Lester Jones, USFS, for Hugh McCormick Smith, 1865-1941, Commissioner, USFS. It was called Quadra Lake by Comdr. J. F. Moer, USN, in 1897.

Humboldt Creek: stream, flows NW 1.9 mi. to Nootka River, 17 mi. NE of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°32' N, 164°05' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. Humboldt Creek: stream, flows S to Eldorado River near its head, about 25 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; (map 95).

The name "Hoolahooa," introduced by the whalers, is of Kanaka (Hawaiian) origin, meaning "a dance," and was reported in 1902 by S. J. Marsh in a communication to Alfred H. Brooks (Wellsingwell, 1919).

Hulakon River: stream, see Hulakon River.

Hulk River: stream, see Hulakon River.

Hulakon River: stream, flows NW 7 mi. to join Unuk River at head of Burroughs Bay, Coast Mts.; 56°05'15" N, 131°05'30" W; BGN 1923; (map 7). Var. Hulakon River, Hulk River.

Indian name reported in 1925 by Jesse Hill, USCGS, while on duty as an IBC surveyor.

Hulu Bluffs: bluff, on N bank of Fish Creek, 6 mi. E of Fish Creek Lake, 27 mi. SE of Bestles, Kanuti Flats; 66°34' N, 151°12' W; (map 117).

Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Hulitna: stream, see Hulitna River.

Hulitnak: stream, see Holistna River.

Hulito: stream, see Hulitna River.

Hull Point: point of land, W point of island between Elson Lagoon and Beaufort Sea, E of Elutuk Pass, 11 mi. NE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; (map 153). Named by Comdr. Rochfort Maguire, RN, in 1853, for Master Thomas Hull, who compiled Brit. Adm. Chart 2164, "Barrow Point and Port Moore." Due to physical changes of the shore the name is no longer applied.

Hulk Creek: stream, heads in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NW 13 mi. to Birch Creek, 32 mi. SSE of village of Lake Minchumina Tanana Low.; 63°28'25" N, 151°51'00" W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1925 by S. R. Cama, USGS.

Hults Bay: bay, see Le Conte Bay.

Hultulukakut: locality, see Kutul.

Hulu Bay: cove, see Casco Cove.

Humboldt Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Noxapaga River 1 mi. S of its junc. with Aurora Creek, 24 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°36' N, 164°05' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. Humboldt Creek: stream, flows S to Eldorado River near its head, about 25 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; (map 95). Shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeseely. This feature cannot be indentified on recent maps.

Humboldt Harbor: anchorage, 0.7 mi. across, on W coast of Popof I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°20' N, 160°30' W; (map 28). Named in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USCGS, for Survey schooner "Humboldt." Humboldt Creek: stream, flows NE 20 mi. to Goodhope River, 35 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake on Seward Penin., Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 65°59' N, 164°02' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Humbug: Point: point of land, on S end of Lindenberg Penin., Kupreanof I.; 14 mi. S of...
Humpback Creek: stream, head in lake 1.4 mi. SW of Lake Redfield, flows NW 1.1 mi. to Humpback Cove, 0.6 mi. SE of Humpback Point and 0.5 mi. NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°30′40″ N, 139°34′30″ W; (map 46).

Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Humpback Creek: stream, flows W 4 mi. to Orca Inlet, 5 mi. NE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°37′14″ N, 145°41′ W; BGN 1914; (map 64). Var. Hunchback Creek.

Local name reported in 1914 by A. H. Brooks, USGS. It was formerly reported as “Hunchback Creek” in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Humpback Lake: lake, 6.3 mi. long, drains into Mink Bay by Humpback Creek, Coast Mts.; 55°01′ N, 130°34′ W; BGN 1963; (map 3). Var. Bowler Lake.

Named in 1923 by USFS for the “Humpback Salmon.”

Humpback Point: point of land, on SE shore of Yakutat Bay, 1.4 mi. N of Redfield Cove and 0.5 mi. NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°39′ N, 139°34′ W; (map 46).

Descriptive name published in 1959 by USGS.


Humphery Point: locality, see Humphrey Point. Humphrey Creek: bay, see Pokok Bay.

Humphrey Point: locality, on Beaufort Sea coast at Humphrey Point, 35 mi. NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69°58′ N, 142°30′ W; (map 138). Var. Humphrey Point, Humphreys Point, Humphrey Point, Humphreys Point.

Esikmo camp or settlement listed in the 1940 census with a population of 24.

Humphrey Point: point of land, on Arctic coast, between Beaufort Sea and Pokok Bay, 35 mi. NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69°58′45″ N, 142°31′30″ W; (map 138).

Var. Eru rach a Point, Eru rach a Point, Humphreys Point, Point Humphreys, Imaiknakaurak.

Named by Franklin (1828, p. 145) on August 3, 1826. The Eskimo name “Imaiknakaurak” was reported in 1948 by USGS & US to mean “no more water there,” derived from the occurrence of the sea encroaching upon and destroying a small freshwater lake.

Humpys Point: locality, see Humphrey Point. Humphry Point: point of land, see Humphrey Point.

Humpys Point: locality, see Humphrey Point. Humpys Point: locality, see Humphrey Point.

Hump Island: island, 0.4 mi. across, in Cholmondely Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex., Arch.; 55°13′04″ N, 132°07′00″ W; (map 4). Var. Pup Island.

Local navigators’ name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF. The name “Pup Island” was published by USGS in 1901.

Hump Island: island, 0.9 mi. long, in Clover Passage, between Betten and Revillagigedo Is., Alex., Arch.; 55°31′15″ N, 131°45′20″ W; (map 3).

Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. Richardson Clover, USN.

Humphrey Island: island, 0.8 mi. across, on Lynn Canal, 1 mi. S of Lincoln I. and 23 mi. NW of Juneau, Alex., Arch.; 58°27′30″ N, 154°59′00″ W; (map 11). Var. Hump Islet.

Descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1869, due to its humped appearance, and published as “Hump Islet” by USGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 194).

Hump Islet: island, see Hump Island.

Hump Knoll: mountain, 3,200 ft., on SE end of ridge at 1961 terminal of Baird Glacier, 3 mi. N of Thomas Bay, and 100 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°18′10″ N, 132°48′30″ W; (map 8).

Descriptive name given in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; published in 1888 by USGS.

Humpy Cove: cove, 1.2 mi. across, on N coast of Aliulik Peninsula, at S end of Kodiak I.; 56°51′30″ N, 154°01′00″ W; (map 32).

Name published in 1943 by USGS.

Humpy Cove: cove, 0.8 mi. across, on W coast of Resurrection Peninsula, 10 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°58′ N, 149°18′ W; (map 49).

Local name reported in the 1940’s by USGS.

Humpy Creek: stream, on mainland, flows SE 8 mi. to Chickamin River, 5.5 mi. NE of Fish Point on Behm Canal, Coast Mts.; 55°51′ N, 130°52′ W; (map 27).

Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Humpy Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 6.5 mi. to Kachemak Bay, 14 mi. E of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°39′40″ N, 151°09′00″ W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published by USGS in 1950.

Humpy Point: point of land, 0.2 mi. long, extends from E shore of Revillagigedo Channel, Coast Mts.; 54°49′15″ N, 130°56′30″ W; (map 2).

Local descriptive name published in 1943 by USGS.

Hunchback Creek: stream, see Humpback Creek.

Hunchback Creek: stream, flows SW 8.4 mi. to Cordage Creek 4 mi. NE of its junc. with Innoko River, 40 mi. N of Ophir and 55 mi. NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°42′35″ N, 156°15′05″ W; BGN 1936; (map 90).
Prospectors' name obtained in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., 1936, pl. 4), USGS.

Hunch Mountain: mountain, 1,272 ft., E of Inhundred Mile Lake: lake, 2,100 ft. long, N of Hunch Mountain

Hundell Creek: stream, flows N 4 mi. to Tonina River, 0.5 mi. SW of Lower Tonsina and 64 mi. NE of Valdez, Cooper River Basin; 61°39'N, 143°40'W; (map 69). Local name published since 1950 by USGS.

Hundred Mile Lake: lake, 2,100 ft. long, N of Glenn Highway, 44 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 64°48°25'N, 147°50'W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Hundred Thousand Creek: stream, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., heads in a lake, flows NE 1.4 mi. to Kasaan Bay, 5 mi. NW of Kasaan Point, Alex. Arch.; 55°28'25"N, 132°23'40"W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Hungarian Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. from Sitkum Pass to South Fork Kuyuk River, 47 mi. SW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°06'30"N, 149°57'00"W; (map 125). Prospectors' name reported in 1889 by Schrader (1906, pl. 60), USGS.

Hungry: locality, see Whitefish Lake.

Hungry Bay: bay, 2.5 mi. across, on NW coast Aniak 1, Aleutian Is.; 52°07'N, 173°49'W; (map 19). Local name published on a 1951 USGS map.

Hungry Hollow: ravine, W of Flat Top Mtn., trends SW 7 mi. to Middle Fork Gulkana River, 12 mi. W of Paxson Lake, Alaska Ra.; 62°34'N, 145°34'W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1990 by USGS.

Hungry Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 3 mi. NW of Doll'y Varden Lake, 17 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 64°44'N, 150°53'W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Hungryman Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to Tuxedni Channel, 57 mi. SW of Kenai, Alevin Ra.; 60°09'N, 152°41'W; (map 62). Name reported by USGS (Brooks and others, 1922, pl. 2).

Hungryman Creek: stream, heads in lakes, flows S 10 mi. to Pickle Creek 0.7 mi. N of junction with Kalihtna River, 28 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°17'30"N, 150°58'40"W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1940 by USGS.

Hungry Village: settlement, see Lime Village.

Hunker Creek: stream, flows SW 0.4 mi. to New Eldorado Creek, 13 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula High.; 64°40'36"N, 165°10'20"W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerds, USGS.


Hunts Creek: stream, flows E 1.2 mi. to Eldorado Creek which flows to Candle Creek, 29 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula High.; 65°42'N, 162°12'W; (map 110). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Hunts Creek: stream, flows NW 26 mi. to Inland Lake, 14 mi. SE of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°25'N, 159°55'W; (map 114). Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Hunter: locality, mile 40.0 on The Alaska RR, 0.5 mi. W of mouth of Moose Creek and 26 mi. SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°33'45"N, 155°20'W; (map 73). Hunter: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. to Wilson Creek, 1.4 mi. E of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°52'25"N, 162°02'30"W; (map 74). Local miners' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

Hunter: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. to Oregon Creek, 15 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula High.; 64°41'N, 165°43'W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Hutchinson Creek

Elias Mt.; 58°32' N, 135°52' W; BGN 1942; (map 11).

So named by the USGS in 1942 because the bay's southern arm is the nesting place for large numbers of Hutchinson geese (*Branta canadensis hutchinsii*).

**Hutchinson Glacier:** glacier, see LeConte Glacier.

Hydaburg Glacier; head at 65°15' N, 149°33' W, flows SW 32 mi. to Hydaburg Creek; 55 mi. SE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High; 65°00' N, 150°18' W; (map 106). Var. Hooiilana Creek, Hooilana Creek, Hooiilana Creek, Hooiilana Creek. Tanana Indian name reported in 1906 by USGS.

**Hutlinana Hot Springs:** springs, on right bank of Hutlinana Creek, 21 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High; 65°13' N, 149°59' W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1916 by USGS (Waring, 1917, fig. 10).

**Hutlinana Creek:** stream, heads at 65°15' N, 149°33' W, flows SW 32 mi. to Hutlinana Creek, 55 mi. SE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High; 65°00' N, 150°18' W; (map 106).

Tanana Indian name reported in 1906 by USGS.

**Hut Point:** point of land, on mainland, N point of entrance to Walker Cove, Coast Mt.; 55°42'45" N, 130°54'00" W; (map 3).

Descriptive name given in 1891 by USGS.

**Hut Point:** point of land, on N end of Douglas I. on Gastineau Channel. 0.1 mi. E of Entrance Point and 7.2 mi. NW of Juneau, 58°20'00" N, 134°36'00" W; (map 11).

Named in 1880 by Lt. F. M. Symonds, USN, because there were some Indian huts or houses on the point and a log stockade nearby (DeArmond, 1957, p. 24). Name was published by USGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 173).

**Hutt Creek:** stream, see Huf Creek.

**Huxley, Mount:** mountain, 12,560 ft. 1.4 mi. N of The Hump, at head of Tyndall Glacier and 74 mi. NW of Yukatat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°19'30" N, 141°10'30" W; BGN 1917; (map 65).

Named in 1886 by H. W. Topham (1889) for Thomas Henry Huxley, 1825-95, English biologist. After receiving his medical degree from the University of London, Huxley entered the Royal Navy. His interest in biology grew from a voyage of exploration in an area around Australia. In 1854 he was appointed lecturer of Natural History in the Royal School of Mines, and later teaching posts in several other prominent institutions of learning. He was a strong supporter of Darwin's evolutionary theory.

**Huxley, Mount:** peak, see Haydon Peak.

**Hyacins:** locality, see Eyak.

**Hyaberg:** village, see Hydaborg.

**Hydaborg:** village, pop. 251, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., 22 mi. SE of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 52°12'20" N, 132°49'28" W; (map 4).

Var. Hydaborg. Named for the "Haida" Indians, the original inhabitants of this village, who came from the village of Kaigain. Hydaborg was founded in 1911 to centralize the school system; a post office was established in 1912 (Ricks, 1965, p. 28). The village is mainly engaged in fishing and trapping and has a cooperative cannery (Alaska Sportsman, 1962, no. 12, p. 28). See Kaigain.

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**Hydaburg River:** stream, flows SW 6.5 mi. through Hydaburg to Sukkwan Narrows, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°12'20" N, 132°49'30" W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

**Hydra Cove:** bay, see Mission Cove.

**Hydah Cove:** bay, see Mission Cove.

**Hyde Bay:** estuary, see Mud Bay.

**Hyde Bay River:** stream, see Mud Bay River.

**Hyden Canyon:** canyon, see Heiden Canyon.

**Hyrder:** village, pop. 32, at mouth of Salmon River, on W bank of Portland Canal, Coast Mt.; 55°51'50" N, 130°01'50" W; (map 3). Var. Portland, Portland City.

This mining community, the easternmost village in Alaska, was established in 1907 and named "Portland City" because of its location. When the post office was established in 1915, the U.S. Post Office Dept. rejected this name. The village was named Hyder for Frederick Hyder, a Canadian mining engineer who was brought to Portland City in 1914 to examine some claims. "Among the claims examined by him was the Big Missouri, belonging to Daniel Lindeborg. His report on this was so favorable that Lindeborg later proposed his name * * * for the post office."

The population in 1945 was 254, mostly Indians (Colby, 1945, p. 12); in 1962 it was about 30 (Alaska Sportman, 1962, No. 12, p. 26). The town is now practically deserted (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1962, p. 28).

**Hydra Island:** island, 0.5 mi. long, 7 mi. ESE of Cape Kikkuk, in Pacific Ocean, Aleutian R.; 56°45' N, 157°01' W; (map 31). Var. Ostrov, Otter Island, Zatchra Island.

Name as "Ostrov/Gidra," or "Hydra Island," by Capt. Techenkov (1852, map 22) and is shown as Zatchra Island on a manuscript Russian map of Kodiak (1849). An 1888 USBF chart shows "Hydra Island," apparently identical with "Otter Island," shown in 1900 USCGS chart.

**Hydra Island:** island, see West San Lorenzo Island.

**Hyphen Gulch:** ravine, extends NE 1.2 mi. from Iron Creek, 15 mi. SE of its junc. with Talkeetna River and 33 mi. E of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mt.; 62°19'10" N, 149°03'20" W; (map 82).

Local name recorded in 1950 by USGS.
Iceberg Point: point of land, on Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, at mouth of Reid Inlet, 72 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°25'45" N, 136°47'45" W; BG(1962); (map 10).

Named by NPS in 1962 for Joe Iceberg, who once lived on Reid Inlet and who prospected and extensively explored the area for 35 years. Iceberg died in 1959.

Ice Creek: stream, flows SW 15 mi. to Eyak River, 4.5 mi. SE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°31' N, 145°38' W; (map 64).

"Named for a local miner," reported by U.S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Ice Camp: locality, 3 mi. NE of West Peak and 6 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°12'10" N, 146°12'00" W; (map 68).

This mining camp was reported in 1911 by J. W. Bagley and C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Icehouse Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. long, on Woody I., 58°58'30" N, 135°23'30" W; (map 38).

Local descriptive name published by A. F. Buddington (in Brooks and others, 1925, p. 85), USGS.

Icefall Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 mi. to West Fork Texas Creek, 2.5 mi. SE of Mount Jefferson Coolidge and Alaska-Canada boundary, Coast Mts.; 56°08'40" N, 132°11'00" W; (map 7).

Local name published by A. F. Buddington (in Brooks and others, 1925, p. 85), USGS.

Icehouse Point: point of land, westernmost point of Cape Thompson, on shore of Nome, St. Paul Island, Aleknagik, 24 mi. to Lake Aleknagik, 24 mi. NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kukokwim Mts.; 59°20' N, 135°48' W; BG(1931); (map 8). Var. Nu-garth-pe-ak Ta-dik-ak.

Local name reported by USFB in 1929.

The Eskimo name "Nu-garth-pe-ak Ta-dik-ak" was used by H. C. Fassett, USBF, in 1910.

Icefall Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, 5 mi. NW of Mount Sumdum and 40 mi. SE of Juneau; 57°57'20" N, 133°28'35" W; BG(1966); (map 8).

Descriptive name given in 1966 by USGS and USFS because "ice from a nearby glacier breaks off and falls over a cliff into a small basin between the lake and the cliff."

Icefall Peak: peak, 8,000 ft., at head of College Glacier, 18 mi. NNE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°16'50" N, 145°20'45" W; (map 66).

Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Péwé, USGS.

Icefall Spires: ridge, trends SW 4 mi. from junc. of Battle and Reversing Glaciers, 30 mi. N of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°43'15" N, 134°36'00" W; BG(1963); (map 129). Var. Eeburllkoruk, Eeertuulloruk Creek, Eegiggurussuq Creek, Ikkulkoruk Creek.

Eskimo name reported about 1960 as "Eeburllkoruk" by D. C. Foote in connection with Project Chariot studies. According to W. O. Pruitt, Univ. of Alaska, who spells it "Ikkulkoruk," the name means "little sod house."

Ikkulikit: lake bed, see Ikkuklit Lavu Bed.


Ikkuklit: stream, see Ikkuklit Creek.

Icehouse Lake: lake, 0.1 mi. across, between Telegraph Hill and Salt Lagoon, on south-central Saint Paul I., in Pribilof ts.; 57°08'-30" N, 170°15'50" W; (map 11). Var. Southwest Fork of Gold Creek.

Local name used by early miners. Some of the earliest placer workings in the Juneau area were along this stream (DeArmond, 1957, p. 24-25).

Ice Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 2.3 mi. SE of Quill Lake and 23 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°44' N, 150°42' W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Ice Stream Point: point of land, on coast of Beaufort Sea, on S shore of Smith Bay probably on Ikipikpuk River Delta, Arctic Plain; (map 148).

This name appears on Thomas Simpson's map. He describes it as "Near the middle of this [Smith] bay, a concealed reef ran far out upon which lay a stream of floating ice, * * " (Simpson, 1843, p. 137).

Ice Valley: valley, 1.5 mi. long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 5 mi. E of Tidal Inlet and 57 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°49'15" N, 136°10'45" W; (map 10).

Named in 1947 by the American Geographical Society; this valley was formerly occupied by Dying Glacier and still contains some stagnant ice.

Iceworm Gulch: ravine, trends NW 2.5 mi. to Nanena River, 2.2 mi. NE of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Ra.; 63°45'50" N, 148°34'35" W; BG(1965); (map 67).

Named in 1965 by Alaska Dept. of Highways because "Iceworms are the only indigenous wildlife whose name begins with an 'I.'" The naming of some features in this area was done ecologically and alphabetically.

Iceworm Peak: peak, 5,800 ft., 9 mi. S of Bradley Lake and 27 mi. ESE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°36'35" N, 150°47'35" W; BG(1966); (map 50).

So named in 1966 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska because "Iceworms were noted on Nuka Glacier" by a party in 1951.

Ickeograham: locality, see Iugrualak.

Ickes Slough: channel, of the Yukon River, 5.5 mi. long, between Roosevelt I. and mainland, 12 mi. SSW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°37' N, 161°30' W; (map 73).

Name shown on a 1940 navigation chart of the Yukon River. Because this chart was compiled by the Riverboat Service, The Alaska Railroad, U.S. Dept. of Interior, it may have been named for Harold L. Ickes, 1874-1952.
Icknetuk Point: point of land, on N shore of Norton Sound 0 mi. NW of Rocky Point and 33 mi. E of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°30' N, 163°20' W; (map 95). Var. Ignituk Point, Icknetuk Point.

Eskimo name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Icolick: locality, see Iknlik.


This is a translation of the Russian name "Proliv Ledyanoy" (Tebenkov, 1885, map 8). USCGS published the translation in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 118).

Icy Strait: water passage, see Cross Sound.

Ida Creek: stream, flows NW 0.6 mi. to Bonita Creek, 11 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°38' N, 165°11' W; (map 94). Var. Moose Creek, Moose River.

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. Shown as "Morse" on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. Arthur Gibson's map of 1904 shows "Ida" or "Moose."

Idaqaq Strait: water passage, see Udagak Strait.

Ida Gulch: ravine, trends SE 0.5 mi. to Casadepaga River, between Blind and Moonlight Creeks, 15 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°47' N, 164°28' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Ida Gulch: ravine, trends E 3 mi. from Caribou Mtn. in Zane Hills to Bear Creek, 43 mi. WNW of Hughes, Hogatza High.; 66°12' N, 153°45' W; (map 116).

Named by mining engineers about 1935; reported in 1956 by Orth.


Prospectors' name reported by USGS in the 1940's, but probably was used much earlier.

Idaho Bar: bar, in Kuzitrin River, upstream of Idaho Creek, about 19 mi. W of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Penin. High.; 65°14' N, 164°43' W; (map 110).

Local name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, p. 12), USGS. The application of this name at this time is uncertain.

Idaho Bar: bar, see Brockways Bar.

Idaho Bar: ridge, 1,900 ft., trends SE 3 mi. from Minook Creek, between Little Minook and Hunter Creeks, 6 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°28' N, 150°00' W; (maps 105 and 106). Named by prospectors; reported in 1904 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1905, fig. 6), USGS. The name, as used by miners, probably applied to an old stream channel now located across the ridge, but cartographic usage applies it to the whole ridge.

Idaho Creek: stream, flows SE 3.3 mi. to Little Nehchina River, 16 mi. NE of Tahneta Pass and 60 mi. SW of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°06'40" N, 147°13'20" W; (map 82).
Idaho Creek: stream, flows SE 4.5 mi. to Sunflower Creek, 51 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°31'10" N, 151°39'00" W; BGN 1912; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported by F. A. Cook (1908, map).

Idaho Creek: stream, flows S 3 mi. to McManus Creek, 5 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°05' N, 166°08' W; (map 111).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Idaho Creek: stream, flows W 6 mi. by Creston Creek, 6 mi. NE of Cripple Creek Mtks. and 51 mi. NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mtks.; 63°36' N, 155°56' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1937 by USGS.

Idaho Creek: stream, flows SE 4.5 mi. to Sunflower Creek, 51 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°31'10" N, 151°39'00" W; BGN 1912; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported by F. A. Cook (1908, map).

Idaho Ridge: ridge, trends W 6 mi., 1.5 mi. W of Notch Creek, 68 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Ra.; 62°31'10" N, 155°56' W; (map 111).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Idaho Peak: mountain, see Sunset Peak.

Idaho Peak: peak, 5,000 ft., on W bank of Little Susitna River, 14 mi. N of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°48'15" N, 149°08'20" W; (map 69).

Name reported in 1913 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1914, fig. 2).

Idaho Ridge: ridge, trends W 6 mi., 1.5 mi. W of Hunter Cove, on Mui Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 61 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°54' N, 136°14' W; (map 10).

Name published by the American Geographical Society (Field, 1947, map).

Idaho Rock: rock, off SW coast of Revillagigedo I., in Tonga Narrows (East Channel), 800 ft. W of Saxman, Alex. Arch.; 55°19' N, 131°36' W; (map 3).

Local name published by USGS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 51).


Name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, as "M[ys] Idak" or "Cape 1dak." R. H. Geoghagan believes the name to be the Aleut name "Idakug" meaning "exit or outlet."

Idak Mountain: mountain, 1,918 ft., 5 mi. N of Fort Glenn, on NE coast of Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°28'00" N, 167°53'30" W; (map 10).

Name reported as Idak Peak by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942, and published as Mount Idak by USGS (Byers, 1959, pl. 41). See Idak Creek.

Idak Cove: cove, 3 mi. across, in Otter Bight, on E coast of Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°26' N, 167°50' W; (map 23).

Name reported as Idak Peak by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942.

Idak Cove: cove, see Otter Bight.

Idak Creek: stream, flowing E 4 mi. to Otter Bight, 3 mi. N of Fort Glenn on NE coast of Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°26'15" N, 167°51'30" W; (map 23).

Name published by USGS (Byers, 1959, pl. 41). This name may have been derived from the Aleutian name "Idak," meaning "it leaves; it emanates from" (in Geoghagan, 1991, pi. 41). This name may have been clipped for cartographic convenience.

Idakh, Mys: point of land, see Idak, Cape.

Idaliuk, Cape: point of land, see Prominence, Cape.

Idaliuk Cape: point of land, see Idaliuk Point.

Idaliuk Point: point of land, on SW coast of Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 52°52'00" N, 169°04'00" W; BGN 1942; (map 21). Var. Idaliuk Cape, Mys Idaliukh.

Name reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, as "M[ys] Idaliukh," or "Cape Idaliukh."

Idalug, Cape: point of land, on N coast of Amlia I., Aleutian Is.; 52°08'30" N, 173°31'45" W; (map 19).

Ateut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27), IRN, as "M[ys] Idalug" or "Cape Idalug."

Idalukh, Cape: point of land, see Prominence, Cape.

Idalukh, Mys: point of land, see Idaluk Point.

Idavain Lake: lake, 4.3 mi. long, N of Naknek Lake, on Alaska Penin., in Katmai National Monument, 37 mi. E of Naknek, Aleutian Ra.; 58°46' N, 155°56' W; (map 42).

Reported in 1951 by USGS.

Ideal Cove: cove, extends N 1 mi. to Frederick Sound, on E coast of Mitkof I., 16 mi. NW of Wrangell, Alex. Arch.; 56°40' N, 132°38' W; (map 6).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Ides Neck: isthmus, between Schultze Cove and Peril Strait, on NW coast of Baranof I., 27 mi. SE of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°24'15" N, 135°36'30" W; (map 9).

Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, and published by USC&GS on Chart 727.

Iditarod: locality, see Iditarod.

Iditarod River: stream, see Iditarod River.

Iditarod: locality, on E bank of Iditarod River, 7 mi. NW of Flat and 52 mi. S of Holikachuk, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mtks.; 62°32'40" N, 156°05'30" W; (map 79). Var. Ididard. See Iditarod River.

Iditarod became the supply and commercial center of the Innoko-Iditarod placer district shortly after its founding in June 1910. It was on the summer water route and winter sleed trail. It had a population of about 600 or 700 persons in 1911. A post office was maintained here from 1910 to 1929. Its population was 50 in 1920, 8 in 1930, and 1 in 1940. See Iditarod River.


Name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS, as "Haidaitatana," which is probably an English distortion by prospectors of the name of an Ingalik Indian village on stream spelled by Father Jette “Khaiditotden.” It was shortly thereafter standardized to "Iditarod" from "Haidaitatana." Lt. L. A. Zagnskin, IRN, records two Indian names for the stream in 1842-44, "Yalchikatna (or Yalchikatna)" obtained from the Indians on Innoko River and "Tachaichagat" apparently obtained from Indians on Kuskokwim drainage. Both seem to be different forms of the same name. Father Jette in 1915 spelled the Indian name for the stream "Yachikatana."
Igachorok Mountain: hill, see Mulik Hills.
Igachorok Mountain: hill, see Mulik Hills.
Igachorok River: stream, see Hugo Creek.
Igak: village, see Egegik.
Igak: village, see Ugashik.
Igak River: stream, see Egegik River.
Igak: locality, see Igak.
Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Igaghagamut" with a population of 81 in the 1890 Census.
Igak Mountains: mountains, see Akinuk Mountains.
Igaraok: locality, see Igak.
Igak: locality, location, see Igak.
Igak: locality, see Igak.
Igak: village, see Ugashik.
Igak Mountain: mountain, see Akinuk Mountains.
Igak: locality, see Igak.
Igak: village, see Ugashik.
Igak River: stream, see Ugashik River.
Igak: locality, see Igak.
Hodge (1907, p. 595), BAE, who said "it seems to have been moved." Igak Bay: bay, see Ugak Bay.
Igak: locality, see Igak.
Igak: village, see Ugashik.
Igak River: stream, see Ugashik River.
Igak: locality, see Igak.
Igak: village, see Ugashik.
Igak River: stream, see Ugashik River.
Igak: locality, see Igak.
Igak: village, see Ugashik.
Igak: locality, see Igak.
Igak: village, see Ugashik.
Igak River: stream, stream, see Ugashik River.
Igak: locality, see Igak.
Igak: village, see Ugashik.
Igak River: stream, see Ugashik River.
Igak: locality, see Igak.
Igak: village, see Ugashik.
Igak River: stream, see Ugashik River.
Igak: locality, see Igak.
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Igak: village, see Ugashik.
Igak River: stream, see Ugashik River.
Igak: locality, see Igak.
Igak: village, see Ugashik.
Igak River: stream, see Ugashik River.
Igak: locality, see Igak.
Igak: village, see Ugashik.
Igak River: stream, see Ugashik River.
Igloo Village: village, on left bank on Kvichak River, 1 mi. SW of Iliamna Lake and 46 mi. SW of Iliamna, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°20' N, 155°55' W; (map 51). Var. Iguglik.

Name of a fishing village where a post office was established in 1934, discontinued in 1954 (Ricka, 1963, p. 28).

Iguglik: village, see Iguglik.

Iguglachamuit: locality, see Iguglach.


Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as “Iguglachamuit” with a population of 31 in the 1890 Census.

Iguk: locality, see Igika.

Iguk-nik-tenge: locality, see Ikenetuk.

Iguk River: stream, extends W 5 mi. off Kugrua Bay, 16 mi. NE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70°47' N, 159°21' W; (map 146). Var. Ishko.

Eskimo name recorded in 1956 at Wainwright by Orth, as “Ishko,” meaning “large intestine.”

Iguk-rak: locality, on right bank of Snake River, 4 mi. SE of Lake Nunavuqagouk, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°06' N, 158°48' W; (map 52). Var. Choak-hut-ama.

Eskimo village or camp shown on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Igugo Creek: stream, flows W to Goodhope River, about 25 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; (map 110).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1901 by USGS (Coffier, 1902, pl. 12). This stream cannot be identified on current maps.

Igugl: locality, on right bank of American River 2.5 mi. N of its junc. with Agiapuk River, 22 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula; 65°28' N, 165°47' W; (map 111).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

No settlement is known to exist here.

Igugl: village, see Marys Igugl.

Igugl Creek: stream, flows NE 10 mi. to Tukilaskacsa River, 24 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°38'30" N, 149°34’00" W; (map 87).

Local name recorded by Woodbury Abbey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, on the blueprint of his 1921 Mount McKinley National Park survey.

Igugl Creek: stream, flows W 7 mi. to Bering Sea, 36 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°45' N, 166°28' W; (map 94).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Igugl Creek: stream, flows SW 28 mi. to American River 1 mi. N of its junc. with Agiapuk River, 20 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula; 65°26' N, 165°46' W; (map 111). Var. Lewis River.

Prospectors’ name reported in 1900 by Messrs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 11).

Igugl Creek: stream, see Dewey Creek.

Igugl Creek: stream, see Eagle Creek.

Igugl Creek: stream, see Moonlight Creek.

Igugl Mountain: mountain, 4,751 ft. 3 mi. N of Cathedral Mtn. and 27 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°36'30" N, 149°36’30" W; (map 87).

Name taken from that of the creek which flows along its east side; published in 1954 by USGS.

Igugl Mountain: mountain, 2,675 ft., in De Long Mtns., E of Raven Basin and Kukpukwuk River, 28 mi. NE of Mount Kelly, Brooks Ra.; 68°46'00" N, 162°53'30" W; (map 130). Var. Umiak Mountain.

Named by P. S. Smith, USGS, and shown on a 1926 fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS. According to Smith’s notes the Eskimos call this hill Umiak, “large boat.” The reason for changing the name is not clear (Chapman and Sable, 1961, p. 53).

Igugl Point: point of land, extends NE into Escholtz Bay, 39 mi. SW of Selawik, Coast Mts.; (map 146). Var. Igloopyak.

Named by coast pilots about 1902; reported in 1908 by USGS &C.GS.

Iguglpaq: reach, see Iguglpaq.

Igugl: barrier island, see Cooper Island.

Iguglpaq Creek: stream, see Igugl Creek.

Iguglpaq Creek: stream, see Igugl Creek.

Iguglpaq Creek: stream, flows N 3 mi. to Kukpuk River, 18 mi. N of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68°24’15" N, 165°56’20" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Var. Igugl Creek, Iguglpaq Creek.

Eskimo name meaning “big house” recorded in 1960 by D. C. Foote in connection with Project Chariot; he spelled it “Iguglpaq.”


Eskimo name meaning “one sided”; so called because in this section of the river there is a high bank on the north side and a low bank on the south side; reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Igugl: barrier island, see Cooper Island.

Ignissirok Creek: stream, in De Long Mts., flows S 13 mi. to Nimiuuktuk River, 34 mi. NE of Mixheguk Mtn.; Brooks Ra.; 68°28' N, 159°53' W; (map 131).

Eskimo name meaning “material for fire,” obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956.

Ignituk: locality, see Ikenetuk.

Ignituk Point: point of land, see Ichmetuk Point.


Former Eskimo village reported in 1869 as “Ingekasagmi” by Capt. C. W. Raymond, USA. Ivan Petroff listed the name as “Ignokhatskamute” with a population of 175 in the 10th Census, in 1880.


Former Eskimo camp or village reported in 1900 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service.

Ignokhatakomute: locality, see Ignok.

Ignokhatakomute: locality, see Igok.

Ingnok: point of land, see Eider Point.

Ingnok: point of land, see Kakeeta, Cape.

Igokluk Slough: stream, flows W 14 mi. to Kwemeluk Pass, 21 mi. S of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°27’ N, 164°34' W; (map 77).

Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USCS & GS; published in 1899 on Chart 9373.

Igoulik: village, see Egavik.

Igoulik Creek: stream, see Egavik Creek.

Igoulik: village, see Egavik.
Igoulik Creek: stream, see Egavik Creek.
Igragamait: locality, see Igikak.
Igrak Hill: hill, see Igikak Hill.
Igrarok Hills: hillt, 500 ft., extend 5 mi. on Igrarok Creek: stream, in Lilburne Hills, flowi
Igrahk: hilt, see Igrak Hill.
IgTugaivik Creek: itream, distributary of Wulik Igugaivik Bank: bank, see Igugaveik Bank.
Igushck River: stream, see Igushik River.
Igtuluwik: locality, SW or mouth of Walakpi
Igushik: tettement, S of mouth of Igushik River.
Ihvak, Mys; promontory, see Igvak, Cape.
Iiggatuk, Mount: peak, 3,650 ft., on Alaska
Igugaveik Bank: bank, see Igtuluwik.
Igugaveik Stream: stream, heads in Lisburne
Ikagluik, Mount: peak, 4,425 ft., on Alaska
Ikagluik, Mount: peak, 4,425 ft., on Alaska
NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°27'-30' N, 155°13'00" W; BGN 1924; (map 42).

Igushik Ridge: ridge, elev. 150 ft., on W bank of
Igushik Mountains: mountain, 3,650 ft. in
Igushik River: stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River: stream, heads in Lisburne
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

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Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

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Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Igushik River, extends N 7 mi. from river's mouth, 25 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; BGN 1911; 58°43'N, 150°56'W; (map 40).

Igushik River, named probably after the nearby
Igushik River, stream, heads at Amanka Lake,
Iknik: "fox" by Coxe (1787, p. 164): "Consists of only one ridge; 59° 53' 30" N, 166° 31' '00" W; (map 15). Var. Eskook.

Eskimo name published in 1958 by USGS; a camp site on the coastal trail.

Eskimo name published in 1956 at Wainwright by Orth; reported to mean "new bank," which referred to a freshly cut bank at the stream's mouth.

Iknik: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast, 5 mi. NE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 41' 45" N, 159° 54' 00" W; (map 146).

Iknik: lake, see South Salt Lagoon.

Iknik: Point of land, see Smyth, Cape.

Iknik: Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 11 mi. to Kuk River, 26 mi. S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 16' 10" N, 159° 53' 15" W; (map 146).

Eskimo name recorded in 1956 at Wainwright by Orth; reported to mean "new bank," which referred to a freshly cut bank at the stream's mouth.

Iknik: locality, see Igiyarok.

Iknik: lake, see Kekiktukalik Lake.

Iknik: lake, 2.5 mi. long, on Chukchi Sea coast; 4.5 mi. SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 13' 30" N, 156° 37' 30" W; (map 153). Var. Ekrugavik Lake, Ikoasaviq.

Eskimo name recorded by USCGS about 1950 and reported to refer in meaning to "a place where one gets in a boat to travel."

Iknik: Point: point of land, between Udamak and Naginak Coves, at head of Anderson Bay, central Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53° 39' 40" N, 166° 49' 35" W; (map 23).

Eskimo name was derived from Iksiaktak, the Aleut name for nearby Anderson Bay. The name may be a form of the word "iskik," meaning "burning."

Iksiaktak: bay, see Anderson Bay.

Ikoasaviq: lake, see Ikrovak Lake.

Iktlatog: stream, see Fish River.

Iktlaqwikningia Point: point of land, see Ikktlaqwikningia Point.

Iktlak Point: point of land, between Udamak and Naginak Coves, at head of Anderson Bay, central Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53° 39' 40" N, 166° 49' 35" W; (map 23).

Eskimo name was derived from Iksiaktak, the Aleut name for nearby Anderson Bay. The name may be a form of the word "iskik," meaning "burning."

Iksiaktak: bay, see Anderson Bay.

Ikoasaviq: lake, see Ikrovak Lake.

Iktlatog: stream, see Fish River.

Iktlaqwikningia Point: point of land, see Ikktlaqwikningia Point.

Iktlaqwikningia Point: point of land, see Ikktlaqwikningia Point.

Ikt: Cape: point of land, on S coast of Aliaska Peninsula, between Seal and Kuskokwim Bays, 21 mi. S of Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 56° 00' N, 156° 49' 35" W; (map 32). Vari. Cape Ikhtu, Cape Ikkh, Cape Ikhtu.


Iktlyagak Mountain: hill, 496 ft., 5 mi. SE of Munstrak Hill, 6.5 mi. E of Goodnews, Kuskokwim Mtns.; 59° 07' N, 161° 24' W; (map 53).

Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.
Junki Lakes: lakes, 2 mi. across, S of mouth of Ilak Island.
Ilak Island: island, 1 mi. across in eastern Ilaigutigrak Mountain.
Ilaigutigrak Mountain: mountain, sec Ilaigutigrak Mountain.
Ilaigutigrak Mountain: mountain, 1,823 ft., 40
Ikutchlok: locality, see Kutchlok.
Ikuktlitlig Mountain: mountain, 2,588 ft., 3 mi.
Ikuk: village, see Ekuk.
Ikuk Creek: stream, heads in De Long Mts., on
Ikuak: village, see Ohogamiut.
Ikugoak River: stream, flows SW 19 mi. to a
Ikug: village, see Goodnews. 2 mi. across, S of mouth of Goodnews River and W of Puyulik Creek, 2
Ilia vi lei: island, see Outer Iliasik Island.
Iliglunik Creek: stream, heads at 68°34' N, 161°20' W, flows NW 25 mi. to Kokolik River 43
Iliamna: village, pop. 47, just N of Iliamna Lake, 148°02' N, 152°35'00" W; (map 62).
Iliamna Volcano: volcano, 10,016 ft., at head of Tuxedni Glacier, 60 mi. E of Nondalton, Aleutian Ra.; 60°02' N, 153°05' W; (map 61). Var. Burning Mountain, Montagnas Brilliantes, Volcan de Miranda.
Iliamna: locality, see Old Iliamna.
Iliamna: village, 44 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High; 64°12' N, 141°08' W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.
Iliamna Lake: lake, 20 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 1.4 mi. W of Pepper Lake and 36 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 150°23'30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.
Ilsen Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Canyon Creek, 43 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High; 64°12' N, 141°08' W; (map 102).
Ilski Passage: water passage, between Inner and Outer Iliasik Is., 7 mi. SW of Dolgoi I., in Pavlov Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°02' N, 161°55' W; (map 28). Var. Iliasik Strait.
Iliamna: locality, see Old Iliamna.
Iliamna: village, pop. 47, just N of Iliamna Lake, 148°02' N, 152°35'00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.
Iliamna Lake: lake, 75 mi. long and 20 mi. wide, at N end of Alaska Penin., between Kvichak Bay and Cook Inlet, 100 mi. W of Seldovia, Bristol Bay Low.; 155°30' N, 155°00' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 51). Var. Big Iliamna Lake, Lake Chelechok, Lake Shelek- hovo, Lake Shelechok, Lämna Lake. Native name reported as "Oz[er]o Bol[choy] Iliamna," meaning "Big Iliamna Lake," on 1852 Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1455. This feature was earlier called "Oz[er]o Shelek- hovo," meaning "Lake Shelechok," on an 1802 Russian map. According to G. C. Martin, USGS, Iliamna is said to be the "name of a mythical great blackfish, supposed to inhabit this lake, which bites holes in the hidarkas of bad natives."
Iliamna Point: point of land, on W shore of Cook Inlet, 4 mi. S of Tuxedni Channel and 58 mi. SW of Kenai, Aleutian Ra.; 60°02'20" N, 152°35'00" W; (map 62). Name reported by USGS (Brooks and others, 1922, pl. 2).
53°55' N, 166°25' W; (map 28). Var. Imnak, Imaginskoe, Sinagigna, Sinagnya.

Former Aleut village reported by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 184) as "Imaginskoe" with a population of 32 in 1830.
The 1880 Census listed it as "Imnak" with 24 people. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, on a 1790 map, gives the village name as "Sinagigna." Imaginskoe: locality, see Imagigna.

Imnauk, Imaginskoe, Sinagnya.

Imnak: locality, at the SE end of Aleknagik Lake.

Imnaukk: locality, see Emaiksoun Lake.


Eskimo name for an archeological site reported in 1950 by Ralph Soleciki (in Giddings, 1964, p. 263).

Imnaukrauk: lake, 5 mi. long, between Smith Bay and Teshekpuk Lake, Arctic Plain; 70°46'30" N, 156°59'30" W; (map 148).

Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956, meaning "old water." Imaginskoe: locality, see Imnak.

Imnayak: locality, see Imagigna.

Imnak: locality, see Imagigna.

Imnak: lake, see Imagigna.

Imnakpaq Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. across, in Kilik River valley, 17 mi. NE of Kurupa Lake, Brooks Ra.; 68°29' N, 154°03' W; (map 133). Var. Scotty Lake.


Imnuk: locality, on Agattu L. in Near Is., Aleutian Is.; (map 13).

Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 600), BAE.

Imilik: lagoon, 6 mi. long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 25 mi. N of Kruenster, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 67°29' N, 163°56' W; (map 128).

Eskimo name meaning "freshwater" reported in 1962.

Imnik: stream, see Imnik Creek.

Imnikpak Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, on the Chukchi Sea coast, 25 mi. N of Kruenster, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 67°29' N, 163°56' W; (map 128).

Eskimo name meaning "has no water," obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956.

Imnik Inak: locality, meaning "place of the little cliff" reported about 1962 by W. O. Pruit, Univ. of Alaska. Imnaukk: locality, on N coast of Norton Sound.

Imnik: locality, see Imagigna.

Imnik: locality, see Imagigna.

Imnik: locality, see Imagigna.

Imnik: locality, see Imagigna.

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Imnik: locality, see Imagigna.

Imnik: locality, see Imagigna.

Imnik: locality, see Imagigna.

Imnik: locality, see Imagigna.
Indian Creek: stream, flows N 1.5 mi. to Treasure Creek, 12 mi. N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°01'05" N, 147°43'55" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Independent Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 mi. to Quartz Creek which flows to Kougakor Creek, 47 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°30'25" N, 162°39' W; (map 95). Local name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Independence Creek: stream, flows 900 ft. long, in Indiada Island on W coast of Suemen I. Alex. Arch.; 55°16'30" N, 133°27'25" W; (map 4). Named in 1900 by T. G. Gerding in (Collor, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Independence Gulch: ravine, trends N 2.5 mi. to Independence Gulch, USN; published in 1887 on USCAGS Chart 706. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 2a), USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows NW 12 mi. to Holitz Creek which flows to Kusugur River, 20 mi. E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°38' N, 162°29' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 2a), USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows N 5 mi. joins Mastodon Creek to form Mammoth Creek, 40 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°30'25" N, 145°13'45" W; (map 104). Named in 1894 by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1896, pl. 50).

Indian Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Holitz Creek which flows to Kusugur River, 20 mi. E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°38' N, 162°29' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 2a), USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows S 22 mi. to Copper River, 9 mi. NE of Chistochika, Copper River Basin; 62°39' N, 144°26' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagle, USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. to Happy River, 1 mi. NE of Rainy Pass Lodge, 85 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°01' N, 152°43' W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows S 22 mi. to Copper River, 9 mi. NE of Chistochika, Copper River Basin; 62°39' N, 144°26' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows 5 mi. to Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°01' N, 152°43' W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows S 2 mi. to Disenchantment Bay, 0.8 mi. E of Point Latoque and 25 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°54'20" N, 139°36'15" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows S 22 mi. to Copper River, 9 mi. NE of Chistochika, Copper River Basin; 62°39' N, 144°26' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows S 22 mi. to Copper River, 9 mi. NE of Chistochika, Copper River Basin; 62°39' N, 144°26' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows S 22 mi. to Copper River, 9 mi. NE of Chistochika, Copper River Basin; 62°39' N, 144°26' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows S 22 mi. to Copper River, 9 mi. NE of Chistochika, Copper River Basin; 62°39' N, 144°26' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 mi. to Galena Bay, 42 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°57'20" N, 146°57'45" W; (map 64). Local name published in 1915 by USGS; derived from Indian River, village.

Indian Creek: stream, heads at Indian Creek Pass, flows S 7 mi. to Turnagain Arm, 6.5 mi. NW of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°59'10" N, 149°30'00" W; (map 63). Name used by local prospectors; reported in 1898 by Capt. Glenn (Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, map), USA.

Indian Creek: stream, heads in Second Lake, flows SE 1.4 mi. to Cook Inlet, S of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°03'45" N, 151°08'25" W; BGN 1916; (map 70). Var. Shory Creek, Shortys Creek.

Local name reported in 1916 by USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows S 6 mi. to Happy River, 1 mi. NE of Rainy Pass Lodge, 85 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°01' N, 152°43' W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows S 22 mi. to Copper River, 9 mi. NE of Chistochika, Copper River Basin; 62°39' N, 144°26' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows S 2 mi. to Disenchantment Bay, 0.8 mi. E of Point Latoque and 25 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°54'20" N, 139°36'15" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows S 22 mi. to Copper River, 9 mi. NE of Chistochika, Copper River Basin; 62°39' N, 144°26' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows S 4 mi. to S end of Chandalar Lake, 5.5 mi. SW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°28' N, 148°41' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows S 4 mi. to S end of Chandalar Lake, 5.5 mi. SW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°28' N, 148°41' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows S 4 mi. to S end of Chandalar Lake, 5.5 mi. SW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°28' N, 148°41' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.
Indian Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, in Kenai Mts., trends NW 4.5 mi. from Harding Ice Field to the glacier's 1951 terminus at head of Indian Creek. 44 mi. SE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°09'30" N, 150°18'30" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Indian River: stream, see Isom Creek.

Indian Pass Creek: stream, see Isom Creek.

Indian Pass Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, at Indian Pass, 8 mi. N of junction of Copper and Slana Rivers, Alaska Ra.; 62°49' N, 143°57' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Indian Point: point of land, on SE shore of Kanaga Bay, Kanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°42'22" N, 177°11'25" W; (map 17). Name published in 1957 on an AMS map.

Indian Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Naha Bay, on W coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°57' N, 131°42' W; (map 3). Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. Richardson Clover, USN, because "there are Indian graves on the point.

Indian Point: point of land, on Kupreanof I., extending into Duncan Canal, 12 mi. SW of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56°45' N, 133°15' W; BGN 1933; (map 6). Local name reported in 1933 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Indian Point: point of land, on E end of Auke Cape in Auke Bay. 0.5 mi. SE of Fairhaven and 11 mi. NNW of Juneau, Coast Mt.; 58°22'20" N, 134°41'30" W; BGN 1937; (map 11). Local name reported in 1936 by USGS. Indian Point: point of land, see Green Point.

Indian River: stream, flows S 5 mi. to Eastern Anchorage. 1 mi. SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°02'45" N, 135°18'30" W; BGN 1849; (map 9). Local name published by USGS in 1882 Coast Pilot (p. 149). The Russians Sarich, 1826, map 19, called it "Reka Koloshanka" or "Koloshan River." Kolo is the Russian name for the Tlingit Indians.

Indian river: stream, on E central Chichagof I., flows SE 11 mi. to Tenakee Inlet, 1 mi. E of Tenakee Spur, Alex. Arch.; 57°46'45" N, 135°11'00" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Indian River: stream, heads at confluence of North and South Forks of Indian River, flows SW 4 mi. to Carter Bay at Carter 18 mi. SW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°17' N, 161°57' W; (map 53). Var. Indian Creek.

Indian River: stream, flows SW 21 mi. to Susitna River, 35 mi. NE of Talkevna. Talkevna Mts.; 62°47'15" N, 149°30'15" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Indian River: stream, flows in Indian Mts. and flows 53 mi. to Mathews Slough, E of Hughes.

gina 1, 60 mi. NW of Gold Mtn., Kokrine-Hodzana High.; 65°52' N, 154°24' W; (map 107). Local name reported in 1913 by H. M. Eakin (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Indian River: stream, see Indian Creek.

Indian River: stream, see Innikilluk River.

Indian River: stream, see Nimikuk River.

Indian River Valley: valley, extends N from Sitka 4 mi., along Indian River, on Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°46'45" N, 135°11'00" W; (map 9). Name published by USCGS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 171).

Indian Rock: rock, off SE coast of Annette I., in Felice Strait, 2.2 mi. NE of Annette Point. Alex. Arch.; 55°01'55" N, 131°00'20" W; (map 3). Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Indian Rock: rock, in Chilkoot Inlet, 1.5 mi. E of Tanani Point and 13 mi. SW of Skagway. Coast Mt.; 59°16'55" N, 135°23'55" W; (map 45). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Indian River: stream, see Indian Creek.

Indian Point: point of land, see Green Point.

Indian River: locality, "in SE Alaska.

Indian Summer: summer camping of Sitka Indians listed with a population of 43 in the 1800 Census by Ivan Petroff.

Indian village: pop. 12, on Glenn Highway at Indian Creek, 10 mi. NE of Chichagof china, Copper River Basin; 62°40' N, 144°24' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Indian rocks: rock, in Chilkoot Inlet. 1.5 mi. E of Tanani Point and 13 mi. SW of Skagway. Coast Mt.; 59°16'55" N, 135°23'55" W; (map 45). Named by Lt. Comdr. H. F. Nichols, USN. Name was published by USCGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 203).

Indigo Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°00'45" N, 135°04'00" W; (map 9). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by R. N. DeArmond. So named because "The waters are reported to be an intense indigo blue color."


Indoffi Mountain: hill, 885 ft., 11 mi. W of Roberts Mtn.; 22 mi. SW of Cape Mendehall, Nunivak I.; 60°03' N, 166°34' W; (map 35). Var. Indoffi Butte, Indoffi Butte. Eskimo name- obtained in 1949 by USGS.

Indoffi Butte: hill, see Indoffi Mountain. Indoffi Butte: hill, see Indoffi Mountain. Indoffi: point of land, see Indoffi, Cape.

Inerek Mountain: mountain, 4,440 ft. 4 mi. SE of Corner Mtn. and 9 mi. NE of Shungnak, Brooks Ra.; 67°00' N, 156°55' W; (map 115). Prospectors' name reported after 1940 by USGS.

Inerskin Bay: estuary, see Inerskin Bay.

Inferno: Ia.; island, see Chilkoot Island.

Inferno Reef: reef, 0.5 mi. SW of Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°40' N, 178°07' W; (map 16). Local name published on a 1954 USGS map.

Ingham: village, see Ingrihak.

Ingham: locality, see Akahamul.

Ingham: village, see Ingrihak.
Ingraham: village, see Ingrihak.

Ingraham Hills: hill, see Ingrichauk Hill.

Ingraham: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, near upstream mouth of Tucker's Slough, 27 mi. NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°57' N, 160°54' W; (map 73). Var. Mountain Village, Rubens. This is an old village site mentioned by Hrdlička (1943, p. 62). It may be the same place listed in the 1880 Census as "Rubensis" and having 40 inhabitants.

Ingrechauk: village, see Ingrihak.

Ingrechauk: stream, see Ingrichauk Hill.

Ingrechauk: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, near upstream mouth of Tucker's Slough, 27 mi. NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°57' N, 160°54' W; (map 73). Var. Mountain Village, Rubens. This is an old village site mentioned by Hrdlička (1943, p. 62). It may be the same place listed in the 1880 Census as "Rubensis" and having 40 inhabitants.

Ingraham: stream, see Ingrichauk Hill.

Ingraham: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, near upstream mouth of Tucker's Slough, 27 mi. NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°57' N, 160°54' W; (map 73). Var. Mountain Village, Rubens. This is an old village site mentioned by Hrdlička (1943, p. 62). It may be the same place listed in the 1880 Census as "Rubensis" and having 40 inhabitants.

Ingrechauk: village, see Ingrihak.

Ingrechauk: stream, see Ingrichauk Hill.

Ingrechauk: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, near upstream mouth of Tucker's Slough, 27 mi. NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°57' N, 160°54' W; (map 73). Var. Mountain Village, Rubens. This is an old village site mentioned by Hrdlička (1943, p. 62). It may be the same place listed in the 1880 Census as "Rubensis" and having 40 inhabitants.

Ingrechauk: village, see Ingrihak.

Ingrechauk: stream, see Ingrichauk Hill.

Ingrechauk: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, near upstream mouth of Tucker's Slough, 27 mi. NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°57' N, 160°54' W; (map 73). Var. Mountain Village, Rubens. This is an old village site mentioned by Hrdlička (1943, p. 62). It may be the same place listed in the 1880 Census as "Rubensis" and having 40 inhabitants.

Ingrechauk: village, see Ingrihak.

Ingrechauk: stream, see Ingrichauk Hill.

Ingrechauk: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, near upstream mouth of Tucker's Slough, 27 mi. NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°57' N, 160°54' W; (map 73). Var. Mountain Village, Rubens. This is an old village site mentioned by Hrdlička (1943, p. 62). It may be the same place listed in the 1880 Census as "Rubensis" and having 40 inhabitants.
Ingrilukat-Naskorat Hill: hill, 939 ft., in Ingrilukat Hills, 10 mi. NW of Roberts Mtn. and 58 mi. NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak I.: 60°07'40" N, 166°24'50" W; (map 57).

Ekimo name meaning “small hills close together” reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ingrilukat-Naskorat Hill: hill, 550 ft., 4 mi. SW of Ingrinik Hill: hill, 499 ft., 6 mi. of Ingrilukat-Naskorat Hill: hill, 550 ft., 4 mi. of

Ingrinik Hill: hill, 299 ft., 5 mi. NE of Cape Mendenhall, on SE Nunivak I.: 59°52'15" N, 166°02'50" W; (map 55).

Ekimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Ingrinik Hill: hill, 499 ft., 6 mi. WSW of Kimiksthek Hill, 42 mi. NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak I.: 60°05'0" N, 167°12' W; (map 57).

Ekimo name meaning “little mountain” reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ingrik Hill: hill, 550 ft., 4 mi. SW of Ingrilukat-Naskorat Hill: hill, 550 ft., 4 mi. SW of

Ingrilukat-Naskorat Hill: hill, 550 ft., 4 mi. SW of Ingrilukat-Naskorat Hill: hill, 550 ft., 4 mi. SW of

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Ingrid in 1903 as “Inochnik” by G. C. Martin (in Emmons and Hayes, 1904, p. 376), USGS; said to have been named for a Russian trader named Inochkin.

Inochnik Bay: estuary, see Iliamna Bay.

Inochnik-Chinitna Peninsula: peninsula, see Inochnik Peninsula.

Inochnik Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, in Cook Inlet, 0.8 mi. SE of Scott I. and 18 mi. N of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.: 59°37'0" N, 153°25'30" W; BGN 1916; (map 51).

Name published in 1914 on USC&GS Chart 3421. The name is derived from “Inochnik Peninsula,” which is located nearby.

Inochnik Peninsula: peninsula, extends 15 mi. into Cook Inlet, on SE coast of Alaska Peninsula between Chinitna and Inochnik Bays, 30 mi. NE of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.: 59°43' N, 153°03' W; BGN 1959; (map 51).

Var. Inochnik-Chinitna Peninsula.

Local name derived from Inochnik Bay and published as “Inochnik-Chinitna Peninsula” by Moffit (1927, pl. 2), USGS, but later shortened by local usage. The name has been in common usage since about 1900.

Inochnik River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, in Chignik Mtns., flows S 8 mi. to Inochnik Bay, Aleutian Ra.: 59°47' N, 153°27' W; BGN 1916; (map 51).

Local name derived from Inochnik reported in 1914 by USGS.

Inochnik Rock: rock, in Cook Inlet, 1.2 mi. SW of Scott I., and 19 mi. N of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.: 59°57'40" N, 153°27'30" W; BGN 1916; (map 51).

Name published in 1914 on USC&GS Chart 3421. The name is derived from nearby Inochnik Peninsula.

Inochnik Shoal: shoal, in Cook Inlet, at entrance to Inochnik Bay, 1.5 mi. SW of Scott I. and 18 mi. N of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.: 59°57'15" N, 153°27'20" W; BGN 1916; (map 51).

Name reported in 1914 by USGS & USGS. The name is derived from nearby Inochnik Peninsula.

Inochnik: locality, see Inochnik Peninsula, site of an Eskimo village, on Chukchi Sea coast, near Corwin Mine, 27 mi. E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope: 68°52'15" N, 165°08'00" W; (map 129). Var. Corwin.

Ekimo name reported in 1890 by Ivan Petroff; shown on 1890 USC&GS chart.

Inochnik Bay: estuary, see Inochnik Bay.

Injured Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Bonanza River, between Frost and Sunrise Creeks, about 13 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Pen. High.: 64°46' N, 164°47' W; (map 95).

Prospectors’ name reported on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Inuka River: stream, see Iliamna River.


Visited and named by Eissen J. L. Purrivel, USN, in 1884 (Stoney, 1900, p. 12). Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS, in 1884 transcribed it as Ekimo name as “Emogarikchoo” with a
meaning given as "little sea." This name spelled "E-mug-ge-row-che-uk," by Stoney is applied to a village on the lake.

Inland River: stream, see Naasat River.

Inner Point: point of land, on E coast of Kruysof I., 9 mi. NW of Sitka. Alex. Arch.; 57°05'40" N, 135°34'15" W; BGN 1901; (map 9). Var. Inner Point of Shoals, Mys Otmeloy Vnutrenniy, Mys Otmeloy Vnutreniiny. Rocky Point, Second Point. USGS about 1882 derived "Inner Point" by translating part of the name "Mys Otmeloy Vnutreniiny" meaning "inner shoals cape." This name was given in 1882 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasilev the first to distinguish it from another point called "shoals." This feature was called "Rocky Point" in 1884 on Brit. Adm. Chart 2337.

Inner Point: point of land, on W shore of Kizhuyak Bay, 15 mi. NW of Kodiak, Kodiak I.: 57°54'15" N, 152°47'50" W; (map 34). Var. Inner Cape, Mys Vnutrenniy, Vnutreniiny.


Inner Point of Shoals: point of land, see Inner Point.

Inner Point: point of land, at mouth of Port Frederick on N coast of Chichagof I., 1 mi. NW of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 57°16'30" N, 135°28'00" W; (map 11).

Name published in 1924 by USGS on Chart 8235.

Inner Point of Shoals: point of land, see Inner Point.

Inner Point: point of land, on NE coast of Seward Prnin., Inmarhuk River; 63°09' N, 156°02' W; flows NE and SW 500 mi. to Yakut River, 1.5 mi. E of Holy Cross. Innoko Low.; 62°12' N, 159°43' W; (map 78). Var. Legon, Chageluk, Reka Innoko, Innok, Ittege Reka Shiltonotno.

This is probably an Ingaliik Indian name recorded in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "Reka Innoka ili Shiltonotno." USGS, Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23) published the name "M[y] Vnutreniiny," or "Ariy Cape." Baker (1906, p. 450) wrote, "Murre point, * * *

Namio. Arie (a sea bird, the arine or guillemot, Pallas' murre, Uria lomise arna) by Tebenkov, 1849." This is probably an Ingalik Indian name published in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "Reka Innoka ili Shiltonotno." Zagoskin wrote that Alexander Kolmakov in 1838 called it "Tlegon," but it was known to the Russian colonial administration on the Yukon as "Chageluk." Accordingly, Zagoskin applied the name "Tlegon" to the stream's upper course. Innoko or Shiltonotno to the middle course, and "Chageluk or Ittege" to the lower course. These presumably were all Indian names of which "Tlegon," "Shiltonotno," and "Ittege" are no longer used. The river is now called "Innoko" (spelled that way in 1852 by the Russian Admiralty), and the name "Chageluk" still exist for Shageluk Slough.

Innoko Slough: stream, heads at Innoko River, flows S 25 mi. to Paimiut Slough, Innoko Low.; 62°00'15" N, 159°57'30" W; (map 78). Var. Paimiut Slough.

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Innuchuk River: stream, see Innuchuk River.

Innumpuk Rock: rock, see Innumpuk Rock.

Innusat Creek: stream, see Innusat Creek.

Innoceramus Creek: stream, heads on Sheep Mtn., flows NW 3 mi. to Squaw Creek, 55 mi. NE of Palmer. Talkeetna Mts.; 61°53'00" N, 147°53'20" W; BGN 1960; (map 69).

Named by USGS in 1956 "for the fossil clam belonging to the genus Innoceramus, which is abundantly found in its valley.

Inoskin Bay: estuary, see Inoskin Bay.
Insiachak


Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Insiachamit," with a population of 42, in the 1890 Census.

Insiachamit: locality, see Insiachak.

Inside Passage: water passage, connects Tongass Narrows and Clarence Strait, between Guard I. and Valhallar Rock, off NW tip of Gravina I., Alex. Arch.; 55°26'N, 131°52'W; (map 3).

Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. Richardson Clover, USN.

Inspiration Point: point of land, on E shore of Ice Harbor on Favorite Passage, 0.8 mi. N of village of Ice Harbor and 15 mi. NW of Juneau, Coatz Mts.; 58°25'30"N, 134°45'20"W; (map 11).

Le name derived from the magnificent view from the point across Favorite Channel and Lynn Canal to the Chilkat Range (DeArmond, 1957, p. 25). Name was published by USGS in 1962.

Intankon: hill, see Intut Conun.

Intankoon: hill, see Intungidi Hill.

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Ipervik River: stream, heads in De Long Mts. at 68°27'50" N, 163°51'00" W, flows SW 85 mi. to Kukup River, 15 mi. NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68°20'30" N, 165°42'30" W; (map 129). Var. Iperwik River.

Eskimo name published as "Iperwik" in 1896 by USGS.

Ipnavik River: stream, see Nilik River.

Iphigenia: Point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., E point of entrance to Port Caldera, 6.4 mi. S of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°22'55" N, 130°08'55" W; (map 4). Var. Mys Santa Yefigrniya, Punta de Santa Engenia.

Named in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Santa Efigenia" or "Point of Saint Efigenia."

Iphigenia Bay: bay, 30 mi. wide, between Coronation and Noyes Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°42' N, 134°00' W; (map 4).

Named in 1867 by George Davidson, US&GS, for the vessel 'Iphigenia Nubiana,' commanded by Capt. William Douglas in 1788. Davidson said "No name having been applied to this bay, we have designated it as 'Iphigenia Bay,' after Douglas's vessel" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1869, p. 95).

Ipuitak: locality, near Ipuutak Lagoon. 1.8 mi. NE of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68°21'25" N, 166°45'45" W; (map 129).

Present-day Eskimo name for an early Eskimo village, now an archaeological site.

Ipuutak Lagoon: lagoon, 0.5 mi. across, on point Hope, at W end of Marryat Inlet, Arctic Slope; 68°21'30" N, 166°45'30" W; (map 129). Var. Sipewtaq Lagoon.

Local name reported in 1956 by Orth; named after an ancient village site.

Ipgnakanquagruk Mountain: mountain, 2650 ft., in Waslik Mts., 55 mi. SE of Cape Sabine, Brooks Ra.; 68°16' N, 163°30' W; (map 130). Var. Ipgnkanotowaugruk, Ipgnaknaqtaugruk.

Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Iprwik River: stream, see Iperwik River.

Ipnivik River: stream, heads in Brooks Ra., flows NE 88 mi. to Colville River, 50 mi. NNE of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°54' N, 156°27' W; (map 4). Var. Iprwik River.

Eskimo name published as USGS, referring to "the place where young Dall sheep are raised." The name first appears on a 1925 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Iprwik River: stream, see Ippewik River.

Iprwik River: stream, see Ilakpa Bay.

Irak: Bay: bay, see Ugak Bay.

Irak Creek: stream, flows N 11 mi. to Migiagialik River, 25 mi. SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70°20' N, 159°24' W; (map 146).

Eskimo word in places spelled "iyi." meaning "eye." Published in 1935 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Irakiyvivik Creek: stream, flows SW 2.4 mi. to Nome River valley, 5 mi. E of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°29' N, 165°14' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Irancreek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Bryar Creek, which flows to Skerpage River, 8 mi. NE of Kogorok Mts. and 34 mi. SE of Ear Mtns., Seward Penin. High.; 65°48' N, 165°05' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Irancreek: stream, see Fish River.

Irene Creek: stream, flows SW 2.4 mi. to Nome River valley, 5 mi. E of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°29' N, 165°14' W; (map 94).

Named in 1935 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Irene Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Bryan Creek which flows to Skerbage River, 8 mi. NE of Kogorok Mts. and 34 mi. SE of Ear Mtns., Seward Penin. High.; 65°48' N, 165°05' W; (map 111).

Named in 1935 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Irene Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NW 0.8 mi. to Fritz Creek, 1.7 mi. S of Chinuita Bay, Seward Penin. Ra.; 59°47'25" N, 147°17'45" W; (map 94).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Irish Gulch: stream, on SW coast of Kupreanof I., flows W 7 mi. to Keku Strait, 28 mi. W of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56°43'30" N, 135°41'15" W; (map 6).

Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Irish Gulch: stream, on Inskin Penin., flows NW 0.8 mi. to Fritz Creek, 1.7 mi. S of Chinuita Bay, Seward Penin. Ra.; 59°47'25" N, 147°17'45" W; (map 94).

Named in 1951 by USGS in 1951 for publication purposes.

Irish Gulch: stream, flows SE 2.5 mi. from Blackface Mtn. to Erin Creek, 25 mi. SE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°00' N, 150°50' W; (map 134).

Named in 1930 by Robert Marshall for a local long-time prospector, Charlie Irish, "who first explored this creek."

Irish Gulch: stream, see Iron Creek.

Irish Gulch: stream, see Scob-Chisholm Creek.

Irish Gulch: stream, on map published by Lt. Ray (1885, p. 55), USA, as "Erievving" and as "Treniviq" by Spencer (1959, map 2), BAE.

Irigniyivik Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi., around N side of Irigniyivik Lake to Anaktuvuk River, 25 mi. NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°28' N, 151°19' W; (map 134).

Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Irigniyivik Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. long, between Irigniyivik and Inkivik Creeks, 24 mi. NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°26' N, 151°16' W; (map 134).

Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Irifikik Creek: stream, flows E 6.5 mi. to N end of Chandler Lake, 26 mi. NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°15'30" N, 152°41'00" W; (map 134).

Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Irira Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, SE of Redoubt Lake, 13 mi. SE of Sitka, on central Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°54' N, 135°08' W; (map 5).

Named in 1935 by USFS "for the daughter of Alexander Baranof." See Baranof Island.

Irini Point: promontory, see Lewis Cape.

Irish Chain: water passage, on Kenai Penin., in Skilak Lake, S of Lucas I., 41 mi. ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°24'15" N, 150°10'00" W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Irish Cove: cove, 0.7 mi. wide, on S shore of Port Fidalgo, Chugach Mts.; 60°46'30" N, 146°27'00" W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Irish Cove: cove, 0.3 mi. across, on W coast of Glacier I., 49 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°53'15" N, 147°17'45" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Irish Creek: stream, on SW coast of Kupreanof I., flows W 7 mi. to Keku Strait, 28 mi. W of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56°43'30" N, 135°41'15" W; (map 6).

Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Irish Creek: stream, on Inskin Penin., flows NW 0.8 mi. to Fritz Creek, 1.7 mi. S of Chinuita Bay, Seward Penin. Ra.; 59°47'25" N, 147°17'45" W; (map 94).

Named in 1951 by USGS in 1951 for publication purposes.

Irish Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 mi. from Blackface Mtn. to Erin Creek, 25 mi. SE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°00' N, 150°50' W; (map 134).

Named in 1930 by Robert Marshall for a local long-time prospector, Charlie Irish, "who first explored this creek."

Irish Creek: stream, see Iron Creek.

Ireniqivik River: stream, see Scotch-Irish Creek.

Irish Gulch: stream, on map published by S. E. King dated 1900.
Iron Gulch

Iron Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.6 mi. to Goldstream Creek, 5 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°57'30" N, 147°35'45" W; (map 100). Local miner's name; published in 1908 by USGS.

Iron Gulch: ravine, trends SE 1.7 mi. to Kilmarney Creek, 5 mi. S of Roughtop Mtn. and 3 mi. ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°07'33" N, 150°44'45" W; BGN 1961; (map 106). Local miner's name; published in 1908 by USGS.

Irish Creek: stream, heads on SW slope of Iron Mtn., flows SW 3.8 mi. to Pilgrim River, 25 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°59' N, 164°39' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Iron Creek: stream, heads on SW slope of Iron Mtn., flows SW 7 mi. to Kotsina River, 0.3 mi. S of the mouth of Loraine Creek and 75 mi. NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mtns.; 61°36'00" N, 144°12'25" W; (map 68). Local name recorded in 1912 by D.C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, flows SE 1.6 mi. to Moist Creek, 12 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mtns.; 61°46'10" N, 149°30'00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1919 by A.H. Brooks and G.C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, flows NW 1.6 mi. to Eldorado Creek, 29 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mtns.; 62°26'30" N, 149°28'06" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1917 by S.R. Capps, USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, flows SE 0.7 mi. to Cache Creek, 29 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°30'15" N, 150°56'15" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, heads in Alaska Range in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NW 15 mi. to Slippery Creek, 16 SW of Wonder Lake, Tanana Low.; 63°22'30" N, 151°21'00" W; (map 88). Local name recorded in 1925 by S.R. Capps, USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Eldorado Creek, 0.4 mi. E of its junct. with Madison Creek, 25 mi. NW of Opipah and 53 mi. NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mtns.; 63°26'45" N, 156°55'30" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1917 by G.L. Harrington, USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 mi. to Our Creek, 80 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°05'20" N, 143°16'40" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Totallanika River, 34 mi. SE of Nenana, Alaska Ra.; 64°07'30" N, 148°32'45" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1915 on GLO (BLM) survey plats.

Iron Creek: stream, flows NW 6.8 mi. to Norton Bay, 4 mi. NE of Elim and 67 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°40' N, 162°11' W; (map 95). Var. Miniatuk Creek.

Iron Creek: stream, heads on South Channel Yakataga River 2.4 mi. NE of the river's mouth, flows SW 3 mi. to Kuktoth River, 3 mi. NE of Cape Yakataga and 103 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°03'30" N, 142°29'40" W; (map 65). Local name published by USGS in 1951.

Iron Creek: stream, flows 5 mi. NE to Chitina River W of Lime Creek, 43 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°03'10" N, 141°52'30" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1915 by F.H. Mulfit, USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, formed by junct. of Canyon and Dome Creeks, flows NE 6 mi. to Pilgrim River, 25 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°59' N, 164°39' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E.C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.
Ishut Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. to Aniokvik River, 14 mi. SE of Cape Prince of Wales and 41 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula. High.: 65°32' N, 167°37' W; (map 111). Var. Ishoot Creek, Left Fork Onokovuk River.

Eskimo name reported in 1899 as "Ishoot" by Schraeder and Brooks (1900, map 3). USGS. Reported in 1900 as "Ishoot" by Brooks (1901, pl. 13 and p. 135).

Ishliak Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, in Noatak River valley, 40 mi. SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Ra., 67°44' N, 156°09' W; (map 126).

Eskimo name meaning "foot" ([išag̲]k) obtained at Kobuk by Orth in 1956.


Named in 1923 by USGS; derived from "Point Saint Isidor."

Isidore Hill: hill, see Isidor Hill.

Isitok Creek: heads at 60°42' N, 164°50' W, flows W 24 mi. to Chakchak Creek, 90 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°42' N, 164°24' W; (map 58). Eskimo name meaning "he enters," reported in 1965 by Orth.

Isikut Mountain: mountain, 4,310 ft., in Brooks Ra., E of Howard Pass, 68°13' N, 156°30' W; (map 126). Eskimo name obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956, referring to "some kind of foot."

Isuu, locality, on Agattu I. in Near Is., Aleutian Is.; (map 13).

Former Aluet village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 226). BAE.

Iskep, Mys: point of land, see Escape Point.

Isla, Punta de la: point of land, see Suckling Cape.

Island Bay: bay, 2 mi. across, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, E shore of Sockeye Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°42'30" N, 159°40'00" W; (map 27).

Local name published by USGS in 1916 Coast Pilot.

Island Bay: bay, extends 1.8 mi. N, off Jute Bay, E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 50 mi. W of Karluk, Aleutian Ra.; 57°33'20" N, 155°50'00" W; (map 35).

Descriptive local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna and published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10). USGS.

Island Bay: bay, extends NW 1.5 mi. on N coast of Spruce Is. 1.8 mi. N of Kodiak I.; 57°57'20" W, 152°25'00" W; (map 34).

Descriptive local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Island Bay: cove, extends E 0.8 mi. off Tlevak Strait, on W coast of Sukkaw I., N of Dunbar Inlet, Alex. Arch.; 55°05'40" N, 132°52'10" W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 190).

Island Butte: mountain, 2,200 ft., 7 mi. NE of Tleetan Mtn. and 42 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°41' N, 161°05' W; (map 53).

Local descriptive name shown on 1898 field-sheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Island Cove: cove, 1 mi. across, at Cobol, in Slocum Arm, SW coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°29' N, 135°52' W; BGN 1905; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1908 by USCGS; published in 1907 Coast Pilot (p. 172). "So named because of the many small islands in the cove."

Island Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 2 mi. to Resurrection Creek, 6 mi. S of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°49'55" N, 149°38'00" W; (map 65).

Local prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2). USGS.

Island Glacier: glacier, on N slope of Mount Veniaminoi, trends N 3 mi. to its terminus at head of Fireweed Creek, 12 mi. W of Knife Peak, Aleutian Ra.; 56°17' N, 159°24' W; (map 30).

Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Island Group: rocks, 8 mi. across, part of Sandman Reefs, 14 mi. SE of Deer I. Aleutian Ra.; 55°42'30" N, 133°40'00" W; (map 4).

Descriptive name reported in 1949 on a USGS map.

Island Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, 22 mi. N of Chaklytsik, Yukon Flats; 66°57' N, 143°46' W; (map 120).

Local descriptive name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Island Lake: lake, 1.4 mi. long, 2 mi. NW of Arm. 10 mi. E of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 60°07'30" N, 145°08'00" W; (map 136).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.


Descriptive name published in 1921 by USGS. The Eskimo name is reported to be "Kilgagut," meaning "island like," which refers to its isolated position.

Island Number 3, 6, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20: barrier islands, on Beaufort Sea coast, NW of Flaxman I., Arctic Plain; (map 151).

These seven islands were given numbers in 1911 by Leffingwell (1919) to identify some of his surveying points. The individual islands can no longer be positively identified.

Island of the Four Peaks: mountain, see Four-peaked Mountain.

Island Point: point of land, 5.5 mi. SW of Salt Island, N coast of Atka I., Aleutian Is.; 52°07'00" N, 174°45'05" W; (map 18).

Descriptive name which was published by the USCGS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 96), was given "because a low valley between the head land and the main shore gave it the appearance of an island to ships approaching from the west."

Island Point: point of land, on Sitka I., off S entrance Tongass Passage, Coast Mts.; 54°43'50" N, 130°58'30" W; (map 2).

Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Island Point: point of land, on offshore island N point of entrance of McLean Arm, SE coast of Prince of Wales Is., Alex. Arch.; 54°48'15" N, 131°57'15" W; (map 2).

Local descriptive name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Island Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Kasaan Bay, E coast of Prince of Wales
Iswak Point: promontory, see Igvak, Cape.

Isto, Mount: mountain, 9,060 ft., in Romanof Slope; 68°11'00"N, 143°47'30"W; BGN 1966; (map 4).

Istoa River: stream, see South Fork Kuskokwim River.

Itak, Mount: mountain, 3,200 ft., on N slope of Endicott Mts. between Itikmalak and Kuparuk Rivers, Arctic Slope; 68°44' N, 149°49' W; (map 153).

Itikmalak Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Anaktuvuk River, 14 mi. NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°24'15"N, 151°28'00"W; (map 134). Var. Itikmaluruk Creek

Itikmaluruk Creek: stream, flows NWN 18 mi. along E side of Mount Stuver then NW to Anaktuvuk River, 20 mi. NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°24'15"N, 151°28'00"W; (map 134). Var. Itikmaluruk Creek

Itikmaluruk Creek: stream, see Itikmalak Creek.

Itikmaluruk Creek: stream, see Itikmalak Creek.

Itiljargoik Creek: stream, flows W 20 mi. to Nigu River, N of Stavlat Mtn., 30 mi. SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°05' N, 155°48' W; (map 133).

Itikling Kok: stream, see Itkillik Creek.

Itkillik Kok: stream, see Itkillik Creek.

Itkillik Creek: stream, flows W 20 mi. to Nigu River, N of Stavlat Mtn., 30 mi. SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°05' N, 155°48' W; (map 133).

Itkillik Creek: stream, see Itikmalak Creek.

Itkillik Receipt: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows NW 21 mi. to Itkillik Lake, 3.7 mi. N of Itkillik Lake, Arctic Slope; 68°28'30" N, 149°59'00" W; (map 133).

Itkillik Receipt: stream, see Itikmalak Creek.

Itkillik Creek: stream, see Itikmalak Creek.

Itkillik Creek: stream, see Itikmalak Creek.

Itkillik Creek: stream, flows W 20 mi. to Nigu River, N of Stavlat Mtn., 30 mi. SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°05' N, 155°48' W; (map 133).

Itkillik Creek: stream, see Itikmalak Creek.

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Itkillik Creek: stream, see Itikmalak Creek.
Iriulilik River: stream, see Itkililik River.
Iriuk River: stream, see Iriaruk River.
Iliukiak: village, see Tuluaak.
Ilikraak Slough: water course, see Ilimraak Slough.
Iluk Bay: bay, see Yukuk Bay.
Ilulanka: village, see Tuluaak.
Italilik Creek: stream, flows E 25 mi. to Holina River, 22 mi. S of Sleetmute, Stony River Low.; 61°22'30" N, 157°03'00" W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

"This native [Eskimo] name refers to a species of small fish that inhabit the stream and from which both the stream and the native village * * * derive their name"; reported by W. R. Buckman in 1902-1903 by inference. See Itulilik.

Irekan Mountain: mountain, 1,700 ft., 10 mi. S of Chickadee Lake, 7.5 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°38'45" N, 151°04'45" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Iivanoff Bay: bay, see Iivanoff Bay.

Iivanovskiy, Capt. point of land, see Kupreanof Point.

Ivakan River: stream, flows SE 23 mi. to Cook Inlet, 28 mi. W of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°14'45" N, 150°44'15" W; BGN 1916; (map 70). Var. Lewis River.

Local name reported in 1916 by USC&GS.

Ivans Barrabara: locality, see Ivan.

Ivagak Mountain: hill, see Iviagak Mountain.

Ivetost: stream, see Iviagak River.

Ivakin Point: point of land, 2.7 mi. E of Constantine Harbor, on Anchorage I., Rat Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°24'45" N, 172°22'30" E; BGN 1937; (map 15).

Named "[My] Ivakin" by Capt. Tepenkov (1852, map 29), IRN.

Ivan: locality, at p'a as at head of Unalakleet River drainage; 64°10' N, 159°20' W; (map 96). Var. Ivans Barabara.

Indian shelter cabin or small settlement on the trail between the Yukon and Unalakleet Rivers reported by W. H. Dall (1870), p. 531.

Its population, according to Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, was 69 in 1885.

Ivan Bay: bay, 2 mi. across, on S coast of Alaska Penin., the NW arm of Mitrofani Bay, 25 mi. SW of Chignik, Aleutian Is.; 56°00' N, 158°50' W; (map 27).


Ivanhoe Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 mi. to Big Four Creek which flows to Casadero River, 20 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°47'40" N, 164°03'50" W; (map 95).

Prospector's name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox Jr.

Ivan Island: island, 1 mi. across, in Pavlof Bay. 12 mi. NW of Cape Tolstoi, near SW end of Alaska Penin., Aleutian Is.; 55°31' N, 161°39' W; (map 28).

Named in 1888 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Ivan Bay: point of land, see Kupreanof Point.

Ivanoff: point of land, see Kupreanof Point.

Ivanoff, Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. S of Chickadee Lake, 7.5 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°38'45" N, 151°04'45" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Ivanoff Bay: bay, see Ivanoff Bay.

Ivanovsky, Capt. point of land, see Kupreanof Point.

Ivan River: stream, see Iviagak River.

Ivakan: point of land, see Kupreanof Point.

Ivakan River: stream, see Iviagak River.

Ivakan: locality, see Iviagak Mountain.

Ivakan Mountain: hills, see Iviagak Mountain.

Ivetost: stream, see Iviagak River.

Ivakan Mountain: mountain, 1,700 ft., 10 mi. NW of Southwest Cape and 28 mi. S of Gambell, St. Lawrence I.; 63°22' N, 171°43' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Ivikan Mountain, Ivikan Mountain, Mount Ivikan.

Eskimo name often written "Aivikan," with undetermined meaning. The name was recorded on an annotated map in 1944 by Law- rence Kulukhan of Gambell.

Iveetuk River: stream, see Fossil River.

Iverson Creek: stream, in Nuttinot Mt., flows NE 6.5 mi. to Beaver Creek, 8 mi. SE of Car- den Hills, Alaska Ra.; 62°11'30" N, 141°02'25" W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1959 by USC&GS.

Ives Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on E coast of Prince of Wales Is., S of Coal Bay, 9 mi. NW of Kasaan Point, Alex. Arch.; 55°29'40" N, 132°28'05" W; (map 4).

Named in 1935 by USC&GS.

Ivey: locality, see Ivy City.

Ivagak Mountain: hill, see Iviagak Mountain.


Eskimo name meaning "breast," descriptive of twin hills, reported in 1930 by USC&GS as "ee-vee-un-greek." USC&GS applied the name in error to a mountain three miles southeast.

Iviagak Mountain: mountain, see Iveyagik Mountain.


Eskimo name meaning "grass," recorded in Kobuk and Shungnak by Orth, USC&GS, in 1956.

Eskimo name meaning "iron oxide paint," reported in 1956 by Orth.

Iviagak River: stream, heads at Denali Pass and flows SE 12 mi. to Maclurck River, Brooks Ra.; 67°17' N, 153°36' W; (map 125).

Iviagak River: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to Killik River 13 mi. N of its junct. with Easter Creek, Brooks Ra.; 62°20' N, 154°03' W; (map 135).

Iviagak River: stream, heads at 69°45' N, 160°45' W, flows NE 78 mi. to Kuk River.
Ivishak Point: point of land, on E shore of Deadman Bay, 18 mi. S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70°22'40" N, 159°58'10" W; BGN 1925; (map 146). Var. Ivishak, River, Ivishak River.

Eskimo name reported in 1923 as “Ivishak” by Sidney Paige, USGS; probably the same as the Eskimo “ivishaq,” meaning “red paint” or “iron oxide.” See Ivisak Creek and IVishak Pass.

Ivisak Creek: stream, see Ivisak Creek.

Ivishak River: stream, see Ivisak River.

Ivishak Pass: pass, 1,500 ft. E end of Baird Mt., between Noatak and Kobuk River drainages; 40 mi. S of Shungnak, Brooks Ra.; 67°28' N, 157°30' W; (map 126).

Ivishak is an Eskimo name for iron oxide, used for making red paint; reported by Orth in 1952 by USGS.

Ivy Creek: stream, flows SW 16 mi to Nixon River, 29 mi. NW of Medira, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°12' N, 155°36' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.}

Ivy Wash: stream, see Glacial Fan Creek.

Iwikwikmute: locality, see Iwarawiramiut.

Iwaktok Hill: hill, 240 ft., on S bank of Manokwirik Creek, SW side of Hatbox Mts.; 63°12' N, 155°36' W; (map 89).

Ivyoorigan: locality, see Iwoorigan Camp.

Ivy Wash: stream, see Glacial Fan Creek.

Iwikwikmute: locality, see Iwarawiramiut.

Iwaktok Hill: hill, 240 ft., on S bank of Manokwirik Creek, SW side of Hatbox Mts.; 63°12' N, 155°36' W; (map 89).

Ivyoorigan: locality, see Iwoorigan Camp.

Ivy Wash: stream, see Glacial Fan Creek.

Iwikwikmute: locality, see Iwarawiramiut.

Iwaktok Hill: hill, 240 ft., on S bank of Manokwirik Creek, SW side of Hatbox Mts.; 63°12' N, 155°36' W; (map 89).

Ivyoorigan: locality, see Iwoorigan Camp.

Ivy Wash: stream, see Glacial Fan Creek.

Iwikwikmute: locality, see Iwarawiramiut.

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Jackass Canyon: stream, see Gypsum Creek.

Jackass Gulch: ravine, see Jackass Canyon.

Local name reported in 1904 by T. G. Grant of USGS.

Jackknife Islands: islands, 0.5 mi. across, 3 mi. S of Goddard, in Necker Is., on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°47'45" N, 135°24'00" W; (map 5). Var. Jackknife Islands.

Descriptive name published in 1929 by USGS; so named because of the outline of these islands on charts.


Name recommended by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS, in 1932 and approved by BGN over the name Mount Shasta. Jackknife Mtn. seems to have first been shown on an old manuscript sketch map made by [G. D.] Hanna, USGS. "Mount Shasta" seems to have been predominant local usage around 1930, and was so called because of the resemblance of the mountain to California's Mount Shasta.

Jack Lake: lake, 1,000 ft. long, N of Lake Lee, 9 mi. SW of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°42'55" N, 152°36'05" W; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Jack Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, W of The Alaska Railroad, 1 mi. S of Willow and 35 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°43'40" N, 150°01'40" W; BGN 1958; (map 70).

Named in 1958 by Dorace C. Thatcher of Willow; so called "because when viewing the lake and the beaver trails from the air, one is reminded of a child's jack."

Jack Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, in course of Jack Creek, 13 mi. NW of Nabsena, Wrangell Mts.; 62°31'11" N, 143°17' W; BGN 1939; (map 84). Var. Jack Creek Lake.

Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Jackknife Islands: islands, see Jackknife Islands.

Jack Point: promontory, between Castle Bay and SW coast of Chignik Bay, 8 mi. E of Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°17' N, 152°36'05" W; (map 34).

Local name reported by a 1951 USGS field party.
Jackpot Island

1901, who made surveys and investigations in this area.

Jackpot Island: island, in mouth of Jackpot Bay, off E coast of Kenai Penin., 4.5 mi. NW of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°19'15" N, 148°11'30" W; BGN 1934; (map 63).
Named in 1933 by a USCGS field party for nearby Jackpot Bay.

Name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross, while making surveys and investigations in the area.

Jackpot Point: point of land, on E coast of Kenai Penin., at N entrance to Jackpot Bay, 4.5 mi. NW of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°20' N, 148°10' W; BGN 1934; (map 63).
Named in 1933 by a USCGS field party for nearby Jackpot Bay.

Jack Rabbit Creek: stream, see Rabbit Creek.

Jackrabbit Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, in Iliamna Lake, at mouth of Northeast Bay, 5.5 mi. E of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°45' N, 154°45' W; (map 51). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Jackson Creek: stream, flows NW 32 mi. to Nenana River, E of Cantwell, 28 mi. S of Healy, Talkeetna Mts.; 63°28' N, 148°49' W; (map 87).
Named in 1898 by G. H. Eldridge and Robert Muldrow, USGS, for W. G. Jack, prospector.

Jackson Hole: locality, see Jackson Mission.

Jackson Island: island, 1.2 mi. long, near head of Cordova Bay, S of Sukkwan L., Alex. Arch.; 54°59'00" N, 132°43'30" W; (map 19). Var. Var. Norcross Island.
Named in 1883 by W. H. Dall, USCGS, for Sheldon Jackson who established a Presbyterian mission on nearby Long Island in 1881. Jackson called this island "Norcross" in 1880.

Jackson Lake: lake, 2.6 mi. long, in Yukon River, 36 mi. NW of Livengood, Yukon Flats; 66°00' N, 149°00' W; (map 105).
Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Jackson Lagoon: lagoon, 1.5 mi. long, on NW shore of Pavlof Bay, 3.5 mi. NW of Ivan I., Bristol Bay Low.; 55°34'15" N, 161°39'15" W; (map 28).
Named in 1929 by USGS.

Jackson Lake: lake, 1 mi. across, 6 mi. E of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66°00' N, 148°54' W; (map 105).
Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Jackson Mission: locality, site of Presbyterian mission and trading post, at Howkan, on W coast of Long I., Alex. Arch.; 54°52'10" N, 132°48'00" W; (map 1). Var. Jackson.
This mission was established in 1881 by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, and was called "Jackson" by the missionaries.

Jackson Passage: water passage, 1 mi. long, between Jackson and Sukkwan Ls., near head of Cordova Bay, Alex. Arch.; 54°59'15" N, 132°44'30" W; (map 1). Name derived from Jackson Island and published by USGS in 1911.

Jackson Point: point of land, 0.4 mi. long, on S shore of Port Valdez, 4.2 mi. SW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°05'25" N, 146°22'45" W; (map 68).
Local name reported in 1901 by H. P. Ritter, USGS.

Jackson Slough: stream, anabranch of the Yukon River, 2 mi. long, 36 mi. NW of Livengood, Yukon Flats; 65°59'45" N, 148°59'40" W; (map 105).
Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Jackson Slough: stream, runs NW 3.3 mi. to Galena Creek, 34 mi. E of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°41' N, 156°58' W; (map 97). Var. Last Slough.
Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Jakea Slough: stream, anabranch of the Yukon River, 8.5 mi. long, 4 mi. SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°20'20" N, 147°14'30" W; (map 118). Var. Jack Wien Slough.
Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Jack Wade: locality, on Wade Creek, 46 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°09'00" N, 141°27'30" W; (map 102). Var. Jackade.
Jade Mountains: mountains, 3,350 ft., at SE end.

Jatlr Mountain: mountain, see Jade Mountain.

Jade Creek: stream, heads in Jade Mts. at 67° 14' N, 158° 30' W; (map 126).

James Robert Lake

James Robert Lake: lake, 6.7 mi. long, between Peters and Twentymile Creeks, 19 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62° 20' 50" N, 150° 41' 35" W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Jaglek, Landrange: point of land, see Aklek, Cape.

Jaglek, Landrange: point of land, see Aklek, Cape.

Jakovl of Bay: cove, 0.2 mi. wide, on Kenai Penin., at S end of Kachemak Bay, 6.5 mi. N of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59° 28' N, 151° 32' W; (map 50).

Local name reported by U. S. Grant, USGS, in 1915.

Jakovl of Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows NW 2 mi. to Jakolof Bay, 8 mi. E of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59° 27' N, 151° 29' W; (map 50).

Name derived from Jakolof Bay; reported by A. C. Gill, Cornell Univ., in 1918.

Jakornoy: spit, see Anchor Point.

Jalasum Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, N of Black Hills, 18 mi. SE of Northway, Alaska Ra.; 62° 43' N, 141° 46' W; (map 84).

Indian name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Jamboree Bay: estuary, 2 mi. long, on W coast of Baranof I., 25 mi. W of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 56° 42' 40" N, 135° 10' 20" W; (map 5).

Named in 1924 by USCGS.

James Creek: stream, in Nutzottin Mts., flows SE 4 mi. to Carl Creek, 5.5 E of Beaver Lake, Alaska Ra.; 62° 03' N, 141° 37' W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

James Island: bar, 1.5 mi. long, trends N-S in NW part of Ivanof Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 35° 52' N, 139° 32' W; (map 27).

Named by W. H. Dall, USCGS, and published in 1882 on Chart 806.

James Island: island, see Bettles Island.

James Island: island, see Crow Island.

James Lagoon: lagoon, 0.5 mi. wide, on W shore of East Arm Nuka Bay, Kenai Penin., 40 mi. ESE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59° 34' N, 150° 20' W; BGN 1911; (map 50).

Named by U. S. Grant, USGS, in 1911, "for Capt. James Bettels, of Valdez, a resident of Prince William Sound for the last 20 years."

James Lakes: lake, 0.4 mi. long, in course of John Creek, 1.5 mi. N of Port Johnson, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Ale. Arch.; 55° 09' N, 132° 03' W; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

James Robert Glacier: glacier, in Lake Peters area, in Franklin Mts., Brooks Ra.; (map 139).

Name published by Bee and Hall (1956, p. 296).

James Robert Lake: lake, in Lake Peters area, in Franklin Mts.; Brooks Ra.; (map 139).

Name published by Bee and Hall (1956, p. 296).
Jamestown Bay

Jamestown Bay: bay, 0.6 mi. across, 1.5 mi. SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof I, Alex. Arch.; 57°02’40" N, 135°17’30" W; (map 9).

Named in 1879 by the U.S. Navy for the U.S.S. Jamestown, which was stationed in southeastern Alaska, primarily at Sitka, where her officers, including Lt. F. M. Symonds and Master G. C. Hanus, were engaged in surveying Sitka Sound. Various islands in the sound were named after officers of the ship. The name Jamestown Bay was published by USCGS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Jamestown Hill: hill, probably on N slope of Mount Roberts, about 3 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°18’ N, 134°20’ W; (map 11).

Named by miners about 1885 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 37).


Jan Peak: peak, see Mustang Peak.

Jan I-ake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, W of Alaska High.; 65°36’ N, 135°50’ W; (map 10).

Named by prospectors reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12). This stream cannot be identified on current maps.

Jane Creek: stream, heads in Atalna Hills, flows SE 11 mi. to Kuyokuk River, 2 mi. S of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66°53’ N, 151°42’ W; (map 117).

Named used by prospectors and reported in 1901 by W. J. Peters (in Schrader, 1904, p. 2), USGS.

Jane Russell Peaks: peak, see Peril Peak.

Janesville Mountain: mountain, 2,567 ft., on Annette I., NE of Port Chester, Alex. Arch.; 55°54’00” N, 131°50’20” W; (map 85).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for the U.S.S. Jamestown, a survey ship in southeastern Alaska 1879–80; published in 1888 by USCGS.

Jamiscon Creek: stream, flows SW to Goodhope River, about 27 mi. NW of Irmuluk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; (map 110).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12). This stream cannot be identified on current maps.

Jane Creek: stream, heads in Atalna Hills, flows SE 11 mi. to Kuyokuk River, 2 mi. S of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66°53’ N, 151°42’ W; (map 117).

Named used by prospectors and reported in 1901 by W. J. Peters (in Schrader, 1904, p. 2), USGS.

Jane Russell Peaks: peak, see Peril Peak.

Janesville Mountain: mountain, 2,567 ft., on Annette I., NE of Port Chester, Alex. Arch.; 55°54’00” N, 131°50’20” W; (map 85).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for the U.S.S. Jamestown, a survey ship in southeastern Alaska 1879–80; published in 1888 by USCGS.

Jamiscon Creek: stream, flows SW to Goodhope River, about 27 mi. NW of Irmuluk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; (map 110).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12). This stream cannot be identified on current maps.

Jane Creek: stream, heads in Atalna Hills, flows SE 11 mi. to Kuyokuk River, 2 mi. S of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66°53’ N, 151°42’ W; (map 117).

Named used by prospectors and reported in 1901 by W. J. Peters (in Schrader, 1904, p. 2), USGS.

Jane Russell Peaks: peak, see Peril Peak.

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Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for the U.S.S. Jamestown, a survey ship in southeastern Alaska 1879–80; published in 1888 by USCGS.

Jamiscon Creek: stream, flows SW to Goodhope River, about 27 mi. NW of Irmuluk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; (map 110).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12). This stream cannot be identified on current maps.

Jane Creek: stream, heads in Atalna Hills, flows SE 11 mi. to Kuyokuk River, 2 mi. S of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66°53’ N, 151°42’ W; (map 117).

Named used by prospectors and reported in 1901 by W. J. Peters (in Schrader, 1904, p. 2), USGS.

Jane Russell Peaks: peak, see Peril Peak.

Janesville Mountain: mountain, 2,567 ft., on Annette I., NE of Port Chester, Alex. Arch.; 55°54’00” N, 131°50’20” W; (map 85).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for the U.S.S. Jamestown, a survey ship in southeastern Alaska 1879–80; published in 1888 by USCGS.

Jamiscon Creek: stream, flows SW to Goodhope River, about 27 mi. NW of Irmuluk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; (map 110).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12). This stream cannot be identified on current maps.

Jane Creek: stream, heads in Atalna Hills, flows SE 11 mi. to Kuyokuk River, 2 mi. S of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66°53’ N, 151°42’ W; (map 117).

Named used by prospectors and reported in 1901 by W. J. Peters (in Schrader, 1904, p. 2), USGS.

Jane Russell Peaks: peak, see Peril Peak.

Janesville Mountain: mountain, 2,567 ft., on Annette I., NE of Port Chester, Alex. Arch.; 55°54’00” N, 131°50’20” W; (map 85).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for the U.S.S. Jamestown, a survey ship in southeastern Alaska 1879–80; published in 1888 by USCGS.
Jay Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Rye Creek, 11 mi. NW of Ipnek Mtn. and 32 mi. W of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°24'30" N, 151°20'00" W; BGN 1932; (map 4).

Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Jaye River: stream, see Jago River.

Jaya Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. N of Mukratuk Lake. 34 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°43'10" N, 150°22'30" W; (map 62).

Namied about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Alaska Jay, Whiskey Jack, or Camp Robber (Perisoreus canadensis jumonvii). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiiska I. by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Jeff Forecast: glacier, heads at 60°38' N, 141°35' W, trends W 30 mi. to Tana Glacier, 7 mi. S of Needle Mt. and 40 mi. N of Cape Yakataga, Chugach Mts.; 60°37' N, 142°27' W; BGN 1960; (map 63).

Named by USGS in 1959 for William "(Tommlo Bill)" Jeffers, a prospector who, with James Barkley, crossed this area in 1907 (Molfit, 1918. p. 77).

Jefferson Coolidge, Mount: mountain, 6,560 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 15 mi. NW of Hyder, Coast Mts.; 56°06'45" N, 130°14'40" W; BGN 1924; (map 7). Named in 1924 by USGS for T. Jefferson Coolidge "because of his part in British-American Joint High Commission at Quebec in August, 1898, for the discussion of the Alaska Boundary."

Jefferson Creek: stream, flows SE 2 mi. to Wade Creek, 46 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°09' N, 141°29' W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Jefferson Creek: stream, flows W 10 mi. to Yukon River, 3 mi. ENE of Circle, Porcupine Flat.; 65°51' N, 143°57' W; (map 103).

Local name from an unpublished map by E. F. Ball, dated 1898.

Jefferson Creek: stream, flows NE 35 mi. to Beaver Creek, 16 mi. SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°12'50" N, 146°57'50" W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1936 by USGS.

Jefferson Creek: stream, see DeCarey Creek.

Jefferson Dome: mountain, 7,000 ft., W of Peters Glacier, opposite mouth of Jeffery Glacier and 6.7 mi. N of summit of Mount McKinley.
Jeffery Glacier

Alaska Ra.; 63°09'45" N, 151°04'00" W; (map 88).

Mountain climbers' name published in 1934 by USGS.

Jeffery Glacier: glacier, heads on Wickersham Wall, E of Jeffery Point, trends NE 1.5 mi. to Peters Glacier, Alaska Ra.; 63°08'45" N, 151°03'30" W; (map 88).

Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

Jeffery Point: peak, 8,120 ft., between heads of Jeffery Glacier, Alaska Ra.; 63°08'00" N, 151°05'00" W; (map 88).

Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

Jennie Island: island, see Gansettastuki.

Jenkins Rock: rock, off SW coast of Chilkat Mts.; 59°11'20" N, 135°25'00" W; (map 45).

Kof Cove and 19 mi. SW of Skagway, Coast 151-03-30 "W; (map 88).

Jenestake: locality, see Gantegastuki.

Jenny Islands: islands, 0.5 mi. long, in Prime Island Group. Named by pilots for the riverboat Jennie (or Jenny) M; recorded on a 1940 river chart.

Jennie M. Slough: stream, see Deadman Slough. Jennie Slough: stream, see Deadman Slough.

Jenny Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 mi. to Sitkum Creek, 4 mi. SE of Kake, on NW coast of Kupreanof L, Alex. Arch.; 56°56'10" N, 133°52'00" W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Jenny Creek: stream, flows NW 10 mi. to Savage River, 14 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°42'45" N, 149°15'45" W; (map 87).

Local name published in 1953 by USGS.

Jenny Island: island, 1 mi. long, in Yukon River, 4.5 mi. SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°31' N, 143°09' W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Jenner Island: islands, 0.5 mi. long, in Prince William Sound, between Axel Lind L. and Little Axel Lind I., 34 mi. E of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°48'15" N, 147°41'45" W; (map 63).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Jenny M Creek: stream, flows SE 8 mi. to Chenia River, 21 mi. E of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°50'45" N, 147°00'20" W; (map 100).

Prospectors' name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.


Site of a mining camp; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Jenson Creek: stream, flows SE 8 mi. to Yukon River, 2 mi. S of Bullfrog I. and 45 mi. SE of Nulato Lake; 64°50'45" N, 147°23' W; (map 91).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Jepsoni Island: island, see Japonski Island.

Jerome Creek: stream, flows SE 3.2 mi. to Solomon River, 4 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°37' N, 166°23' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Jerome Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 1 mi. NW of junc. of Seward and Sterling Highways, 24 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°32'45" N, 149°34'30" W; BGN 1960; (map 63).

Fairbanks Lake.

Jerome Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. across, 3.3 mi. N of mouth of Port Herbert, on SE coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°28'35" N, 134°38'45" W; (map 6).

Local fisherman's name reported in 1947 by USGS.

Jesse Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 mi. to Norton Sound, 7 mi. S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63°46'10" N, 160°46'00" W; (map 91).

Local name recorded in 1952 by USGS.

Jesse Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. from Jesse Mtn. to Hammond River, 15 mi. N of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°38'00" N, 150°04'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124).

Named about 1930 by Marshall (1956, p. 56) for a local prospector and exploring companion, Jesse Allen, of whom he wrote, "Jesse, at 51 and despite the loss of his right arm just below the elbow, in a mining accident seventeen years before, was one of the outstanding hunters and rifle shots of the region."

Jesse Creek: stream, see Cheyenne Creek.

Jesse Mountain: mountain, 4,990 ft., between and and Hammond Rivers, 16 mi. N of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°38' N, 150°11' W; BGN 1932; (map 124).

Named about 1930 by Robert Marshall. See Jesse Creek.

Jesse Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 mi. to Nicholson River, 11 mi. N of Wiseman, Wiseman Ra.; 67°38' N, 150°11' W; BGN 1932; (map 124).

Named about 1930 by Robert Marshall. See Jesse Creek.

Jett Creek: stream, see Jesse Creek.

Jett Creek: stream, flows NE 3.3 mi. to Grand Central River, NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°54' N, 163°06' W; (map 94).

Var. Jett Creek, Mascolte Creek.

Jett Lake: lake, see Spenard, Lake.

Jett Island: island, see Gagarin Island.

Jett Lake: lake, see Spenard, Lake.

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Jett Lake: lake, see Spenard, Lake.
Jim Karse Slough: stream, a channel of the Jim Creek: stream, see Jim River.

Jim Fish Valley: valley, 1.3 mi. long, extends from Siddens Valley to Lake Cones, on E coast of Nunivak I., 60°20'45" N, 133°15'30" W; (map 57).

Local name obtained in 1949 by USGS.

Jim Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, 6.6 mi. SE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°33'15" N, 148°55'30" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS; derived from nearby Jim Creek.

Jim Lake: lake, 1.6 mi. long, 2.2 mi. NW of village of Minchumina, Tanana Low.; 63°55' N, 152°22' W; (map 88). Var. Chilkagamina Lake.

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

The Tanana Indian name "Chilkagamina," published by Gordon (1917, p. 84), appears to be similar to that of present day "Chilkukabana Lake."

Jimmy Brown Lake: lake, 1.1 mi. long, on E bank of Nabesna River, 6 mi. SW of Pickeral Lake, Alaska Ra.; 62°29' N, 142°35' W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Jimmy Islands: island, in Yukon River, 31 mi. NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°48' N, 157°04' W; (map 97).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Jimmy Slough: stream, channel, flows NW 6 mi. in Yukon River, 27 mi. NE of Nulato, Koyukuk; 64°48' N, 157°12' W; (map 97).

Local name reported in 1940 by USGS.

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Jimmy Pup: racine, trends NW 2.5 mi. to Wakeup Creek, 2 mi. SW of Big Lake and 26 mi. W of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°28'30" N, 149°28'30" W; (map 123).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.


Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Joan Mountain: mountain, in general vicinity of Women's Bay, Kodiak I.; (map 34).

This feature is reported to be named for "Mrs. Joan Bell, who, with her husband, owned and operated a dairy farm on Women's Bay. Mr. and Mrs. Bell now live in the State of Washington."

Although this name is reported to be used locally, it is not shown on recent sources; the exact location of this mountain has not been established. See Bell Flats.

Joan Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. from Seven Dikes Mtn. to Pass Creek, 55 mi. N of Coleen Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 67°53' N, 142°52' W; (map 121).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Joan Creek: stream, flows SW 1.1 mi. to Pioneer Creek 0.5 mi. W of that stream's head, 21 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°12'15" N, 150°07'10" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pi. 3), USGS.

Joe Bush Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Pioneer Creek 0.5 mi. W of that stream's head, 21 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°12'15" N, 150°07'10" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pi. 3), USGS.

Joe Creek: stream, flows NE 10 mi. joining Yacko Creek to form Sanona Creek, 22 mi. S of junction of Osheta and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°19'30" N, 147°22'00" W; (map 82).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Joe Creek: stream, flows SE 3 mi. to Quartz Creek which flows to Kougark River, 48 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula High.; 65°22' N, 164°44' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.
Joe Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Budd Creek which flows to American River, 9 mi. SW of Kougurak Mtn. and 35 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula. High.; 65°32' N, 165°30' W; (map 111).

Joe Devlin Island: island, 2.7 mi. long, in Yukon River, 9 mi. NE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°25' N, 147°03' W; (map 118).

Local name recorded in 1956 by USGS.

Joe Ferrera's River: stream, see Kisimikol Creek.

Joe Guay Island: island, 4 mi. long, formed by the anabranch Joe Guay Slough and the Yukon River, 1.3 mi. W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°17'28" W; (map 118).

Locally named for Joseph Guay, a "sourdough" who had a cabin on the lower end of the island, according to a 1916 manuscript map by William Yanert (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122). This end of the island is now separated by "New Cutoff," a channel in the Yukon River.

Joe Guay Slough: stream, an anabranch of the Yukon River, flows SW 6.5 mi. to New Cutoff, 4 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°19'45" N, 147°30'00" W; (map 118).

Name derived from Joe Guay Island; reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Joe Gulch: ravine, trends N 0.6 mi. to Dexter Creek, 6 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°35' N, 165°19' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name shown on map dated September 1901 of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Joe Hansen Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, between Porcupine River, 28 mi. NE of Chalybiuk, Yukon Flats; 66°35' N, 143°39' W; (map 120).

Local name published in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Joe John Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, W of Nome, N part of Nagai I., in Shumauin Ra., Aleutian Ra.; 54°59'25" N, 160°11'00" W; (map 26).

Named in 1886 by W. H. Dall, US&GS; published by USGS on an 1888 coast chart.

John Lake: lake, 400 ft. long, at mouth of Three Saints Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak I.; 57°06'25" N, 153°27'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 34).

Named in 1931 by US&GS for the triangulation station John which was located on the island.

John Mayo: Mount: mountain, 7,499 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 22 mi. NW of Hyder, Coast Mts.; 56°08'30" N, 133°25'25" W; BGN 1924; (map 7).


John Millik Slough: stream, flows SW 31 mi. of Black River, 26 mi. NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°38' N, 144°17' W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

John Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, 8 mi. W of Old Man Lake, 45 mi. W of Glennallen Copper River Basin; 62°06'30" N, 146°19'00" W; (map 83). Var. Kelley Lake.

Local name recorded in 1949 by USG.

John Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, W of Fz ewell Lake, 3 mi. W of junc. of South Fork I usk- kwim and Jones River, 67 mi. SE of McCarthy. Kuskokwim Low.: 62°35'40" N, 153°31'00" W; (map 80).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

John Mountain: mountain, 3,288 ft., on Tsal- lagistero I., 4.5 mi. NE of Ketekahen Alex Arch.; 55°53'55" N, 131°34'25" W; (map 3). Var. Joan Mountain.

Local name recorded in 1954 by USGS.
Johnnie’s Village: village, see Mentasta Lake.
Johnnys Village: village, see Eagle Village.

Johnny Slough: stream, flows NE 19 mi. to Barge Slough 2 mi. SW of its junc. with Holitana River, 7.8 mi. SE of Steetmute, Stony River Low.; 61°55'45" N, 157°05'30" W; BGN 1927; (map 5).

Local name reported in 1925 by USGS.

Johnnys River: stream, formed by Contact and Johnnys Village, on right bank of Yukon River, 10 mi. NW of Pitkash Point and 30 mi. NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°05'20" N, 153°04'00" W; (map 77). Var. Johns River, Liberty Landing, Takakchak.

Name of an Eskimo settlement reported in 1950 by USGS.

John R. Creek: stream, flows SW 6 mi. to South Fork Koyukuk River, E of Jack White Ra., 20 mi. NE of Bettles, Brooks Ra.; 66°59'10" N, 150°40'00" W; (map 117). Var. John Creek.

Name reported in 1901 as “John Creek” by W. J. Peters (in Schrader, 1904, p. 2), USGS.

John Reek Creek: stream, flows E 11 mi. to Nixon Fork, 7 mi. N of The Forks and 30 mi. W of Medfra, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°07' N, 153°40' W; (map 89).

Local name published in 1955 by USGS.

John River: stream, formed by Contact and Inupakuskagua Creeks, flows S 125 mi. from Anaktuvuk Pass to Koyukuk River, 1 mi. NE of Bettles, Canuti Flats; 66°55' N, 151°39' W; (map 117). Var. Alchichica, Ascheeshna, Fickett River, Johns River, Ochehna, Old John River, Ochehna, Tottenbet River.

Locally named about 1898 for John Bremner who joined Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, on the Copper River in 1885 and went as far as the Koyukuk with him. Bremner prospected the John River area in 1886 and 1887, and was killed by Koyukan Indians near Dolmikait while descending the Koyukuk River that year. The stream came to be known as “Old John River” or “Johns River” by prospectors.

These names replaced the name “Fickett River,” given in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 101), who also wrote the Koyukan Indian name as “Ascheeshna.” In 1899, T. G. Ger-dine, USGS, recorded the Indian name as “Tottenbetna.”

John River: stream, heads in small lake, flows N 5 mi. to lagoon, SE of Griffin Point, 18 mi. SE of Barter I., Arctic Plain; 70°03' N, 142°51' W; (map 152).

Local name reported in 1952 by USCGS.

John Roberts Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, 1 mi. W of Mud Canyon and 23 mi. SE of Beaver, Yukon-Tanana High.; 66°07'40" N, 146°50'00" W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

John Rock: rock, 7 mi. SE of Dolgoi I., SW end of Alcutian Ra.; 54°55'20" N, 161°37'50" W; (map 25). Name published by USC&GS in 1882 on Chart 806.

John Rock: rock, 0.1 mi. acron. in the Necker 1s., W of Baranof I., 5.5 mi. SW of Goddard Arch.; 56°46'20" N, 135°27'45" W; BGN 1929; (map 5).

Named in 1929 by USCGS.

Johns Hopkins Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.7 mi. E of the slope of Lisituya Mtn. and trends W 12 mi. to head of Johns Hopkins Inlet, 1 mi. SW of the terminus of Clark Glacier and 79 mi. NW of Hoornah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°49'45" N, 137°07'40" W; (map 10).

Named in 1893 by H. F. Reid (1896, p. 423) for the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Md., chartered in 1869 and opened in 1876.


Named by Cooper (1931, p. 61) for the Johns Hopkins Glacier which once occupied the Inlet. He also called the inlet John Hopkins Fiord. In 1893 Reid (1896, pl. 86), USGS, applied the name Grand Pacific Glacier at Russell I. and he called the inlet at that end of Glacier Bay, “Reid Inlet.” As the glacier retreated two inlets were formed, one was called “Tarr Inlet” and the other, at the terminus of the Johns Hopkins Glacier, retained the name of “Reid Inlet.” With the further retreat of the Johns Hopkins Glacier, and the lengthening of the inlet, the historical relationship to Reid Glacier became obscure and in 1954, BGN changed the name to Johns Hopkins Inlet.

Johns’ House: village, see Mentasta Lake.

Johnson: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, near mouth of Johnson Creek, mile 33.8 on the Alaska RR., 26 mi. SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°32'15" N, 149°19'30" W; (map 63). Var. Sunrise Station.

Local name for a flag stop published in The Alaska RR. guide of 1918.

Johnson, Mount: mountain, see Bayard, Mount.

Johnson, Fort: estuary, extends W 4.5 mi. off Clarence Strait, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Ale. Arch.; 55°08' N, 132°00' W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Johnson Bay: bay, 0.7 mi. across, on N coast of Sanak I., Atlinian Ra.; 54°27'15" N, 162°37'40" W; (map 25). Var. Johnsons Bay.

Local name reported by Ferdinand Wep- dahl, USCGS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Johnson Bay: estuary, on W coast of Knight I., extends NW 2 mi. to E side of Knight Island Passage, 9 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°21' N, 147°52' W; (map 63).

Named “for a local miner”; reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Johnson Cove: cove, 0.6 mi. across, in Usof Bay, on S coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°31'00" N, 166°46'30" W; (map 23).

Name was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 53).

Johnson Cove: cove, extends SW 0.4 mi. to Clarence Strait, on W coast of Etolin I., Ale. Arch.; 56°05'55" N, 152°41'20" W; BGN 1917; (map 10).

Local name used by fishermen and published in 1917 by USCGS.

Johnson Cove: cove, 0.6 mi. long, on N coast of Willoughby I., in Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.7 mi. SE of Francis I. and 42 mi. NW of Hoornah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°36'25" N, 136°06'30" W; BGN 1948; (map 10).

Named in 1948 by USGS for John Johnson, a fox farmer on the island.

Johnson Cove: cove, 0.5 mi. across, on E coast of Evans I., on NW side of Litouche Passage, 16 mi. SE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°03'43" N, 147°58'35" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Johnson Cove: estuary, extends S 2.8 mi. off Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Ale. Arch.; 55°00'30" N, 132°06'00" W; (map 4).

Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Johnson Creek: stream, flows S 2 mi. to Bishop Creek at Albatross Anchorage, 16 mi. N of
Johnson Creek

Unga I., near SW end of Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 55°36'30" N, 160°37'00" W; (map 28).

Named in 1929 by USGS.

Johnson Creek: stream, on N end of Douglas I., flowing 1 mi. NW to Gastineau Channel, 2.2 mi. E of Entrance Point and 5.6 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°20'25" N, 134°32'45" W; (map 11).

Local name published by USGS in 1962.

Johnson Creek: stream, 3.5 mi. long, flows N to Taku River, 1.5 mi. S of Twin Glacier Lake and 23 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 59°30'20" N, 133°53'00" W; BGN 1932; (map 12).

Local name reported in 1932 by B. D. Stewart, USGS, to be "derived from the surname of the first known settler in the district who resided near the mouth of the stream."

Johnson Creek: stream, flows SE 4 mi. to berners Bay, at mouth of Lacey River, 41 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 55°49'30" N, 134°59'-40" W; (map II).

Prospector's name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Johnson Creek: stream, flows N 2.2 mi. to Casapenta River, 14 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°46' N, 164°30' W; (map 95).

Prospector's name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Johnson Creek: stream, flows 1.3 mi. to Snowball Creek which flows to Opel Creek, 8 mi. NE of Council and 41 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 63°01' N, 163°36' W; (map 110).

"Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Johnson Creek: stream, see Boston Creek.

Johnson Creek: stream, see Chathendal Creek.

Johnson Creek: stream, watercourse, see Talbikok River.

Johnson Creek Summit: pass, 1,450 ft, between Johnson Creek and Johnson Glacier and 7.8 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°13'30" N, 146°35'00" W; (map 68).

Named in 1959 by USFS for "nearby Johnson Cove."

Johnson Glacier: glacier, trends E 5 mi. from Mount Nick to the glacier's 1958 terminus at head of Johnson River, 67 mi. SW of Kenai, Aleutian Ra.; 60°07' N, 152°58' W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS; derived from the Johnson River.

Johnson Glacier: glacier, trends W 6 mi. to its terminus 2 mi. S of McPherson Glacier, 22 mi. N of Katala, Chugach Mts.; 60°31' N, 144°32' W; (map 64).

Name published in 1959 by USBGS.

Johnson Glacier: glacier, 3 mi. across, trends E 1.7 mi. to its terminus, 8.6 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°14'20" N, 146°19'50" W; (map 68).

Prospector's name reported in 1911 by J. W. Bagley and C. E. Giffin, USGS. The Cameron-Johnson Camp was located on the stream's bank.

Johnson Glacier: stream, starts 8 mi. to Shoup Glacier, 1 mi. E of Midway Camp and 14 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°11'45" N, 146°38'20" W; (map 68).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Johnson Glacier: stream, flows 3 mi. to Shoup Glacier, 1 mi. E of Midway Camp and 14 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°11'45" N, 146°38'20" W; (map 68).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Johnson Glacier: stream, flows SE 6 mi. to Solomon River, 0.5 mi. SW of Shovel Creek and 5 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°37'15" N, 164°23'30" W; (map 95).

Prospector's name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Johnson Glacier: stream, flows SE 0.6 mi. to Solomon River, 0.5 mi. SW of Shovel Creek and 5 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°37'15" N, 164°23'30" W; (map 95).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Johnson Glacier: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Tibbs Creek 7.3 mi. S of that stream's junc. with Goodpaster River and 49 mi. ENE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°21' N, 144°16' W; (map 101).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Johnson Glacier: stream, flows SE 0.6 mi. to Solomon River, 0.5 mi. SW of Shovel Creek and 5 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°37'15" N, 164°23'30" W; (map 95).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Johnson Glacier: stream, flows 0.6 mi. to Solomon River, 0.5 mi. SW of Shovel Creek and 5 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°37'15" N, 164°23'30" W; (map 95).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Johnson Glacier: stream, flows 0.6 mi. to Solomon River, 0.5 mi. SW of Shovel Creek and 5 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°37'15" N, 164°23'30" W; (map 95).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Johnson Glacier: stream, flows 0.6 mi. to Solomon River, 0.5 mi. SW of Shovel Creek and 5 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°37'15" N, 164°23'30" W; (map 95).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Johnson Glacier: stream, flows 0.6 mi. to Solomon River, 0.5 mi. SW of Shovel Creek and 5 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°37'15" N, 164°23'30" W; (map 95).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Johnson Glacier: stream, flows 0.6 mi. to Solomon River, 0.5 mi. SW of Shovel Creek and 5 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°37'15" N, 164°23'30" W; (map 95).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Johnson Glacier: stream, flows 0.6 mi. to Solomon River, 0.5 mi. SW of Shovel Creek and 5 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°37'15" N, 164°23'30" W; (map 95).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Johnson Glacier: stream, flows 0.6 mi. to Solomon River, 0.5 mi. SW of Shovel Creek and 5 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°37'15" N, 164°23'30" W; (map 95).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Johnson Glacier: stream, flows 0.6 mi. to Solomon River, 0.5 mi. SW of Shovel Creek and 5 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°37'15" N, 164°23'30" W; (map 95).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Johnson Glacier: stream, flows 0.6 mi. to Solomon River, 0.5 mi. SW of Shovel Creek and 5 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°37'15" N, 164°23'30" W; (map 95).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.
Local name reported in 1941 by USGS; possibly named for Eric Johnson, prospector.
The Eskimos consider this part of the Kvichak River.

**Johnston River**: stream, heads at terminus of Johnston Glacier, flows NE 25 mi. to Tanana River, 41 mi. SE of Delta Junction, Alaska R.; 63°43'20" N, 144°37'05" W; (map 86).

Named by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 82), USA, for Peder Johnston, Swedish miner and member of his party. Allen spells the given name "Piter" in his text, but in a letter to BGN in 1896 it was spelled "Peder."

**Johnston Creek**: stream, see Yentna River.

**Johnsons Creek**: stream, flows W to Nome River, about 6 mi. E of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

**Johnston Slough**: stream, heads at Big Glacier Slough, flows SW 0.5 mi. to Gulf of Alaska, 8 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°27' N, 145°36' W; (map 64).

Local name established in 1951 by USGS.

**Johnson Slough**: stream, flows SE 9 mi. to Redoubt Bay, Cook Inlet, 26 mi. WNW of Kenai; 60°43' N, 151°55' W; (map 52).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

**Johnstone Slough**: stream, anabranche of Tanana River, flows W 9 mi., 1 mi. E of junction of Johnson and Tanana Rivers, and 42 mi. SE of Delta Junction, Tanana Low.; 63°42'40" N, 144°35'00" W; (map 86).

Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

**Johnson Slough**: stream, anabranche of Yukon River, flows NW 2.4 mi. around Serpentine L., 35 mi. NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°47' N, 157°00' W; (map 97).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

**Johns Point**: point of land, see Johnstone Point.

**Johns Roadhouse**: locality, on right bank of Tanana River, 16 mi. SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°43' N, 147°20' W; (map 100).

Name of roadhouse on the Fairbanks-Valdez Trail; probably named for its original owner. The name was published in 1912 by USGS.

**Johns Slough**: stream, water passage, see Middle Slough.

**John River**: stream, see John River.

**John Steven Slough**: lake, oval 2 mi. long, N of Black River, 24 mi. NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°40'30" N, 144°26'30" W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

**Johnston Channel**: channel, 6 mi. long, along E side of Herendeen Bay, Bristol Bay Low.; 55°51'00" N, 160°47'15" W; (map 28).

Named in 1899 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanana; 63°43'20" N, 145°55' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

**Johnston Creek**: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Feather River, 28 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°50' N, 165°59' W; (map 94).

Named for Richard C. Johnston, who discovered petroleum in the Yukatagan region about 1897. Name reported by G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1903.

**Johnston River**: stream, see Johnstone River.

**Joint Lake**: lake, 0.5 mi. across, 2 mi. S of Chalyekitik, Yukon Flats; 66°38' N, 143°45' W; (map 120).

Tranjik-kutchin Indian name; obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

**Jolly Gulch**: ravine, extends SW 3 mi. to White River 0.7 mi. SW of its junct. with Rex Creek and 16 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°17' N, 142°34' W; (map 67).

Local name reported in 1902 by G. M. Esterly, of Valdez, and published by Mendenhall (1905, fig. 11), USGS.

**Jolly Island**: island, 1.5 mi. long, near right bank of Yukon River, 20 mi. NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62°28' N, 160°09' W; (map 78).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

**Jonah Bay**: estuary, extends W 2.7 mi. off Unakwik Inlet, 45 mi. SW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°00'30" N, 147°36'15" W; BGN 1910; (map 59).

Named in 1906 by U. S. Grant, USGS, "for Vances's Livery."

**Johnstone Point**: point of land, on N coast of Hinchinbrook Is., 30 mi. SW of Cape Range, Chugach Mts.; 60°28' N, 146°37' W; (map 64). Var. Cabo Friio, Johnstone Point, Johnston Point.

Named by Davidson (1869, p. 153), USCS, while doing survey work along the south Alaska coast. Named for James Johnston, Master of the HMS Chatham, one of the companions of Capt. George Vancouver. The name was published in the 1881 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 209).

**Johnstone Pass**: water passage, 2.4 mi. long, trends N from Yakutat Roads to Abduck Bay, along NE coast of Khantak Island. 2. 3 mi. N of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°36'00" N, 139°43'30" W; (map 46).

Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USCS, for Master James Johnston, RN, one of the companions of Capt. George Vancouver. The name was published in the 1881 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 209).

**Johnstone Point**: point of land, on N coast of Hinchinbrook Is., 30 mi. SW of Cape Range, Chugach Mts.; 60°28' N, 146°37' W; (map 64). Var. Cabo Friio, Johnstone Point, Johnston Point.

Named by Davidson (1869, p. 153), USCS, while doing survey work along the south Alaska coast. Named for James Johnston, Master of the HMS Chatham, one of the companions of Capt. George Vancouver. The name was published in the 1881 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 209).

**Johnston Hill**: hill, see John Hill.

**Johnston Hill**: hill, see John Hill.

**Johnston Hill**: hill, see John Hill.

**Johnston Hill**: hill, see John Hill.

**Johnston Point**: point of land, see Johnstone Point.

**Johns Village**: village, see Eagle Village.

**Johns Village**: village, see Eagle Village.

**John's Village**: village, see Mentasta Lake.

**Joint Lake**: lake, 0.3 mi. long, 5 mi. NW of White Lake and 12 mi. S of Christian, Yukon Flats; 67°11' N, 145°14' W; (map 122).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

**Jokinaugh Island**: island, 2 mi. long, in Yukon River, E of junction of Alfred Creek, 13 mi.

**Jones Glacier**: glacier, 2.8 mi. long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends E to its 1961 terminus, 1 mi. NW of Johns Hopkins Inlet, 2 mi. N of terminus of Toyatte Glacier, 82 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°55'45" N, 137°08'50" W; (map 10).

Named in 1936 by Field and Cooper (1937, p. 62) for Ernest L. Jones, 1876-1929, hydrographic and geodetic engineer and a member of the IBC. Jones was a member of the U.S. Dept. of Commercial Fisheries, 1915-15 and Superintendent and Director of USCS, 1915-20. He was the author of many publications, including several on Alaska.
Jones’s Island: barrier islands, see Jones Islands.

Jones Islands: barrier islands, extends NW 29 mi. from Cottle I. to Theis I., on Beaufort Sea coast, Arctic Plain; 70°32’ N, 149°36’ W; (map 150). Var.: Jones’s Island, Theis Islands.

On July 24, 1837, P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson reported, “a range of low islands eight miles in length, to which we attached the name of the Rev. David T. Jones, the faithful and eloquent minister at Red River” (T. Simpson, 1843, p. 129). Recent maps have extended the name West to include Theis Island. See Theis Island.

Jones Lake: lake, 800 ft. long, in course of Hood Creek, 3 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°11’30” N, 149°57’30” W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Jones Mound: pingo, elev. 20 ft., on Beaufort Sea coast, 2 mi. SW of Milne Point and S mi. W of Berkeley Point, Arctic Plain; 70°29’30” N, 149°31’30” W; (map 150).

Named and used as a triangulation station in 1911 by Leflengwill (1919, p. 41), USGS.

Jones Pass: pass, 2,900 ft., 4 mi. NE of Far Mtn. and 68 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°06’45” N, 145°39’30” W; (map 104).

Prospector’s name reported in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Jones Point: point of land, on W end of spit, at S end of Port Clarence, 13 mi. SW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°07’N, 166°38’W; (map 111).

Local name reported about 1940 by USGS, and published on Chart 9385.

Jones Pup Creek: stream, in Darby Mtn., flows E 1.5 mi. to Big Creek which flows to Tubutulik River, 42 mi. SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°04’N, 162°22’W; (map 110).

Prospector’s name published on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Jones Ridge: mountain, 4,600 ft. on Alaska-Canada boundary, 25 mi. NE of Eagle, Porcupine Plate.; 65°07’ N, 141°00’W; (map 103).

It appears to have been named in 1911-12 by Cairnes (1914, map).

Jones River: stream, flows S and NW 30 mi. to South Fork Kuskokwim River, 1 mi. SE. of junc. of Dillingen River, 72 mi. SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Low.; 62°34’15” N, 153°33’30” W; (map 80).

Named in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, for Pvt. Sam Jones, a member of his party.

Jones River: stream, see Alek River.

Jones River: stream, see Yathuc River.

Jonesville: village, pop. 97 (1950), E of Wishbone Hill, 11 mi. NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°43’50” N, 149°56’00” W; (map 69).

Name of a railroad station and former mining camp listed in the 1922 Railway Guide Index. A post office established here in 1921 was discontinued in 1944 (Ricks, 1965, p. 29).
Cook Inlet Low.; 61°34'10" N, 151°34'20" W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Judd Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. long, 3.7 mi. SW of Lake Louise and 37 mi. W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°15'36" N, 146°38'36" W; (map 83).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Jude Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in Pacific Ocean, between Unga and Womesenski Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°17'45" N, 161°06'15" W; (map 28).


Judge Creek: stream, flows SE 26 mi. to Kandik River, 9 mi. NE of that stream's junc. with Yukon River, Porcupine Flat; 65°27' N, 142°15' W; (map 103).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Judy Creek; stream, heads at 69°29' N, 153°09' W, flows NE 140 mi. to Fish Creek, 12 mi. S of Kodiak, Kodiak Is.; 57°38'55" N, 151°45'30" W; (map 149).

This stream appears to have been named in the 1940's by personnel of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations.

Judy Hill: hill, 806 ft., on Gravina Island, between Foul Bay and Judy Hill: hill, 806 ft., on Gravina I., between Judy Creek; stream, heads at 69°29' N, 142°15' W; (map 103).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Julian Creek: stream, flows W 1.2 mi. to Hetta River, 9 mi. S of Nome, Seward Penin.; 62°32'35" N, 158°12'40" W; (map 79).

Local name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Julius: RR. station, mile 401.3 on the Alaska RR., 9 mi. S of Nome, Tanana Low.; 64°29' N, 149°08'45" W; (map 100).

Local name published in 1916 on a GLO (BLM) survey plat.

Jule Reef; reef, in Felice Strait, 0.2 mi. NW of Form Point, Duke Is., Alex. Arch.; 54°58'00" N, 131°25'45" W; (map 2).

Local name published in 1920 by USCS.

Julia Creek; stream, heads at glacier, flows NE 10 mi. to Gentle River, 31 mi. SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63°38'35" N, 145°16'15" W; BGN 1937; (map 86). Var. Fourth of July Creek.

Local name shown on a 1927 manuscript map of the "Endicott and Haley Hunting Expedition.

Juliet: village, see Chalkyitsik.

Julius Creek: stream, flows N 18 mi. to Seventeenmile Slough, 5 mi. S of Nome, Tanana Low.; 64°29' N, 149°08'45" W; (map 100).

Local name published in 1916 on a GLO (BLM) survey plat.

Julius Reef: reef, in Felice Strait, 0.2 mi. NW of Form Point, Duke Is., Alex. Arch.; 54°58'00" N, 131°25'45" W; (map 2).

Local name published in 1920 by USCS.

Julius Reef: reef, in Felice Strait, 0.2 mi. NW of Form Point, Duke Is., Alex. Arch.; 54°58'00" N, 131°25'45" W; (map 2).

Local name published in 1920 by USCS.

Julius Reef: reef, in Felice Strait, 0.2 mi. NW of Form Point, Duke Is., Alex. Arch.; 54°58'00" N, 131°25'45" W; (map 2).

Local name published in 1920 by USCS.

Julius Reef: reef, in Felice Strait, 0.2 mi. NW of Form Point, Duke Is., Alex. Arch.; 54°58'00" N, 131°25'45" W; (map 2).

Local name published in 1920 by USCS.

Julius Reef: reef, in Felice Strait, 0.2 mi. NW of Form Point, Duke Is., Alex. Arch.; 54°58'00" N, 131°25'45" W; (map 2).

Local name published in 1920 by USCS.

Julius Reef: reef, in Felice Strait, 0.2 mi. NW of Form Point, Duke Is., Alex. Arch.; 54°58'00" N, 131°25'45" W; (map 2).

Local name published in 1920 by USCS.

Julius Reef: reef, in Felice Strait, 0.2 mi. NW of Form Point, Duke Is., Alex. Arch.; 54°58'00" N, 131°25'45" W; (map 2).

Local name published in 1920 by USCS.

Julius Reef: reef, in Felice Strait, 0.2 mi. NW of Form Point, Duke Is., Alex. Arch.; 54°58'00" N, 131°25'45" W; (map 2).

Local name published in 1920 by USCS.
Jumpoff Creek: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to Candle Creek, 53 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65° 54' N, 161° 57' W; (map 109).

Local name published on a 1903 fieldsheet by D.C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Jump Off Creek: stream, see Quartz Creek.

Jumpoff Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Crooked Creek, 17 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°37' N, 144°26'40" W; (map 104). Var. Jump Off Creek.

Named by prospectors; shown on an 1898 manuscript map by E. F. Ball.


Jumpoff Roadhouse: locality, at junction of Jumpoff Creek and Crooked Creek, 18 mi. SW of Chitina, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65° 38' N, 144° 20' W; (map 104).

Name of a former roadhouse reported in 1915 by G. A. Waring, USGS.

Juna: stream, see Yukon River.

Junaka, Reka: stream, see Koyukuk River.

Junaska Island: island, see Yunkasa Island.

Junco Creek: stream, flows W 1 mi. to Tenana River, 1.5 mi. N of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Ra.; 63° 45'07" N, 148° 55'52" W; BGN 1965; (map 87).

Named in 1965 by the Alaska Dept. of Highways "for the bird, the junco, a species of the family Fringillidae, which is seen along the stream in the summer months." See Iceworm Gulch.

Junction Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to Newton Sound, 6 mi. N of Egegik and 10 mi. E of Besoro I., Nulato Hills; 64° 09' N, 160° 57' W; (map 96).

Local name published in 1915 by E. C. Ellsworth, G. L. Parker (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 193), USGS.

Junction Creek: stream, flows NW 10 mi. to junction of Mosquito Creek and flooded Creek, 28 mi. NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64° 22'40" N, 146° 36'10" W; (map 101).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1910 by C. E. Ellsworth and G. L. Parker (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 193), USGS.

Junction Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in central Lisianski Inlet, on NW coast of Chichagof I., 4 mi. NW of Pelican, Alex. Arch.; 57°59'55" N, 136°18'50" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Var. Bill Island.

Descriptive name given by USGS in 1908 and published in the 1908 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 169). So named because it is near the junction of Lisianski with Lisianski Strait. The local name was Bill Island, named for superintendent of the Dundas Bay Company in 1908.

Junction Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, off N tip of Chenega I., at junction of Knight Island Passage and Dangerous Passage, 34 mi. SE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°23'30" N, 147°59'30" W; BGN 1934; (map 63).

So named in 1933 by a USGS field party "because it marks the junction of Dangerous Passage and Knight Island Passage."

Junction Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, in Tanana River, 12 mi. SE of the village of Manley Hot Springs, Nowituia Low.; 64° 53' N, 150° 20' W; (map 99).

Riverboat pilot's name published on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Juncture Mountain: nunatak, see Juncure Nunatak.


Named by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1965. Published as "Junction Peak" by USGS in 1960. It is so named because of its location at the junction of the glaciers.

Juncure Peak: nunatak, see Juncure Nunatak.

Juneau City, pop. 6,797, on Gastineau Channel, 95 mi. N of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 58°18'15" N, 134°24'30" W; (map 11). Var. Harrisburg, Juneau City, Juneau Wharf, Pilbarg, Rockwell.

The capital of Alaska since 1900: originated in 1880 as a mining camp called "Harrisburg," named for Richard H. Harris, 1833-1907, who with Joseph Juneau discovered gold near here on Gold Creek and staked the beach as a town site. The mining camp was also called Rockwell by the U.S. Navy in 1881 for Comdr. Charles Henry Rockwell, 1840-1908, USN, who was sent with a detachment of men to the camp to maintain order. Because of the confusion of name, the miner* met in 1881 and officially named the town for Comdr. Charles Henry Rockwell, 1840-1908, USN, who was sent with a detachment of men to the camp to maintain order. Because of the confusion of names, the miners met in 1881 and officially named the town for Joseph Juneau, 1826-99 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 23-28). The population of Juneau was 1,644 in 1910; 3,058 in 1920; 4,043 in 1930; 5,729 in 1939; and 5,956 in 1950. The Juneau post office was established in 1882 (Ricks, 1965, p. 30).


Named "Gold Mountain" by the miners in 1881. It was also called Bald Mountain as late as 1896. The name "Juneau Mountain" was first used in the mining records by Pierre ("French Pete") Erazzard when he located mining claims on the mountain in 1888 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 28).

Juneau Creek: stream, heads in York Mts. and flows SW to Anvik River, about 15 mi. SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Penin. High.; (map 111).

Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Juneau Creek: stream, heads on W side of Gilpatrick Mtn., drains Juneau Lake, flows SW 16 mi. to Kenai River, 32 mi. SW of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°29'20" N, 149° 52'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, map 16), USGS.

Juneau Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows NW 4 mi. to Mills Creek, 16 mi. S of Sunrize, Chugach Mts.; 60°40'30" N, 149°27'00" W; BGN 1912; (map 63). Var. Junior Creek.

Local name reported in 1904 by F. H. Moffit, USGS, as being the correct name for a stream which herefore was called "Junior Creek" (Baker, 1906, p. 339). D. H. Sleem published the name "Juneau Creek," on his map of Central Alaska, dated 1910.

Juneau Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 mi. to Walker Fork, 50 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°04' N, 141°21' W; (map 102).

Named for a prospector and shown on an 1898 manuscript map by E. F. Ball, prospector.

Juneau Harbor: cove, on Gastineau Channel, S of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°10'15" N, 134°24'00" W; (map 11).

Local name derived from the city of Juneau; reported by the U.S. Navy and published by USGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 225).


Name reported in the 1940's.

Juneau Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in Gastineau Channel, 2 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°16'35" N, 134°23'00" W; (map 11). Var. Juneau Isle, Mayflower Island.

Local name derived from the nearby city name. Name first appeared in 1881 when N. B. Lazard located a mining claim on the island, which he called Juneau Island. The name was published by USGS in 1904. After 1900 the island was frequently called Mayflower Island, but the origin of this name is unknown. In 1912 at the first session of the Alaska Legislature a memorial was introduced by Rep. William Stubbs of Douglas "that a grant be made of the said island to the Town of Douglas, Alaska, for and to be used by the general public as a park and that the name of said island be changed to Mayflower Island."

The memorial was passed but was ignored by Congress. It is believed to be the only Alaska Legislative memorial concerning an Alaska place name (DeArmond, 1957, p. 28).

Juneau Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, in Kenai Mts., courses by Juneau Creek, 1.5 mi. NE of Trout Lake, 25 mi. SW of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°34'30" N, 149°52'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.
Juno Ridge: ridge, 3,500 ft; 4.5 mi. long, extending E from Mount Juneau to West Summit of Olds Mtn; 5 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°20' N, 134°20' W; (map 11).

Local name reported by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS, in 1965.

Juneau Wharf: city, see Juneau.

Juno Creek: stream, flows E 1 mi. to Nome River, 9 mi. NNE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°32'20" N, 165°18'00" W; (map 94).

Prospectors’ name shown on the 1904 “Map of Cape Nome Precinct” by Arthur Gibson.

June Creek: stream, flows N 1 mi. to Dee Creek which flows to Grantley Harbor, 8 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°10' N, 166°14' W; (map 111).

Prospectors’ name reported on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

June Creek: stream, flows NE 3 mi. to Pinnell River, 15 mi. NE of Irmak Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°49' N, 163°04' W; BGN 1952; (map 110).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Junekakat Creek: stream, flows W 23 mi. to Yukon River, NE of Ham I., NE of Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 64°54' N, 154°56' W; (map 98). Var. Junekaket Creek.

Indian name obtained at Ruby in 1956 by Orth.

Junekaket Slough: stream, an anabranch of Yukon River, flows W 5 mi. around Ham I., 19 mi. NE of Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 64°53' N, 154°56' W; (map 98). Var. Junekaket Slough.

Indian name obtained at Ruby in 1956 by Orth.

June Lake: lake, 1.1 mi. long, 2 mi. NE of Kinakulhantan Lake and 22 mi. NE of Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 64°48' N, 154°47' W; (map 96).

Indian name obtained at Ruby in 1956 by Orth.

June River: stream, see Jewn River.


Eskimo name, “Yukonlinuk River,” said to mean “river where no man is,” reported on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS. In 1910 A. G. Maddren, USGS, reported the name as “Knowat River” (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 11), and in 1912 H. M. Eakin, USGS, reported the spelling “Nowat” (in Brooks and others, 1913, pl. 10). The present-day local name “Junjik Creek” was reported in 1944 by USGS.

Jungle Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows NW across Alaska-Canada boundary, 24 mi. to Nation River, 26 mi. NNE of that stream’s junct. with Yukon River and 50 mi. N of Eagle, Porcupine Plat.; 65°30'30" N, 141°13'00" W; BGN 1954; (map 103).

So named in 1910 by IBC survey, because of the heavy growth of vegetation in its valley.

Juningguila Mountain: mountain, 1,830 ft, in Kuskokwim Mts., extends SW 6 mi. from Crooked Creek, 9 mi. NW of its junct. with Kuskokwim River, 42 mi. NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°57' N, 158°22' W; BGN 1945; (map 72). Var. Ju-ninggula.

Native name, said to mean “crosswise” referring to its orientation to the course of Crooked Creek; reported in 1944 by USGS.

Junior Creek: stream, see Juneau Creek.

Juniper Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Chulna River, 32 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°13' N, 147°04' W; (map 105).

Local name published in 1907 by USGS.

Juniper Creek: stream, flows in Brooks Ra. at 69°03' N, 146°23' W, flows NW 70 mi. to join Shavlovik River, Arctic Plain; 69°40' N, 147°45' W; BGN 1959; (map 140). Var. Shavlovik Creek.

Named in 1947 by G. P. Gryc, USGS for “rare growth of juniper along this stream.” This is the only evergreen north of the Brooks Range.

Juniper Island: nunatak, 2.5 mi. long, at junct. of Jeffreys and Tana Glaciers, 10 mi. N of Mount Miller and 37 mi. N of Cape Yakataga, Chugach Mts.; 60°36' N, 142°22' W; BGN 1960; (map 65).

Local name given by prospectors who crossed the Chugach Mts. between 1904 and 1907. The name was derived from the conspicuous shrub which comprises the most conspicuous element of the scant vegetation on the nunatak. The name was reported by USGS in 1913.

Junjik River: stream, see Junjik River.


Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1926 by J. B. Murie, USGS.

Junken, Cape: point of land, on SE coast of Nome Peninsula, 13 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°34' N, 167°43' W; (map 111). Var. Justida Creek.

Local name published in 1966 by USGS. Shown as “Justida Creek” on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Justida Creek: stream, see Justice Creek.

Just Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, in Fillmore Inlet, at entrance to Willard Inlet, Coast Mts.; 54°48'45" N, 130°37'45" W; (map 2).

Named in 1899 by USCS.

Jute Bay: bay, 4.3 mi. across, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 50 mi. W of Karluk, Aleutian Ra.; 57°32'30" N, 155°51'00" W; (map 35).

Local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna, reported in 1903, and published by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 6), USGS.

Jute Creek: stream, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, flows SE 2.5 mi. to Ins Bay, 30 mi. W of Karluk, Aleutian Ra.; 57°34'40" N, 155°49'30" W; (map 35).

Local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Jute Island: island, two, extending 0.6 mi. in Jute Bay, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 51 mi. W of Karluk, Aleutian Ra.; 57°33'00" N, 155°30'00" W; (map 35).

Local name reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Jute Peak: peak, 2,037 ft., on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 8 mi. SSW of Cape Aleck and 48 mi. W of Karluk, Aleutian Ra.; 57°34'50" N, 155°45'30" W; (map 35).

Local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Jut Ridge: ridge, trends 0.5 mi. N toward Bering Sea, on southwestern Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°54'15" N, 177°14'00" E; (map 14).
Kachegarct: locality, "at Port Clarence," Seward Penin.
Kachauik River: stream, sec Kachauik Creek.
Kachemak Bay: bay, 8 mi. wide and 40 mi. long, on SW coast of Kenai Penin., between Seldovia and Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°35' N, 151°52' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 50).

Kachutok: locality, see Kashutuk.
Kvh-Khanna: island, see Wrangell Island.
Kachiginskaia: bay, see Kashega Bay.
Kachigina Island: island, 2 mi. long, in mouth of Kadak Bay.
Kachi Islands: islands, see Kachemak Bay.
Kachiku: island, see Kachemak Bay.
Kachmak Island: island, 9 mi. long, in Kadak Bay.
Kachmak Rock: rock, see Kodiak Rock.

Kachkaskaya, Bukhta: bay, see Kashkash Bay.

Kachkutok: locality, see Kashutuk.
Kachmak Bay: bay, see Kachemak Bay.

Kachmak Mound: pingo, elev. 50 ft., 2.5 mi. E of Colville River and 13 mi. S of Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70°10'10" N, 150°38'15" W; (map 149).

Kachemak Creek: stream, flows N 35 mi. to Colville River Delta, 11 mi. S of Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70°20'40" N, 150°40'00" W; (map 149).

Kadak Island: island, see Kodiak Island.
Kadashan Bay: bay, 1 mi. long. On S shore of Tenakee Inlet, on Chichagof I., 4 mi. S of Tenakee Springs, Alex. Arch.; 57°43' N, 135°13' W; BGN 1929; (map 9). Var. Big Bay.

Kadilak: town, see Kodiak.

Kadiak Cove: bay, see Camp Coogan Bay.
Kadiak Island: island, see Kodiak Island.
Kadiak Rock: rock, see Kodiak Rock.

Kadi Creek: stream, flowing N 2.5 mi. to Bering Sea, 3.2 mi. W of Cape Idak on NE tip of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°55'25" N, 167°04'15" W; BGN 1938; (map 23). Var. Makushin Cape.


Kadilak was first reported as Makushin Cape by USBF in 1888. It was named Point Kadin by USC&GS and published in the 1938 Coast Pilot (pt. 2, supp., p. 41).

Kadin Island: island, 2 mi. long, in mouth of Stikine River, 4 mi. NW of Wrangel, Alex. Arch.; 56°32' N, 132°27' W; (map 6).


Kadashan Bay: bay, 1 mi. long. On S shore of Tenakee Inlet, on Chichagof I., 4 mi. S of Tenakee Springs, Alex. Arch.; 57°43' N, 135°13' W; BGN 1929; (map 9). Var. Big Bay.

Kadilak: town, see Kodiak.

Kadiak Cove: bay, see Camp Coogan Bay.
Kadiak Island: island, see Kodiak Island.
Kadiak Rock: rock, see Kodiak Rock.
Kagalaska Island: island, 10 mi. long, one of Cagak Cove: cove, 0.2 mi. across, SE shore of Kagak Unimak: island, see Chugna Island.

Kagakaglik Bank: bluff, on N bank of Wulik Kagak Creek: stream, flows NW 3.7 mi. to Kadruakvik Creek: stream, flows S 6.5 mi. to Squirrel River, N of Kianna Hills, 16 mi. NW of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°07' N, 160°51' W; (map 127).

Kagak Lake: lake, 7 mi. acrosm, 15 mi. NW of Kagak Lake and 80 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°55' N, 164°00' W; (map 58).

Kagahusuk Lake and 58 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°55' N, 163°30' W; (map 133).

Eskimo name published in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kadruakvik Creek: stream, flows S 6.5 mi. to Squirrel River, N of Kianna Hills, 16 mi. NW of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°07' N, 160°51' W; (map 127).

Eskimo name published in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Kagashok Creek: stream, flows S 6.5 mi. to Squirrel River, N of Kianna Hills, 16 mi. NW of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°07' N, 160°51' W; (map 127).


Eskimo name published in 1949 by Maj. Allen, USAF.

Kagashuk Lake: lake, 14 mi. long, N of Baird Inlet, and 65 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°53' N, 163°42' W; (map 58).

Eskimo name published in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kagashuk Lake and 58 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°55' N, 163°30' W; (map 133).

Eskimo name published in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kagayak Island: island, sec Kodiak Island.

Kadrolashe: point of land, see Tikunok Hill.

Kafia Bay: bay, see Kafia Bay.

Kafia, Baie: bay, see Kafia Bay.

Kafia Island: island, one of Shumagin Is., see Chugna Island.

Kadruakvik Creek: stream, flows NW 3.7 mi. to Kadruakvik Creek: stream, flows S 6.5 mi. to Squirrel River, N of Kianna Hills, 16 mi. NW of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°07' N, 160°51' W; (map 127).

Eskimo name published in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kadruakvik Creek: stream, flows S 6.5 mi. to Squirrel River, N of Kianna Hills, 16 mi. NW of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°07' N, 160°51' W; (map 127).

Eskimo name published in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.


Eskimo name published in 1949 by Maj. Allen, USAF.

Kagashok Creek: stream, flows S 6.5 mi. to Squirrel River, N of Kianna Hills, 16 mi. NW of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°07' N, 160°51' W; (map 127).

Eskimo name published in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.


Eskimo name published in 1949 by Maj. Allen, USAF.

Kagashuk Lake: lake, 14 mi. long, N of Baird Inlet, and 65 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°53' N, 163°42' W; (map 58).

Eskimo name published in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kagashuk Lake and 58 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°55' N, 163°30' W; (map 133).

Eskimo name published in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kadruafinsk: point of land, see Tikunok Hill.

Kafia Bay: bay, see Kafia Bay.

Kafia Island: island, see Kafia Bay.

Kagayak Island: island, one of Shumagin Is., see Chugna Island.

Kadruakvik Creek: stream, flows NW 3.7 mi. to Kadruakvik Creek: stream, flows S 6.5 mi. to Squirrel River, N of Kianna Hills, 16 mi. NW of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°07' N, 160°51' W; (map 127).

Eskimo name published in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kadruakvik Creek: stream, flows S 6.5 mi. to Squirrel River, N of Kianna Hills, 16 mi. NW of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°07' N, 160°51' W; (map 127).

Eskimo name published in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.


Eskimo name published in 1949 by Maj. Allen, USAF.

Kagashok Creek: stream, flows S 6.5 mi. to Squirrel River, N of Kianna Hills, 16 mi. NW of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°07' N, 160°51' W; (map 127).

Eskimo name published in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.


Eskimo name published in 1949 by Maj. Allen, USAF.
Kagigikhakh, Mys: point of land, see Kagigikak, Cape.

Kagigihnnach, Cape: point of land, see Kagigikak, Cape.

Kagigia, Islands: islands, see Shumagin Islands.

Kagihok Point: promontory, see Kagokeh, Cape.

Kagiluk Bight: coast, 1.3 mi. across, indents SE shore of Demarcation Bay, 3.5 mi. S of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69°38' N, 141°16' W; (map 138).

Eskimo name recorded in 1952 by US&CRGS.

Kagiluk Creek: stream, flows 5.5 mi. NW to Kagiluk Bay, 4 mi. S of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69°38' N, 141°15' W; (map 138).

Eskimo name recorded in 1952 by US&CRGS.

Kagluik, Mount: mountain, see Ikagluik, Mount.

Kagluogrcck: locality, see Kaglugrak Deep.

Kagiluak Creek: stream, flows 5.5 mi. NW to Kagokakat: locality, "on rightbank of Yukon River, 4.5 mi. NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 63°02'40" N, 151°02'00" W; (map 88).

Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

Kaguyak: village, at head of Kaguyak Bay, OH Cape, 7.4 mi. W of summit of Mount Mc-
Kah Shakes Lagoon: lagoon, extends 1.2 mi. from NE end of Kah Shakes Cove to mouth of Kah Shakes Creek, Coast Mts.; 55°02'25" N, 130°58'45" W; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Kah Mutsuk Point: point of land, see Kah Mutsuk.

Kah Shakes River: stream, heads at Kah Shakes Lagoon, Coast Mts.; 55°02'25" N, 130°58'45" W; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Kah Shakes Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. across, drains into Kah Shakes Cove on Revillagigedo Channel, SW of South Quadra Mtn., Coast Mts.; 55°03'30" N, 130°56'15" W; BGN 1962; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Kah Shakes Point: point of land, 8 point of entrance to Bora de Quadra, Coast Mts.; 55°04'50" N, 130°59'20" W; (map 3).

Local navigators’ name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USGS; derived from village of Kah Shakes.

Kah Beets Bay: bay, extends SE 2.5 mi. to Sumner Strait, on S coast of Kupreanof I., 22 mi. SW of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56°31'50" N, 133°08'25" W; (map 6).

Tlingit Indian name obtained from local navigators: reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USGS; See Kah Sheets Creek.

Kah Sheets Creek: stream, heads in Kah Sheets Lake, flows SE 2.5 mi. to Kah Sheets Bay, 21 mi. SW of Petersburg, on S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°31'00" N, 133°09'25" W; BGN 1933; (map 6).

Local name reported in 1933 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; See Kah Sheets Bay.

Kah Sheets Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, in Kah Sheets Bay at mouth of Duncan Canal, 21 mi. SW of Petersburg, on S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°31'00" N, 133°09'25" W; BGN 1933; (map 6).

Local name reported in 1933 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; See Kah Sheets Bay.

Kah Sheets Creek: stream, heads in Kah Sheets Lake, 1.5 mi. long, 20 mi. SW of Petersberg, on S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°35'30" N, 133°12'00" W; (map 6). Var. Kah Sheets Lake.

Tlingit Indian name “given by the fishermen” and reported in 1897 by J. F. Moser, USN, as “Kah-Sheets Creek.” See Kah Sheets Bay.

Kah Shakes Isbnd: island, 0.5 mi. long, in Kah Shakes Bay at mouth of Duncan Canal, 21 mi. SW of Petersburg, on S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°31'00" N, 133°09'25" W; BGN 1933; (map 6).

Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Kahruoroi, Cape: point of land, see Kekurnoi, Cape.

Kahwateta Mountain: mountain, see Iron Mountain.

Kahmatay Mountain: mountain, see Iron Mountain.

Kaiak: locality, “on right bank of Yukon River, below Nulato,” Nulato Hills; (map 97).

Former Eskimo village listed with a population of 134 by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Kiaiak Cape: point of land, see Kayak Cape.

Kiaiashigvik: villages, see Utukok villages.

Kiaa Island: island, see Kayak Island.


Kaiaksuk Mountain: mountain, see Kayaksuk Mountain.

Kaiaglumut: locality, see Kaiilik.


Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1878 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service.

Ivan Petroff listed it as "Kaiaglumut," with a population of 100, in the 1880 Census; it was listed as "Kaiiligamut" and "Kiiiligamut," with a population of 157 in the 1890 Census.

Kaiianak, Cape: point of land, see Battery Point.


This Aleut name was applied by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. I, p. 265), who described the island as high and rocky. Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 267) called it "Kasik." We are unable to identify the island at the present time.

Kaiayak: locality, see Kauguyak.

Kaiachil Island: island, see Kaiuchil Island.

Kaigahnee: point of land, see Muzon, Cape.

Kaigahnee Harbors: bays, see Kaigain Harbor.

Kaigahnee Point: point of land, see Kaigahnee Island.

Kaigahnee Strait: water passage, see Kaigahnee Island.

Kaigahnee: point of land, see Muzon, Cape.

Kaigani: locality, site of summer camp or village of Haida Indians, at SE end of Dall I., 1800's by the former village of Kaigani, which, in turn, was abandoned in 1911 when the village of Hydaburg was established in order to centralize the school system. See Howkan, Klinkwan, and Sukkwan.

Kaigani: point of land, see Muzon, Cape.
Kaigani Harbors

Kaigani Harbors: bays, collective name for North, Middle and South Kaigani Harbors, on SE Coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 54°45′30″ N, 132°43′00″ W; (map 1). Var. Kaigahnee Harbors.

Haida Indian name recorded by A. K. Etoil in 1833 as “Gavan Kaigahn,” or “Kaigahi Harbors”; published on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 in 1848. US&C&GS published the name “Kai-gah-nee Harbors” for these bays in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 66), and referred to them as North Harbor, Middle Harbor (South Harbor since 1932), and South Harbor (Datzkoo Harbor since 1932). See Datzkoo Harbor, North Harbor and South Harbor.


Name derived from Kaigani Strait and published by US&C&GS in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 67) as “Kaigani as a Point.”

Kaigani Strait: water passage, extends SE 22 mi. from Tlevak Strait to mouth of Cordova Kaigani Strait: water passage, see Kaigani Strait.

Indian name published in 1964 by US&C&GS.

Kaigani Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., 30 mi. N of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°53′15″ N, 133°10′00″ W; (map 4).

Indian name published in 1964 by US&C&GS.

Kaigao Cove: bay, 0.4 mi. long, in Naukati Bay on W coast of Prince of Wales I., 30 mi. N of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°53′15″ N, 133°10′00″ W; (map 4).

Anlct name published as “Z[a]lav Kayugnak,” or “Kayugnak Bay,” by Capt. Tenbenkov (1852, map 23) and is perhaps derived from the word “quayuq” which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means “berry.”

Kaiuchali Island: island, see Kaiuchali Island.

Local name published on a 1932 USGS map.

Kaiuchali Island: island, see Kaiuchali Island.

Kaiyak: locality, see Kayak.

Kaiulik Bay: bay, 1 mi. long, in Kuguruk River Valley, in De Long Mts., 10 mi. SW of Nome, Alex. Arch.; 68°09′ N, 161°26′ W; (map 131).

Eskimo name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers about 1955, probably referring to the one-man canoe.

Kaiyuh Slough: stream, flows SE 23 mi. to Khotol River, 19 mi. SE of Nulato, Kovukuk Low.; 64°26′ N, 157°57′ W; (map 97). Var. Kayakah, Kutulnahkt.

Name obtained in 1866 by Dall (1870, p. 53) that they were named for the Ingalik Indian group who live in the flats between the mountains and the Yukon River, known as “Kaiyukhatsana” meaning “lowland people.” Dall also said that the Russian name for the mountains is “Takatsay.”

Kaiyuh Slough: stream, flows SE 23 mi. to Khotol River, 19 mi. SE of Nulato, Kovukuk Low.; 64°26′ N, 157°57′ W; (map 97). Var. Kaiyuh, Kutulnahkt.

Name obtained in 1866 by W. H. Dall (1870, p. 282), US&C&GS. Father Julius Jette states that the name “Kayakh” was applied to the mountains, and the slough took its name from the mountains. The Indians here were referred to as the “Kaiyuh-kho-tana” (p. 431).

Kajutakrok Creek: stream, flows N 10 mi. to Camden Bay, 3 mi. E of Saldierochit River and 15 mi. SW of Barter I., Arctic Plain; 70°01′50″ N, 144°17′45″ W; (map 151).

Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956.

Kaka: locality, see Kakamut.

Kakachiti: watercourse, see Kakachiti Pass.

Kakagin Inlet: bay, see Basket Bay.

Kakagrin Hill: hills, 930 ft., in Igichuk Hills, extend 6 mi. S of Kikilmak Creek, on Chukchi Sea coast, 10 mi. N of Cape Kruzenshtern, Arctic Slope; 67°18′ N, 163°39′ W; (map 128).

Kakek Hills, Kakakilik Mountains, Kukagruk Mountains.

Eskimo name obtained in 1930 by US&C&GS.

Kakahiti Pass: watercourse, in distributary system of Yukon River, trends NW 15 mi. from Kwiguk Pass to Norton Sound, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°51′15″ N, 164°50′00″ W; (map 77).

Kakakotli Pass.


Kakamut: locality, see Kakamut.

Kakanmut: locality, on N bank on Yukon River 15.5 mi. SW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°33′30″ N, 161°40′30″ W; (map 73). Var. Kaghkaghamute, Kaka, Kakamut, Kukagkumute, Koko, Kokok.

Eskimo name reported by Capt. C. W. Raymond, USA, in 1869, as “Kokagoamute.” US&C&GS called it “Kokkomute” in 1898. This was a small settlement in 1916, consisting of about three cabins. It had the same number today.

Kakanina: stream, see Muddy Creek.

Kakahiti Creek: stream, see Muddy Creek.

Kakanmut: locality, see Muddy Creek.

Kakar: locality, see Muddy Creek.

Kakarik Hill: hills, see Kagarik Hills.

Kakaun Hills: hills, see Kagarik Hills.

Kakatuk: point of land, see Sarichel Cape.

Kake village: pop. 485, on NW coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 58°58′30″ N, 133°56′30″ W; BGN 1944; (map 6). Var. Kekou, Keku, Keq, Kukwan, S’ikanaka’nli, S’ikanakha’ni.

Tiitin Tlingit Indian village named for the Kake tribe living there. The original local village name was “S’ikanakha’ni” reported to possibly mean “from a black bear town” (Hodge, 1907, p. 644). Fishing and canning are the economic base of the town. The population was 234 in 1890; 232 in 1910; 387 in 1920; 386 in 1930; 419 in 1939; and 376 in 1950. The Kake post office was established in 1904 (Ricks, 1965, p. 30).

Kakechik: bay, see Kek epilexchik.

Kakechik River: stream, see Kek epilexchik.

Kake Cove: estuary, trends S 0.6 mi., on SE tip of Chenega I., E of Knight Island Passage, 1.5 mi. E of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°16′40″ N, 148°01′50″ W; (map 63).

Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Kake Strait: water passage, see Kek epilexchik.

Kakek: island, see Kake Island.

Kakhalin Island: island, see Kakassajokalik Island.

Kakhalin Island: point of land, see Kaghkusalik Point.

Kakhalin Island: locality, at mouth of Gissa River, on left bank of Koyukuk River, Koyukuk Low.; 65°16′ N, 157°39′ W; (map 108).
Kak Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, in Pacific Ocean, 1.7 mi. S of Nakanhamik I. and 22 mi. E of Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°17' N, 157°49' W; (map 31). Var. Kak Islet, Kak, Katch Island, Rocky Island.

Kak Island name reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN.

Kakivik Creek: stream, flows SE 17 mi. to Killik River 17 mi. SW of its junct. with Easter Creek, Brooks Ra.; 68°01' N, 154°44' W; (map 133).

Kakivik Creek name meaning "no nostrils," reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kakliakhliakat: locality, see Kakliaklia.

Kakliakhliakat: locality, see Kakliaklia.


Kaklik Natkia Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Colville River 3 mi. S of its junct. with Killik River, Brooks Ra.; 68°36' N, 153°56' W; (map 133).

Kaklik Natkia Creek name recommended by the Gambell Village Council, reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Kak Longegek Creek: stream, heads in a lake, and flows SE 4 mi. to Koozata Lagoon, 35 mi. SE of Gambell, Saint Lawrence I.; 63°27' N, 170°51' W; BGN 1951; (map 93).

Kak Longegek Creek name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kakonegcek Creek: stream, heads in a lake, and flows SE 4 mi. to Koozata Lagoon, 35 mi. SE of Gambell, Saint Lawrence I.; 63°27' N, 170°51' W; BGN 1951; (map 93).

Kakpeyak River: stream, heads in a lake, and flows SE 14 mi. to Colville River 3 mi. S of its junct. with Killik River, Brooks Ra.; 68°36' N, 153°56' W; (map 133).

Kakpeyak River name recommended by the Gambell Village Council, reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Kaknu Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula. NE of Fire Lake, W of Skilak Lake and 25 mi. SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°27' N, 150°33' W; (map 62).

Kaknu Lake named about 1963 by officials of the Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Kaknau Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows S 7 mi. to Palm Bay in Glacier Bay N. 63 mi. NW of Hoonaah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°24'00" N, 137°04'30" W; BGN 1990; (map 10).

Kaknau Creek named in 1929. This is the name of an Indian village mentioned by Krause (1956, p. 75), located in this valley. The word "kaknu" is reported to mean "grouse foot."

Kaknu Lake: lake, see Skilak Lake.

Kaknu River: stream, see Kenai River.

Kaknu: locality, see Kak Landing.

Kak Creek: stream, heads in Illit Mitu, flows SW 30 mi. to Yukon River E of Arctic Island and 5 mi. N of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°51'30" N, 161°19'50" W; (map 73). Var. Kak Creek.

Kak Creek name shown on a 1916 field sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS, as "Kaklu," although the name was published as "Kak," (Harrington, 1918, map).

Kak Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, in Pacific Ocean, 1.7 mi. S of Nakanhamik I. and 22 mi. E of Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°17' N, 157°49' W; (map 31). Var. Kak Islet, Kak, Katch Island, Rocky Island.

Kak Island name reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN.

Kakivik Creek: stream, flows SE 17 mi. to Killik River 17 mi. SW of its junct. with Easter Creek, Brooks Ra.; 68°01' N, 154°44' W; (map 133).

Kakivik Creek name meaning "no nostrils," reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kakliakhliakat: locality, see Kakliaklia.

Kakliakhliakat: locality, see Kakliaklia.


Kakkhalak: locality, see Kaknik.

Kakni: locality, see Kaknau.

Kaknau Creek: stream, heads in a lake, and flows SE 4 mi. to Koozata Lagoon, 35 mi. SE of Gambell, Saint Lawrence I.; 63°27' N, 170°51' W; BGN 1951; (map 93).

Kaknau Creek name recommended by the Gambell Village Council, reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.
Kaktovik: village, pop. 120, on coast of Beaufort Sea, on N coast of Barter I., Arctic Plain; 70°06' N, 143°35' W; BGN 1961; (map 152). Var. Kaktovik, Katuktok, Kaktovik, Barter Island.

Kaktovik Lagoon: lagoon, 3.5 mi. across, on coast of Beaufort Sea, between Barter I. and mainland, Arctic Plain; 70°06' N, 143°35' W; BGN 1961; (map 152). Var. Akvakvik, Kaktovik Lagoon.

Ekimo name reported by Leffingwell (1919, p. 93) as the local name for Barter I. He spells the name “Kaktovik” and gives Vilhjalmar Stefansson’s spelling as “Kaktovik.” According to Leffingwell the name means “steining place.” The application of the name to the lagoon was recommended by USCGS in 1960. There is some local usage of the name “Akvakvik,” meaning “whaling place,” so called because the Eskimo on Barter I. “would kill whales when they came into the shoal waters of the lagoon.”

Kaktovik was formerly called Kalekhtak by T. E. Taylor, USGS. There it was listed as “Kalekhtak” and given Vilhjalmar Stefansson’s spelling as “Kaaktoavik” and gives Vilhjalmar Stefansson’s spelling as “Kaaktoavik.” According to Leflingwell (1919, p. 93) the local name for Barter I. “would kill whales when they came into the shoal waters of the lagoon.”

Kakuli River: stream, flows NW 50 mi. to Mulchata River, 96 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°57' N, 156°24' W; (map 52). Var. Kuhk-du-li.

Ekimo name shown as “Kuhk-du-li” on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fasseit, USBF.

Kakulu: village, see Koliganek.

Kakulu: village, see Nunachatuk.

Kakog: locality, see Kokwock.

Kakog River: stream, see Kokwok River.


Former Aleut village reported as “uninhabited” by Hodge (1907, p. 645), BAЕ.

Kakuhani Range: mountain range, 8 mi. long, trends SE from 58°58' N, 135°07' W to Lions Head Mt., 2 mi. E of Lynn Canal and 45 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°55' N, 135°05' W; BGN 1922; (map 11). Var. Kakuha.

Tlingit Indian name “Qukkan [Qukukhan]” reported in 1922 by USCGS; published in 1923 by BС on Sheet 10 as “Kakukan.”


Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as “Kusokwimagamute,” with a population of 8, by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Kakukhan: mountain fan, see Kakukhan.

Kakukhan: bay, see Kakukhan.

Kakuli River: stream, flows NW 50 mi. to Mulchata River, 96 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°57' N, 156°24' W; (map 52). Var. Kuhk-du-li.

Ekimo name shown as “Kuhk-du-li” on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fasseit, USBF.

Kakuli River: stream, flows NW 50 mi. to Mulchata River, 96 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°57' N, 156°24' W; (map 52). Var. Kuhk-du-li.

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Kakuli River: stream, flows NW 50 mi. to Mulchata River, 96 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°57' N, 156°24' W; (map 52). Var. Kuhk-du-li.

Ekimo name shown as “Kuhk-du-li” on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fasseit, USBF.

Kakuli River: stream, flows NW 50 mi. to Mulchata River, 96 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°57' N, 156°24' W; (map 52). Var. Kuhk-du-li.

Ekimo name shown as “Kuhk-du-li” on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fasseit, USBF.

Kakuli River: stream, flows NW 50 mi. to Mulchata River, 96 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°57' N, 156°24' W; (map 52). Var. Kuhk-du-li.

Ekimo name shown as “Kuhk-du-li” on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fasseit, USBF.

Kakuli River: stream, flows NW 50 mi. to Mulchata River, 96 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°57' N, 156°24' W; (map 52). Var. Kuhk-du-li.

Ekimo name shown as “Kuhk-du-li” on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fasseit, USBF.

Kakuli River: stream, flows NW 50 mi. to Mulchata River, 96 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°57' N, 156°24' W; (map 52). Var. Kuhk-du-li.

Ekimo name shown as “Kuhk-du-li” on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fasseit, USBF.
Kalifonsky: locality, summer pop. only, on W coast of Kenai Penin., S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.: 60°25' N, 151°17' W; BGN 1916; (map 62).

Tanaina Indian village reported in 1916 by US&GS. The name may be derived from the “Kali (fishermen)” clan of Tanaina Indians, with a Russian termination.

Kalifonsky Beach: beach, on W coast of Kenai Penin., extends N 9 mi. from Kalifonsky on E shore of Cook Inlet, 2 mi. S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.: 60°27' N, 151°17' W; (map 62).

Local name published in 1958 by USGS; derived from village of Kalifonsky.

Kalifonsky Island: island, 1 mi. long, NE of Tidalina Island, in Krenelinus Island, Aletuen Island.; 54°-08'35" N, 164°55'00" W; BGN 1904; (map 24). Var. Sealion Island.

At sea transected by Capt. Tepkenov (1852, map 26), IRN, as "O[strov] Kaligigagan" or "Kaligigagan Island."

Kaligagan: village, see Koglinek.

Kaliguricheark River: stream, flows S 26 mi. to Kobuk River 5.5 mi. NE of its junction with Salmon River, 35 mi. NE of Kiana, Brooks Ra.: 67°11' N, 159°16' W; (map 127). Var. Kalguricheark River, Kalgiricheack River.

Ekimo name, probably referring to "some kind of a fish," called "Kalg-e-gu-ri-che-ark." D. L. Raeburn, USGS, and given its present spelling.

Kalguricheark River: stream, see Kalguricheark River.

Kalik Bluff: bluff, on left bank of Wulik River, 25 mi. NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67°52' N, 163°41' W; (map 128). Var. Kalik.

Ekimo name reported to mean "thing being bowed." So called because from the river the bluff looks like the "stem of a huge barge.

Name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kalikhnithnuk Creek: stream, see Kalsinneethnook River.

Kalik River: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 40 mi. to Harrison Bay, 9 mi. S of Attuiry Point, Arctic Plain; 70°27' N, 151°56' W; (map 149).

Ekimo name reported in 1951 by US&GS and refers in meaning to the stream "being without banks" because "it flows through flat lands."

Kalik River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 12.7 mi. to Chiniak Sea, 65 mi. NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°33' N, 164°38' W; (map 113).

Ekimo name reported to mean "nose much" in 1901 by T. G. Gerdone (in Collier, 1902, p. 12), USGS.

Kalik Chinethnook River: stream, flows NE 14 mi. to Etorile Strait, 23 mi. SF of Cape Etorile, on E coast of Nunivak I.; 60°11'30" N, 165°42'00" W; (map 57). Var. Kalikhnithnuk Creek, Kalineethnook River.

Ekimo name obtained in 1949 by US&GS.

Kalilina Bay: bay, see Kalilina Bay.

Kalilina Point: point of land, see Kalilina Point.


Name published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Zaliv Kalilina," meaning "Kalilina Bay.

Kalinina Bay: bay, see Kalinin Bay.

Kalinina Point: point of land, on N coast of Kruzel I., 26 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°20'25" N, 135°48'00" W; (map 9). Var. Kalinin Point.

Kalinina River: stream, see Kalinina River.

Kaliokhlogamute: locality, see Kaliokhlo-

Kaliokhlogamute: locality, see Kaliokhluk.

Kalinia Reef: reef, see Kalinina Reef.

Kalinina River: stream, see Kalinina River.


Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1878 as "Kaliokhlogamute" by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service.

Kaliunneethnook River: stream, see Kalsin-

Kaliukluk: locality, see Igak.

Kalliaska: locality, on right bank of Kobuk River, 14 mi. E of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°54' N, 156°38' W; (map 115). Var. Kallamaute.


Former Eskimo village visited in 1885 by Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN. He wrote the name "Kallamaute," i.e. "Kala people.

Kall-a-gu-nick: stream, see Salmon River.

Kallamaute: locality, see Kalla.

Kallska: locality, on N shore of Yukon River, at mouth of Illinois Creek, opposite Brant I., Koksines-Hodzana High.; 65°11'00" N, 153°-04'30" W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Kalla: locality, on right bank of Kobuk River, 14 mi. E of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°54' N, 156°38' W; (map 115). Var. Kallamaute.

Kallamaute: locality, see Kalla.

Kallamaute: locality, see Kalla.

Kallska: locality, on N shore of Yukon River, at mouth of Illinois Creek, opposite Brant I., Koksines-Hodzana High.; 65°11'00" N, 153°-04'30" W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Kallamaute: locality, see Kalla.

Kallamaute: locality, see Kalla.

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Kallamaute: locality, see Kalla.
Kalubik Creek: stream, begins SW of Chisuk 1 mi. S, then 1 mi. E to Methow Lake, 7 mi. SW of Bethel 9 mi. E of Bethel, 63°42'10" N, 164°50'40" W; (map 5). Var. Kaltshak; see Kaltshakamut.

Kalmuk River: see Kalmuk Peninsula.


Kalttag: village, on Kalttag River, 1 mi. SW of Kalttag River, 63°16'45" N, 158°53'15" W; (map 135). Var. Kallak."
Kalun Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. NW of Paddle Lake, 30 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°46'40" N, 150°32'00" W; (map 62). Var. Karlun Lake.

Kamu Point: point of land, see Kamkini Point.

Kamenskaya Bay: estuary, see Neck Bay.

Kamias, Ya: see Kaya Ya.

Kamunisi, Ostrov: island, see Triplets. The.

Kamennaya Bay: bay, see Kamchatka Bay.

Kamushk Bay: bay, see Kamyshak Bay.

Kamuyk Bay: bay, see Kamishatskaya Bay.

Kamutak Lake: lake, see Kama Lake.

Kanat Bay: bay, see Kama Lake.

Kanun-nik, Mys: point of land, see Kamka Point.

Kanuney, Mys: point of land, see Kamenoi Point.

Kanyukt: locality, on Agattu I., in Near Is., Aleutian Is.; (map 13), Native name published by the early Russians as "Guba Kamyshtatskaya," meaning "Kamyshtatskaya Bay" (Sarichev, 1826, map 3). The name "Bourdieu Bay" appears on Capt. George Vancouver's map, but since the name is not mentioned in the text, it may have been given in 1878 by Capt. George Dixon (Wagner, 1937, p. 434).

Kanysuk: locality, "on Agattu I. in Near Is.," Aleutian Is.; (map 13). Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hedge (1907, p. 649), BAE.

Kamyshtatskaya Bay: bay, see Kamishatskaya Bay.

Kanyni, Ostrov: island, see Shaw Island.

Kamyshtatskaya Bay: bay, see Kamishatskaya Bay.

Kanyakat: locality, site of an Indian village, on Kuskokwim River, 10 mi. upstream from Bethel, "Kukokwik, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 59). Var. Kameglimut.

Kanyni, Ostrov: island, see Shaw Island.

Kamyshtatskaya Bay: bay, see Kamishatskaya Bay.

Kamyshtatskaya Bay: bay, see Kamishatskaya Bay.

Kanyni, Ostrov: island, see Shaw Island.

Kamyshtatskaya Bay: bay, see Kamishatskaya Bay.

Kanyni, Ostrov: island, see Shaw Island.

Kamyshtatskaya Bay: bay, see Kamishatskaya Bay.
Kanak: island, see Kanik. Kanaka: village, see Dillingham.
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Kanak Island: island, see Dillingham.
**Kane Islets:** islands, see Kane Islands.

**Ksuleeetaxmiut:** locality, see Kanetaksmiut.

**Kancshtuk River:** stream, see Kanektok River.

**Kanegklikamiut:** locality, see Kanelik.

**Kanearok Creek:** stream, flows N 5 mi. through Kanayut Lake, see Shainin Lake.

**Kanayut Lake:** lake, see Shainin Lake.

**Kanayut Bluff:** bluff, opposite mouth of Kanayut River at N end of Table Top at 60°20' N, 165°51' W; (map 93). Var. Kanayuk Bluff.

**Kanayut Bluff:** bluff, opposite mouth of Kanayut River at N end of Table Top at 60°20' N, 165°51' W; (map 93). Var. Kanayuk Bluff.

**Kanayut Lake:** lake, see Shainin Lake.

**Kane Islands:** islands, 0.5 mi. long, at N end of Neva Strait, off NW coast of Baranof I.; 60°18'45" N, 115°40'00" W; (map 57). Var. Kanetaxmiut, Kanitaksmiut.

**Kaneekkiktravak Camp:** locality, on NE bank of Kaneklik Pass, 11 mi. S of Kwiguj, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°36'00" N, 164°32'30" W; (map 77). Var. Kanegklikkinnit, Kaniellimuk.

**Kanektok River:** stream, 6 mi. to Kanegtok River. Eskimo name as Kangiak,” meaning “river head.”

**Kanga Bay:** cove, 0.5 mi. across, 4 mi. N of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°54' N, 135°23' W; (map 5). Name reported by W. H. Dall (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 147), USCGS.

**Kanga Island:** island, 0.8 mi. long, on N shore of Kangay Bay, 4.5 mi. N of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°53'50" N, 135°21'30" W; (map 5). Var. Ostrev Kangaya.

**Kanga Point:** locality, on NE coast of Nunivak I.; 60°22'15" N, 166°19'30" W; (map 57). Var. Cape Kangia.

**Kanga Island:** island, see Spectacle Island.

**Kanganevik Point:** point of land, see Kanganevik Point.

**Kangas:** locality, see Kangiak.

**Kangik:** locality, at head of Kuk River, 37 mi. W of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70°07'30" N, 159°41'00" W; (map 146). Var. Kangik, Kangig.

**Kangil:** locality, at head of Kangig River, 37 mi. W of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70°07'30" N, 159°41'00" W; (map 146). Var. Kangik, Kangig.

**Kanguik:** locality, on NW coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°57' N, 171°41' W; (map 93). Var. Camp Collier, Kangii.

**Kangik River:** stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Aghnagah Lagoon, 12 mi. S of Gambell, St. Lawrence I.; 63°57' N, 171°41' W; (map 93). Var. Kangik, Kangig.

**Kangik River:** stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Aghnagah Lagoon, 12 mi. S of Gambell, St. Lawrence I.; 63°57' N, 171°41' W; (map 93). Var. Kangik, Kangig.

**Kangik River:** stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Aghnagah Lagoon, 12 mi. S of Gambell, St. Lawrence I.; 63°57' N, 171°41' W; (map 93). Var. Kangik, Kangig.
Kangilikaurak Creek

Ekimo name reported about 1949 by USCGS.


Ekimo name meaning “little end” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kangilik, Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, SE of Okolik Lake, in Noatak River valley, 51 mi. SE of Mishmekuk Mt., Brooks Ra.; 68°00’ N, 159°10’ W; (map 131).

Ekimo name, meaning “bight lake end,” obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.


Ekimo name obtained at Tanurak in 1949 by USCGS.

Kangik: bay, see Kangkok Bay.

Kangakok Basin: basin, see Kangkok Basin.

Kangkok: locality, site of village on Kangkok Bay, 27 mi. S of Gambell, on W coast of Saint Lawrence I.; 63°23’ N, 171°47’ W; (map 57). Var. Tukkuk Bay.

Ekimo name obtained at Tanurak in 1949 by USCGS.

Kangilikaurak Creek: stream, see Kangilikaurak Creek.

Kanig: locality, “on right bank of Yukon River.

Kanig-kunut Island: island, see Kanig-kunut Island.

Kanig-nikut: locality, see Kanig-nikut.

Kanik: locality, “on right bank of Yukon River.

Kanig-miut: locality, see Kanig-miut.

Kanik: locality, “on right bank of Yukon River.

Kanik: creek, see Kanik Creek.

Kanik: locality, “on right bank of Yukon River.

Kanik: creek, see Kanik Creek.

Kanik Creek: stream, flows NW 8 mi. to East Clerm Creek, 56 mi. N of Haycock, Seward Penn. High.; 66°00’ N, 161°11’ W; (map 109).

Ekimo name reported in 1949 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Kanik Creek: stream, head at 68°12’ N, 163°37’ W and flows SW 35 mi. to Kivalina River, 18 mi. NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67°57’ N, 164°13’ W; (map 128). Var. Kanigqermoom Koonag, Kanigqermoom Konaag.

Ekimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kanigqermoom Kunaag: stream, see Kanigqermoom Creek.

Kanigqermoom: locality, see Kanigqermoom.

Kanigqermoom Kunaag: stream, see Kanigqermoom Creek.

Kanigqermoom Kunaag: stream, see Kanigqermoom Creek.

Kanik Creek: stream, see Kanik Creek.

Kanigqermoom: locality, see Kanigqermoom.

Kanigqermoom Kunaag: stream, see Kanigqermoom Creek.

Kanigqermoom Kunaag: stream, see Kanigqermoom Creek.

Kanigqermoom Kunaag: stream, see Kanigqermoom Creek.

Kanigqermoom Kunaag: stream, see Kanigqermoom Creek.

Kanigqermoom: locality, see Kanigqermoom.

Kanigqermoom Kunaag: stream, see Kanigqermoom Creek.

Kanigqermoom Kunaag: stream, see Kanigqermoom Creek.
Kanoeulik Island: n/an, see Koniuji Island.

Kanomr: ravine, see Kanoma Gulch.

Kanooskir Island: island, see Koniuji Island.

Kanoolik: locality, see Kanulik.

Kanongiluuk Creek: stream, flows W 9 mi. to Sitkin and Umak Islands, Andreanof Is., Aleutian Is.: 51°56'30" N, 176°02'20" W; (map 17). Name given by Capt. T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kanuslor Slough: stream, see Kanusuk Slough.

Kanu Island: island, 13 mi. long, between Great Sitkin and Unak Is., Aleutian Is.: 51°56'30" N, 176°02'20" W; (map 17). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kantangnak Creek: stream, heads on the mouth of Mount Tulik, flowing SE 3.5 mi. to Pacific Ocean, on NE coast of Unnak I., Aleutian Is.: 53°20' N, 167°59' W; (map 139). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kantishna River: stream, heads at the mouth of Birth or 2T N, 151°10' W; (map 23). Local name reported in 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Kantuk Creek: stream, heads at Unak I. and given by the U.S. Navy Hydrograph Office in 1936 as “... There being so much similarity in the names of [nearby] Ulak I., Unak I., and Unak I., serious delay might result in sending a rescue party to one of these islands, as was brought out in the 1934 report of the expedition, and for this reason Unak I. was spelled backward ...” The name “Unak” is derived from the Aleut “unak” meaning “wind,” published by Capt. Tephenko (1852, map 28), IRN, at “Olstrov” Yunakh, or “Yunakh Island.”

Kanuk Nanyuk Lake: lake, 3 mi. N of Oktukuk Creek, 38 mi. N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low. 59°34' N, 158°17' W; (map 52). Eskimo name given by “Ka-nuk-a-Nan-yu-vu’” on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Kanuk Creek: stream, heads at Kanultik Lake, flows NW 12 mi. to Kanektok River, 66 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kiluck-Kuskokwim Mts.: 59°53' N, 160°28' W; (map 53). Eskimo name given on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, whose party passed by it on Sept. 4, 1898. The name was published by Spurr (1990, map 10), USGS.

Kanuk Lake: lake, extends N 4 mi. to headwaters of Kanuk Creek, 66 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kiluck-Kuskokwim Mts.: 59°44' N, 160°10' W; (map 53). Local name reported in 1951 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Kanuk River: stream, heads at mouth of Birch Creek and McKinley River, flows N 108 mi. to Kanjak River, 66 mi. NE of Nushagak, Kiluck-Kuskokwim Mts.: 59°53' N, 160°28' W; (map 53). Eskimo name given on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, whose party passed by it on Sept. 4, 1898. The name was published by Spurr (1990, map 10), USGS.

Kanuk River: stream, extends 7 mi. along Kanulik River 4 mi. SE of its junc. with Mentanonti River, 17 mi. SW of Allakaket, Kodiak-Hodzana High.; 66°19'03" N, 152°51'00" W; (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kanulik: locality, at head of Nushagak Bay, 2 mi. NE of Nushagak and 6 mi. SE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low. 58°58' N, 158°28' W; (map 52). Var. Kanoolik, Kanulik, Nunumnakok, Eskimo village reported by Ivan Petroff in 1889. Its population in 1880 was 142; in 1890, 54; it is now abandoned.

Kanuyak River: stream, flows NW 5.3 mi. to Nageakvik Slough, 3.2 mi. W of Sheldon Point and 21 mi. SW of Kisuguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°02' N, 164°57'10" W; (map 77). Var. Kangyak, Nielakowik Slough.
Kapsukalik Lake: Mr. 2 mi. long. 19 mi. SE
Kapoon Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. from
Kapaloak Creek: stream, flows SW 8.5 mi. to
Kapuo Bay: bay. see Wrangell Oovc
Kaolik River: stream, see Kaolak River.
Kaponyes, Mys de; point of land, see Kaponyes Point
Kapitanskaya Gantant Bay, see Unalaska Bay
Kapaloa: point of land, see Dyer, Cape.
Kaouakhta: island, see Kauatka.
Ka-ooverrn River: stream, see Kaviruk River.
Kaoledoly Slough: estuary, in Yukon Delta,
Kapatoa: locality, see Kapatos.
Kaolak River: stream, see Kaolak River.
Kaoklurokamiu: locality, see Kwikluak.
Ka-o-c-che-ark: stream, see Kawichiark River.
Kanygmjut: totnality, ice Kanig.
for an Eskimo living at Wiseman
which the old houses stand." Spelling has been changed to conform with present-day
Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; "Kapho; mountain ••• said to mean "brothers."
pronunciation. See Capaloa and Cape Dyer.
Kanik, Mys de la: point of land, see Snail Point.
Karazazarak River: stream, see Kavazzarak River.
Kandy Lake: lake, 1 mi. across, on Phipps Peninsula, 1.1 mi. SE of Ocean Cape, Cape;
Kaoklurokamiu: locality, see Kwikluak.
Karas, Mys de 1: point of land, see Umkara Point.
Karaliyukpuk Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. from
Kinnorutin Pas to Clear River, 3 mi. W of
Harvey Mtn. and 33 mi. N of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°51'30" N, 150°23'20" W; (map 124).
In describing this stream, Marshall (1956, p. 72) wrote, "The gulch which came in at the
head of the valley ••• we named Karaliyukpuk, meaning 'very rugged' [in Eskimo].
Karlina River: stream, see Kahlina River.
Karl Creek: stream, flows N 13 mi. to Fog
River, 60 mi. E of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskowmik Mts.; 60°49' N, 159°56' W; (map 59).
Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.
Karloch: village, see Karluk.
Karluk, Cap: point of land, see Karluk, Cape.
Karluh: village, pop. 129, on E coast of Kodiak I.; 57°34'10" N, 154°27'30" W; (map 35).
Var. Carlook, Karlooch, Karluta, Kunakakvaa.
Native name reported in 1805 by Capt.
Lisianski (1814, p. 186), IRN, as "Carlook" and as "Karloock" (map, p. 169).
The Russian American Company in 1849 reported a village at or near this location called "Kunakakhvav." The Karluk post office was established here in 1892 (Ricks, 1965, p. 31).
Karluh, Cap: point of land, 2 mi. W of Karluk.
on E coast of Kodiak I.; 57°35'10" N, 154°30'50" W; (map 35).
Var. Garlukovka, Karlukovka.
Karluh Head.
Named from village of Karluk and
published by US&CGS in 1868. This point was called "Cape Karlukovka" by Capt.
Luthe (1836, p. 276), IRN, and Baker (1906, p. 350) says "locally known as 'Karluk head.'
Karluh Anchorage: bay, 3 mi. across, at Karluk.
on W coast of Kodiak I.; 57°34'30" N, 154°28'00" W; (map 35).
Named from village of Karluk and reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albright.
Karluh Head: point of land, see Karluk, Cape.
Karluk Island: barrier island, 0.5 mi. long,
southernmost of McClure Is., on Beaufort Sea.
coast, Arctic Plain; 70°20'25" N, 147°19'30" W; (map 150). Var. Island Number 19.
It is shown on present-day maps as an un-
named island SE of Jeannette Island. It was
originally named Karluk Island by Leffingwell
(1919, p. 96), "after the whaling ship Karluk," which, under the command of Capt. Steven Cottle, "kindly towed the yawl halfway to Nome •••" in July 1909 (p. 15). The island was identified by Leffingwell as Island Number 19, and was used as a triangulation
station in 1910.
Karluk Lagoon: lagoon, 2.5 mi. long, at mouth of Karluk River at Karluk, on W coast of
Kodiak I.; 57°34' N, 154°25' W; (map 35).
Karluk Lake: lake, 12 mi. long, in E part of Kodiak I.; 20 mi. SE of Karluk; 57°23′ N, 154°03′ W; (map 35).

Name derived from village of Karluk and published by USGS in 1889.

Karluk Strait: water passage, see Kupreanof Strait.

Karluk Spit: village, see Karluk.

Karluk: village, see Karluk.

Karlstens Col: pass, see Karstens Ridge.

Karlsten Ridge: ridge, 11,000-14,000 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, extends N 1.8 mi. from Harper Icefall to Karstens Col, 4.5 mi. E of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.: 63°07′10″ N, 150°55′00″ W; (map 88).

Named in 1913 by Archdeacon Stuck (1921, p. 73) for Harry P. Karstens, "in honor of the man, who with Walter's [Harper] help, cut that staircase three miles long amid the perilous complexities of its [Mount McKinley's] chaotic ice-blocks." Karstens, with Archdeacon Stuck, Walter Harper, and Robert Tatum, made the "first official ascent" of Mount McKinley (South Peak) on June 7, 1913.

Karta Bay: bay, see Kasan Bay.

Karta Bay: estuary, extends W 1 mi., off Kasan Bay, at mouth of Karta River, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°34′15″ N, 132°34′00″ W; (map 4). Var. Kasan Anchorage.

This name was originally published as "Kasaan" in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 85), but due to a copying error the name appeared as "Karta" on Brit. Adm. Chart 2431, a form that has since become well established.

Karta Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, on Prince of Wales I., near head of Kasan Bay, in course of Karta River, Alex. Arch.; 55°34′ N, 132°38′ W; (map 4). Var. Little Salmon Lake.

Local name reported in 1906 by Wright and Wright (1908, fig. 15), USGS. The name "Little Salmon" was published for this lake by G. H. Canfield (in Brooks and others, 1906, p. 310), and as "[ostrov] Kasatochiy" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1400 (1848).

Kasatchi Island: island, 1.5 mi. across, 15 mi. NE of Korovin I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Is., 55°30′30″ N, 160°03′00″ W; BGN 1925; (map 35).

Local name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Kasatchi Point: point of land, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., between Kasan Bay and its Skowl Arm, Alex. Arch.; 55°32′50″ N, 132°21′30″ W; (map 4).

Named local name reported in 1906 by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 2), USGS.

Kasaan: village, pop 36, on Kasaan Bay on SW coast of Kasan Peninsula, Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°32′25″ N, 129°23′30″ W; (map 4).

This name was originally published as "Kasa-an" in 1884 by BGN (map 88). Var. Kasan Bay, Karta Bay, Kasan Bay, Kasan Bay, Kaliaz Kasarn.

Haida Indian name published as "Z[aliv] Kazarn," or "Kasrn Bay," by Capt. M. D. Telnov (1852, map 9), IRN, who applied it to Skowl Arm, at the southwestern end of this bay. The name was published as "Kasan Bay" in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 85).

Kasaan Bay: locality, see Old Kasaan.

Kasan-an Bay: bay, see Karta Bay.

Kasaan Island: island, 2.5 mi. long, in Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°30′ N, 132°21′ W; (map 4). Var. Long Island.

Named Long I. in 1860 by USGS; USFS changed the name in 1931 "in order to avoid confusion with another Island of that name off the southwestern coast of Prince of Wales Island."

Kasan Peninsula: peninsula, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., extends SE 18 mi., between Clarence Strait and Kasaan Bay, Alex. Arch.; 55°33′ N, 132°20′ W; (map 4).

Named in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Kasatchi Island: island, 1.5 mi. across, 15 mi. NW of Atka I., Andreanof Is., Aleutian Is., 52°10′30″ N, 175°31′00″ W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Var. Kasatchi Island.

Russian name published as "Kosatchothey" by Lt. Sarichev (1802, v. 2, p. 179), IRN; shown as "Lile Kasatchothey" by Lutke (1836, p. 310), and as "O[strov] Kasatochiy" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1400 (1848). Described by Capt. Lutke, IRN, as an extinct crater, containing a lake.

Kasaun Spit: spit, see Kason Spit.

Kasat磋商: village, see Kasaan Spit.

Kasegalik Lagoon: lagoon, N end 16 mi. SW of Wainwright, extends SW 120 mi. on Chukchi Sea coast, Arctic Plain; 70°28′ N, 160°29′ W (NE end): 69°16′ N, 163°18′ W (SW end); (map 146). Var. Kasegalik Lagoon, Kasegalik Lagoon, Kasatelli Lagoon.

Eskimo name reported in 1923 by USGS as "Kaseegalik" and changed in 1929 to its present spelling. In 1965, at Wainwright, Orth recorded the name as "Kaegeklik," meaning "spotted seal place" or "having spotted seal."

Kasegalik Lagoon: lagoon, see Kasegalik Lagoon.
Kascgarluk Lagoon: lagoon, see Kasegaluk Lagoon.

Kasegeliuk Lagoon: lagoon, see Kasegaluk Lagoon.

Kasglik: village, see Kaskugluk.

Kashaiagamut: locality, see Kashiaagamut.

Kashaiak River: stream, see Gcgiak Creek.


Kashaiak: locality, see Kashiagamut.


Kashiga, Cape: point of land, see Kashuga Point.

Kashiganak: locality, on right bank of Togiak River, 1.3 mi. E of Nayorunm River, 57 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°22' N, 160°04' W; (map 53). Var. Kashikanak, Kashikianak, or, “Koshigalak,” in honor of Yefim Koshigin who spent the winter at this place in 1831 it was the head-quarters of the bidarnik or foreman of the Russian American Company for the western half of Unalaska.

Kashungi, Kashuga, Koshiga, Koshigin. Published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 as “Proliv Kashevarova” or “Kashevaroff Strait.”


Kashutuk: locality, “on a frames which still remain on a low mound just east of the village. The triangular station Kashu, 1951 is located in the village. The adjective “Old” is now generally used locally as part of the name.

Kashuk: locality, “on an island in the Yukon delta, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 77 or 92). Var. Kashutok, Kashunuk.

Kashugak: locality, see Kashuk.

Kashukamut; locality, see Kashugak.

Kashunak: village, see Kashaga.

Kashunak Village: locality, at mouth of Kashunak River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°18' N, 165°59' W; (map 75).

Kashunuk Slough: stream, see Kashunuk River.

Kashuro Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends NW 2 mi. to its 1961 terminus, 0.5 mi. E of Johns Hopkins Inlet, 1 mi. NE of Hoonah Glacier, 79 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°53'15" N, 137°00'00" W; BGN 1937; (map 10).

Kashunak: village, see Kashaga.

Kasha Bay: bay, see Kashega Bay.

Kasha Point: point of land, see Kaskulu Point.

Kashunahmuit: locality, see Kashunuk Village.

Kashunak River: stream, see Kashunuk River.

Kashunok: locality, see Kashunuk Village.


Kashu, 1951 is located in the village. The adjective “Old” is now generally used locally as part of the name.

Kashutuk; locality, “on an island in the Yukon delta, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 77 or 92). Var. Kashutok, Kashunuk.

Kashuk: locality, “on an island in the Yukon delta, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 77 or 92). Var. Kashutok, Kashunuk.

Kashuk: locality, “on an island in the Yukon delta, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 77 or 92). Var. Kashutok, Kashunuk.

Kashull Peninsula: peninsula, see Mount Lincoln Peninsula.

Kashunak: village, see Kashaga.

Kasha Bay: bay, see Kashega Bay.

Kasha Point: point of land, see Kaskulu Point.

Kasha Village: locality, see Kah Shakes.

Kashuga: village, see Kashega.


Kashu, 1951 is located in the village. The adjective “Old” is now generally used locally as part of the name.

Kashutuk; locality, “on an island in the Yukon delta, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 77 or 92). Var. Kashutok, Kashunuk.

Kashuk: locality, “on an island in the Yukon delta, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 77 or 92). Var. Kashutok, Kashunuk.
Kashvarow Passage: water passage, see Kashvarof Passage.
Kashvaro Strait: water passage, see Kashvarof Passage.
Kashvik Bay: sight, 3.3 mi. across, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 22 mi. S of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 57°56' N, 155°03' W; (map 35).
Native name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN, as "[ilia] Katikiv," or "Katikiv Bay."
Kashwina: locality, mile 193.9 on The Alaska RR., 8 mi. N of Willow and 43 mi. N of Anchorage; Cook Inlet Low.; 61°53'30" N, 150°13'30" W; (map 70).
Kashwina Knolls: hills, 250 ft., 1.3 mi. between tops, W of Susitna River, 47 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°53'30" N, 150°13'30" W; (map 70).
Local name reported in 1954 by USGS; named for Kashwina River.
Kashwina Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, W of The Alaska Railroad, 5.5 mi. N of Willow and 42 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°50' N, 150°05' W; (map 70).
Local name reported in 1954 by USGS; named for Kashwina River.
Kashwina River: stream, heads at glacier in Talkeetna Mts. at 61°56'35" N, 148°51'45" W, flows W 60 mi. to Susitna River, 12 mi. N of Willow and 49 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°55' N, 150°06' W; (map 59).
Local name reported in 1954 by USGS; named for Kashwina River.
Kasiyak Lagoon: lagoon, 0.4 mi. long, on N shore of Kusitamn Lagoon, 4.5 mi. NE of Cape Kusitamn, Kusitamn-Kobuk Low.; 67°10'25" N, 163°27'15" W; (map 128).
Ekimo name meaning "shoulder blade," according to USCS&GS in 1950.
Kasilof: village, pop. 100, on E shore of Cook Inlet, 12 mi. S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°23'15" N, 151°17'45" W; (map 62).
Var. Kasilof, Cape; 60°23'15" N, 151°17'45" W; (map 62).
Kasilof Village: locality, see Kaskanak.
Kasilof, Cape: point of land, see Kasilof, Village.
Kasilof, Point: point of land, see Kasilof, Cape.
Kasilof River: stream, heads at Tustumena Lake, flows NW 17 mi. to Cook Inlet at Kasilof, 12 mi. S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°23'15" N, 151°17'45" W; (map 62).
This is a Russian surname reported by the scientist I. G. Wodenson in 1840; published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5) as "[Reka] Kasilov," that is, "Kasilov River."
Kaslovka, Reka, stream, see Kasilof River.
Kaslovka, Reka, stream, see Kasilof River.
Kasolinuk Mountain: hill, 110 ft., on Nelson I., E of Kangirivvar Bay and 105 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kusitamn Delta; 60°32' N, 164°57' W; (map 58).
Ekimo name reported in 1949 by USCS&GS.
Kasolinuk Bay: bay, 1.2 mi. wide, on Kenai Penin., 6.5 mi. NE of Soldova, Chugach Mts.; 59°29' N, 151°32' W; BGN 1942; (map 50).
Var. Kasitamn, Kasitamn.
Kasitamn, Kenai Indian name reported by G. C. Martin (1915, pl. 2), USGS; originally published in 1883 as "Kasitamn" by W. H. Dall, USCS&GS.
Kasitamn: bay, see Kasitamn Bay.
Kasitamn, Mys: point of land, see Kasiyak, Cape.
Kasitamn: buy, see Kasitsna Bay.
Kasitamn: locality, on right bank of Kikivich River, 85 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°17' N, 156°11' W; BGN 1910; (map 52).
This Ekimo village was first mentioned by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census of 1880 as "Kasitanak village. It was called "Kasitanak village" in the 1890 Census. The name was spelled "Kasikanak" in 1890 by A. B. Schanz in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. The population in 1880 was 119; in 1890, 66; it is no longer permanently occupied.
Kaskanak: locality, on E bank of Tikhich Lake, 63 mi. NE of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kusitamn Mts.; 59°56' N, 158°12' W; BGN 1932; (map 52).
Var. Kaskanakh Village, Kaskanak, Kaskanakh.
Kaskanak: locality, see Kaskanak.
Kaskanak: locality, see Kaskanak.
Kankanak: locality, see Kaskanak.
Kankanak: locality, see Kaskanak.
Karkanah, Kaskanak: locality, see Kaskanak.
Kaslokan Point

Kaslokan Point: point of land, on E shore of Cold Bay, 10 mi. SE of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Penin. Aleutian Ra.; 60'10' N, 135*29' W; BGN 1925; (map 61). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Kasnyku Falls: waterfall, between Kasnyku Lake and Waterfall Cove, on NE coast of Baronof I., 7 mi. N of Baronof, Alex. Arch.; 57*13' N, 134*51' W; (map 29). Named in 1922 by USFS, presumably for Kasnyku Bay.

Kasnyku Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, 9 mi. N of Baranof. on NE coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57*13' N, 134*51' W; (map 9). Named in 1922 by USFS, presumably for Kasnyku Bay.

Kasnyku Lake: lake, 1.7 mi. long, 6.5 mi. N of Baranof, on NE coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57*11' N, 134*52' W; BGN 1923; (map 9). Named in 1923 by USFS, presumably for Kasnyku Bay into which it drains.

Kassap Inlet: estuary, extends N 3 mi. off Tlevak Strait, on S coast of Sukkwan I., Alex. Arch.; 55*03'15" N, 132*49'30" W; (map 4). Indian name recorded in 1897 by Capt. J. F. Moser, USN, published by USGS in 1899.

Kassian: locationality, see Kassamunut.

Kassianmuit: locationality, see Kassiamnut.

Kassas Island: island, 0.8 mi. wide, in Kassak Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54*55'25" N, 132*31'30" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Kassatotchy Island: island, see Kasatotchi Island.

Kassatotchi Island: island, see Kasatotchi Island.

Kassatree: stream, see Kuzitrin River.

Kassdeparka Creek: stream, see Casadepaga Creek.

Kassa Point: point of land, SE point of entrance to Kassa Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54*55'30" N, 133*16'20" W; (map 4). Name published in 1952 Coast Pilot (p. 95).

Kassa Island: island, 1 mi. between El Capitan and Prince of Wales Is., Alex. Arch.; 55*55'30" N, 133*16'20" W; (map 4). Name published in 1962 Coast Pilot (p. 95).

Kassairiem: stream, see Kuritrin River.

Kassairiem: stream, see Kuritrin River.

Katagune: island, see Kalaguni Island.

Katagkak: locality, see Katagkak.

Katagkak-mioule: locality, see Katagkak.

Katalla: settlement, pop. 5, on S coast of Allakaket, 24 mi. SE of Allakaket, 66°17'30" N, 152°08'30" W; (map 117).

Katallia: lake, oxbow, 0.7 mi. across, on N bank of Kanuti River, 24 mi. SE of Allakaket, 66°17′30″ N, 152°08′30″ W; (map 117).

Katallina, Ostrov: island, see Catalina Island.

Katalina Rock: hill, see Castle Hill.

Katalina, Ostrov: island, see Catalina Island.

Katalina: settlement, pop. 5, on S coast of Alaska, at mouth of Katalaia River, 30 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°12′N, 144°31′ W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Var. Catala, Catella.

Katala: settlement, pop. 5, on S coast of Alaska, at mouth of Katalaia River, 30 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°12′N, 144°31′ W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Var. Catala, Catella.

Katalia: settlement, pop. 5, on S coast of Alaska, at mouth of Katalaia River, 30 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°12′N, 144°31′ W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Var. Catala, Catella.

Katalia: settlement, pop. 5, on S coast of Alaska, at mouth of Katalaia River, 30 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°12′N, 144°31′ W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Var. Catala, Catella.

Katalaia: settlement, pop. 5, on S coast of Alaska, at mouth of Katalaia River, 30 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°12′N, 144°31′ W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Var. Catala, Catella.

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Katalia: settlement, pop. 5, on S coast of Alaska, at mouth of Katalaia River, 30 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°12′N, 144°31′ W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Var. Catala, Catella.

Katalia: settlement, pop. 5, on S coast of Alaska, at mouth of Katalaia River, 30 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°12′N, 144°31′ W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Var. Catala, Catella.

Katalia: settlement, pop. 5, on S coast of Alaska, at mouth of Katalaia River, 30 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°12′N, 144°31′ W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Var. Catala, Catella.

Katalia: settlement, pop. 5, on S coast of Alaska, at mouth of Katalaia River, 30 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°12′N, 144°31′ W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Var. Catala, Catella.

Katalia: settlement, pop. 5, on S coast of Alaska, at mouth of Katalaia River, 30 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°12′N, 144°31′ W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Var. Catala, Catella.

Katalia: settlement, pop. 5, on S coast of Alaska, at mouth of Katalaia River, 30 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°12′N, 144°31′ W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Var. Catala, Catella.

Katalia: settlement, pop. 5, on S coast of Alaska, at mouth of Katalaia River, 30 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°12′N, 144°31′ W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Var. Catala, Catella.

Katalia: settlement, pop. 5, on S coast of Alaska, at mouth of Katalaia River, 30 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°12′N, 144°31′ W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Var. Catala, Catella.

Katalia: settlement, pop. 5, on S coast of Alaska, at mouth of Katalaia River, 30 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°12′N, 144°31′ W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Var. Catala, Catella.
Native name meaning "bay" spelled "Catallia" by F. C. Schrader and A. C. Spencer (1901, p. 92), USGS. This name may have been given by oil prospectors.

**Katalla River**: stream, flows S 12 mi. to Katalla Slough, 1 mi. NE of Katalla, Malapina Coastal Plain; 60°12' N, 144°29' W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Var. Katalla River, Catalla River. Named after the bay; reported in 1903 by USGS. See Katalla Bay.

**Katalla Slough**: estuary, extends NW 3 mi. from mouth of Oil Creek to Katalla, Malapina Coastal Plain; 60°12' N, 144°30' W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Named after the bay; reported in 1903 by USGS. See Katalla Bay.

**Katchel River**: stream, see Yentna River.

**Katchin Creek**: stream, flows SE 4 mi. to Redoubt Bay, Cook Inlet, 7 mi. NW of Harriet Point and 37 mi. W of Kenai, Aleutian Ra.; 60°29' N, 152°19' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

**Katch Island**: island, see Kam Island.

**Kate**: Mount, mountain, 4,200 ft., 2.8 mi. SW of S end of Solomon Gulch, 8.4 mi. SW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°00'00" N, 146°20'40" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

**Kate and Anna Creek**: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Canyon Creek, upstream from El Patrone Creek, 23 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°51'1" N, 164°47' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

**Kateekuk Island**: island, see Kateekuk Island.

**Kateekuk Island**: island, 1 mi. across, in Semidi Is., between Ashiyuk and Chowiet Is., Aleutian Ra.; 56°05' N, 156°44' W; (map 31). Var. Kateekuk Island.

**Ekimo name reported as "Kateekuk Island" in 1874 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published as "Kateekuk Island" in 1916 Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 147).

**Katsel River**: stream, flows NE then SE 115 mi. to Koyukuk River, 31 mi. SW of Roundabout Mtn., Koyukuk Low.; 65°27' N, 137°57' W; (map 106). Var. Cotlikakakak River, Khotylakak, Katteklakak.

**Koyukan Indian name published in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "Khotylakak" or "mouth of the Khotyl"; applied to a Mt., Koyukuk Low.; 65°27' N, 137°57' W; (map 106). Var. Cotlikakakak River, Khotylakak, Katteklakak.

**Koyukan Indian name published in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "Khotylakak" or "mouth of the Khotyl"; applied to a Mt., Koyukuk Low.; 65°27' N, 137°57' W; (map 106). Var. Cotlikakakak River, Khotylakak, Katteklakak.

**Koyukan Indian name published in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "Khotylakak" or "mouth of the Khotyl"; applied to a Mt., Koyukuk Low.; 65°27' N, 137°57' W; (map 106). Var. Cotlikakakak River, Khotylakak, Katteklakak.

**Koyukan Indian name published in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "Khotylakak" or "mouth of the Khotyl"; applied to a Mt., Koyukuk Low.; 65°27' N, 137°57' W; (map 106). Var. Cotlikakakak River, Khotylakak, Katteklakak.

**Koyukan Indian name published in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "Khotylakak" or "mouth of the Khotyl"; applied to a Mt., Koyukuk Low.; 65°27' N, 137°57' W; (map 106). Var. Cotlikakakak River, Khotylakak, Katteklakak.

**Koyukan Indian name published in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "Khotylakak" or "mouth of the Khotyl"; applied to a Mt., Koyukuk Low.; 65°27' N, 137°57' W; (map 106). Var. Cotlikakakak River, Khotylakak, Katteklakak.
Katmai


Ingalls Indian name obtained in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 1). USGS. Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, WR. in 1862-44, applied another Indian name, "Kachotno."


This once important Eskimo village was reported by von Krusenshtern (1827, map 17) as "Katmay." The 10th Census in 1880 lists a population of 218; 11th Census in 1890 lists 132. Katmai was abandoned following the 1912 eruption of Mount Katmai and the people were resettled in Perryville, near Mitrofania Bay.


Name published in 1910 as "Katmai Volcano" by USGS and as "Mount Katmai" by O. C. Martin (1913, v. 28, text passim). USGS.


Eskimo name reported in 1828 as "Katmaiko golfe" by Lutke (1836, p. 276); von Krusenstern (1827, map 17), published "Baie Katmay."

Katmai Canyon: canyon, U-shaped, on Alaska Peninsula, extends 5 mi. along course of Katmai River, between Mount Katmai and Barrier Range, in Katmai National Monument, Aleutian Ra.; 58°13' N, 154°56' W; BGN 1924; (map 42).

Named in 1916 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, after Katmai Bay.

Katmai Creek: stream, see Katmai River.

Katmai Golfe: bay, see Katmai Bay.

Katmai Lakes: lakes, largest 0.5 mi. long, in upper Katmai River, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 6 mi. SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°14' N, 154°50' W; BGN 1924; (map 42).

Named in 1916 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society; "field observation in 1953 failed to show these features," according to National Park Service.

Katmai National Monument: over 4,200 sq. mi., on Alaska Peninsula and adjacent islands, includes Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, and Mount Katmai and Novarupta; site of a great volcanic eruption in June 1912, Aleutian Ra.; 58°25' N, 155°00' W; (map 42).

Named for Mount Katmai. It was established September 24, 1918, and enlarged in 1931. In 1942 the islands off the coast were added and the monument now offers more than 4,200 sq. mi. of ocean bays, fiords and lagoons, backed by a range of glacier covered peaks and volcanic crater lakes, behind which lies an interior wilderness of forests and great lakes.

Katmai Pass: pass, 2,600 ft., near head of Mageik Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 7 mi. SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°14' N, 155°10' W; (map 42).

Named in 1930 by J. E. Sprurr and W. S. Post, USGS, and "applied because of proximity to Katmai River."

Katmai Reef: reef, in Pacific Ocean, 0.25 mi. long, near middle of N entrance to Chignik Bay, 26 mi. NE of Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°25' N, 157°49' W; (map 31).

Name published by USGS in the 1926 Alaska Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 176).

Katmai River: stream, heads at glacier terminus on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, flows SW 20 mi. to Katmai Bay, 16 mi. S of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°02' N, 154°57' W; (map 42). Var. Katmai Creek, Reka Katmay.

Eskimo name reported as "Reka Katmay" by Capt. Telenkov (1852, map 22) and as "Katmai River" in 1917 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society.

Katmaiiskoi Golfe: bay, see Katmai Bay.

Katmai Valley: valley, of Katmai River, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 17 mi. S of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°02' N, 154°57' W; (map 42). Named in 1918 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society.

Katmai Volcano: volcano, see Katmai, Mount.

Katmay, Baie: bay, see Katmai Bay.

Katmai River: stream, see Big River.


Native name reported as "Kakhtolimnat" by I. Petroff in the 10th Census in 1880.

Katschov: village, see Kaktokivok.

Katrikiorak Creek: stream, heads at lake, flows NE 7.8 mi. to Kuk River, 34 mi. S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70°10' N, 159°43' W; (map 146).

Eskimo name published in 1958 by AMS.

Katrine Creek: stream, flows NW 7.5 mi. to Margaret Creek 1 mi. E of its junction with Kejulik River, on Alaska Peninsula, 43 mi. SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 57°50'40" N, 155°42'40" W; (map 35).

Local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Hianma, and published by W. R. Smith and A. A. Baker (in Brooks and others, 1924, pl. 9). USGS.

Katschadlach: stream, see Rosaun Creek.

Katschin River: stream, see Katzechin River.

Katschkahn River: stream, see Chilkoot River.

Katschin River: stream, see Katzechin River.

Katschekin River: stream, see Kicking Horse River.

Kaukelek River: stream, see Kotsina River.

Kaukelet: village, see Aleut Village.

Kauuk Creek: stream, see Katak Creek.

Katanua River: stream, see Kalakuna River.

Katuin: stream, see Kauk River.

Kauka River: stream, see Kauk River.

Kaukm: stream, see Kauk River.

Kaukelet: village, see Aleut Village.

Kauuk Creek: stream, see Katak Creek.

Katanua River: stream, see Kalakuna River.

Katuin: stream, see Kauk River.

Kaukelet: village, see Aleut Village.

Kauuk Creek: stream, see Katak Creek.

Katanua River: stream, see Kalakuna River.

Katuin: stream, see Kauk River.

Kaukelet: village, see Aleut Village.

Kauuk Creek: stream, see Katak Creek.

Katanua River: stream, see Kalakuna River.

Katuin: stream, see Kauk River.

Kaukelet: village, see Aleut Village.

Kauuk Creek: stream, see Katak Creek.

Katanua River: stream, see Kalakuna River.

Katuin: stream, see Kauk River.

Kaukelet: village, see Aleut Village.

Kauuk Creek: stream, see Katak Creek.

Katanua River: stream, see Kalakuna River.

Katuin: stream, see Kauk River.

Kaukelet: village, see Aleut Village.

Kauuk Creek: stream, see Katak Creek.

Katanua River: stream, see Kalakuna River.

Katuin: stream, see Kauk River.

Kaukelet: village, see Aleut Village.

Kauuk Creek: stream, see Katak Creek.

Katanua River: stream, see Kalakuna River.

Katuin: stream, see Kauk River.

Kaukelet: village, see Aleut Village.

Kauuk Creek: stream, see Katak Creek.

Katanua River: stream, see Kalakuna River.

Katuin: stream, see Kauk River.

Kaukelet: village, see Aleut Village.

Kauuk Creek: stream, see Katak Creek.

Katanua River: stream, see Kalakuna River.

Katuin: stream, see Kauk River.

Kaukelet: village, see Aleut Village.

Kauuk Creek: stream, see Katak Creek.

Katanua River: stream, see Kalakuna River.

Katuin: stream, see Kauk River.

Kaukelet: village, see Aleut Village.

Kauuk Creek: stream, see Katak Creek.

Katanua River: stream, see Kalakuna River.

Katuin: stream, see Kauk River.

Kaukelet: village, see Aleut Village.

Kauuk Creek: stream, see Katak Creek.
Kavalghak Creek: stream, flows W 2 mi. to Kavalghak Bay, 10 mi. S of Gambell, St. Lawrence I.; 63°39′ N, 171°44′ W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Kavalghak River, Kavghat River.

Kavalghak Creek: stream, flows W 2 mi. to Kavalghak Bay, 10 mi. S of Gambell, St. Lawrence I.; 63°39′ N, 171°44′ W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Kavalghak River, Kovghat River.


Kavalghak River: stream, see Kavalghak Creek.

Kaliguricheark River, 39 mi. NE of Kiana, Arctic Mts.; 65°53′ N, 163°30′ W; (map 111). Var. Kaviksum Koogowrang, Covveearak River.

Kaliguricheark River, 39 mi. NE of Kiana, Arctic Mts.; 65°53′ N, 163°30′ W; (map 111). Var. Kaviksum Koogowrang, Covveearak River.

Kakiva River: stream, heads on Okiotak Peak, 36 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°33′ N, 164°30′ W; (map 137). Var. Kaviksum, Kavik, Kaliva.

Kaalikpuk River, 38 mi. NNW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°33′ N, 164°30′ W; (map 137). Var. Kaviksum, Kavik, Kaliva.

Kaalikpuk River, 38 mi. NNW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°33′ N, 164°30′ W; (map 137). Var. Kaviksum, Kavik, Kaliva.

Kamilak River: stream, heads on Okiotak Peak, 36 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°33′ N, 164°30′ W; (map 137). Var. Kaviksum, Kavik, Kaliva.

Kamilak River: stream, heads on Okiotak Peak, 36 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°33′ N, 164°30′ W; (map 137). Var. Kaviksum, Kavik, Kaliva.

Kamilak River: stream, heads on Okiotak Peak, 36 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°33′ N, 164°30′ W; (map 137). Var. Kaviksum, Kavik, Kaliva.

Kamilak River: stream, heads on Okiotak Peak, 36 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°33′ N, 164°30′ W; (map 137). Var. Kaviksum, Kavik, Kaliva.

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Kamilak River: stream, heads on Okiotak Peak, 36 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°33′ N, 164°30′ W; (map 137). Var. Kaviksum, Kavik, Kaliva.

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Kamilak River: stream, heads on Okiotak Peak, 36 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°33′ N, 164°30′ W; (map 137). Var. Kaviksum, Kavik, Kaliva.

Kamilak River: stream, heads on Okiotak Peak, 36 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°33′ N, 164°30′ W; (map 137). Var. Kaviksum, Kavik, Kaliva.

Kamilak River: stream, heads on Okiotak Peak, 36 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°33′ N, 164°30′ W; (map 137). Var. Kaviksum, Kavik, Kaliva.

Kamilak River: stream, heads on Okiotak Peak, 36 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°33′ N, 164°30′ W; (map 137). Var. Kaviksum, Kavik, Kaliva.

Kamilak River: stream, heads on Okiotak Peak, 36 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°33′ N, 164°30′ W; (map 137). Var. Kaviksum, Kavik, Kaliva.

Kamilak River: stream, heads on Okiotak Peak, 36 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°33′ N, 164°30′ W; (map 137). Var. Kaviksum, Kavik, Kaliva.

Kamilak River: stream, heads on Okiotak Peak, 36 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°33′ N, 164°30′ W; (map 137). Var. Kaviksum, Kavik, Kaliva.
Kavrorak Lagoon

Eskimo name reported to refer to the "pointed part of a woman's parka," which the hill resembles; reported in 1950 by USCGS.


Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USCGS; named for the nearby hill.

Kavrorak Springs: springs, S of Kavrorak Hill, named for the nearby hill. E. S. Burch, in 1966, reported the Eskimo name as "Seekooosuweelak" meaning "never freezes.

Kavrorak: hill, see Kavrorak Hill.


Kavyayak, Zaliv: bay. see Clarence, Port.

Kaweehnali Slough: stream, in Yukon Delta on Norton Sound, extends W from Delta; 63°02'N, 164°37'W; (map 92). Var. Kaweehnali Creek.

KawichUrk River: stream, flows W 24 mi. to Point Smith 6 mi. E of Cape Romannof, at 59°56'40"N, 146°15'W; (map 38). Vat. Kawichuk, Qawiqqam, Kogowranga, Qawiqsan, Kogowrang, Qawik, Qawi, Qawiqsan, Qawi, Kogowranga.

Kawiksak Bluff: bluff, S of junc. of Kawiksak Creek and Kivalina River, 20 mi. NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 68°01'N, 164°15'W; (map 130). Var. Kawicksahki, Qawiqsam, Kawichuk, Qawiqqam, Kogowranga, Qawiqsan, Kogowrang, Qawik, Qawi, Qawiqsan, Qawi, Kogowranga.

Kawok: locality, see Kokwok.

Kawokhawik Island: island, 3.3 mi. long, in Yukon Delta on Norton Sound, extends W from Delta; 63°02'N, 164°37'W; (map 92). Var. Kawockawik, Kawockawik.

Kawokhawik Pass: water passage, 14 mi. long, in Yukon Delta on Norton Sound, extends W from Delta; 63°02'N, 164°37'W; (map 92). Var. Kawockawik, Kawockawik.

Kawok: locality, see Kokwok.

Kawokhawik Island: island, 3.3 mi. long, in Yukon Delta on Norton Sound, extends W from Delta; 63°02'N, 164°37'W; (map 92). Var. Kawockawik, Kawockawik.

Kawokhawik Pass: water passage, 14 mi. long, in Yukon Delta on Norton Sound, extends W from Delta; 63°02'N, 164°37'W; (map 92). Var. Kawockawik, Kawockawik.

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Kawok: locality, see Kokwok.

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Kawokhawik Pass: water passage, 14 mi. long, in Yukon Delta on Norton Sound, extends W from Delta; 63°02'N, 164°37'W; (map 92). Var. Kawockawik, Kawockawik.

Kawok: locality, see Kokwok.

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Kawokhawik Pass: water passage, 14 mi. long, in Yukon Delta on Norton Sound, extends W from Delta; 63°02'N, 164°37'W; (map 92). Var. Kawockawik, Kawockawik.

Kawok: locality, see Kokwok.

Kawokhawik Island: island, 3.3 mi. long, in Yukon Delta on Norton Sound, extends W from Delta; 63°02'N, 164°37'W; (map 92). Var. Kawockawik, Kawockawik.

Kawokhawik Pass: water passage, 14 mi. long, in Yukon Delta on Norton Sound, extends W from Delta; 63°02'N, 164°37'W; (map 92). Var. Kawockawik, Kawockawik.

Kayak Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi. from Fan Mtn. to Alapah Creek, 22 mi. NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°17'N, 150°59'W; (map 134).

Named in 1932 by Robert Marshall (1956, p. 83), probably for the Eskimo girl, Kayak. In describing the Fourth of July celebration of 1931 in Wiseman, Marshall wrote, "The big feature of the festivities was dancing. We started at six-thirty on the evening of July 4, and at eleven next morning four Eskimo girls, Kaaruk, Ashuwaruk, Kayak, and Kathwona, were still going strong.

Kayak Entrance: water passage, in Gulf of Alaska, between Kayak I and Windham I; 61 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°59'54"N, 144°22'10"W; (map 48).

Named for Kayak Island and published by USCGS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 30).

Kayak, Mys: point on land, see Kayak Cape.

Kayakshigvimagamit, villages, are Utukok villages.


It was called "Kayak" by the Russians (Sarichev, 1826, map 5) because of the fancied resemblance of its outline to the Eskimo skin canoe. This island, it is believed, was the one Vitus Bering saw and named Saint Elias in 1741 (Bannewitz, 1886, p. 78). Capt. James Cook visited it on May 12, 1778, and

okakhthuk Lakes, 14 mi. SE of village of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskowkim Delta; 61°44'N, 165°10'W; (map 75). Var. Kowquist Lake.

Eskimo name meaning "sandy" reported by USCGS in 1949.

Kawichuk Bluff: bluff, S of junc. of Kawichuk Creek and Kivalina River, 20 mi. NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 68°01'N, 164°15'W; (map 130). Var. Kawicksahki, Qawiqsam.

Eskimo name reported in 1950 by G. R. Putnam, USCGS; published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Kawichuk, Qawiqsam, Kogowranga, Qawiqsan, Kogowrang, Qawik, Qawi, Qawiqsan, Qawi, Kogowranga.

Kawichuk Bluff: bluff, S of junc. of Kawichuk Creek and Kivalina River, 20 mi. NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 68°01'N, 164°15'W; (map 130). Var. Kawicksahki, Qawiqsam.

Eskimo name reported in 1950 by G. R. Putnam, USCGS; published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Kawichuk, Qawiqsam, Kogowranga, Qawiqsan, Kogowrang, Qawik, Qawi, Qawiqsan, Qawi, Kogowranga.

Kawichuk, Qawiqsam, Kogowranga, Qawiqsan, Kogowrang, Qawik, Qawi, Qawiqsan, Qawi, Kogowranga.

Kawichuk, Qawiqsam, Kogowranga, Qawiqsan, Kogowrang, Qawik, Qawi, Qawiqsan, Qawi, Kogowranga.

Kawichuk, Qawiqsam, Kogowranga, Qawiqsan, Kogowrang, Qawik, Qawi, Qawiqsan, Qawi, Kogowranga.

Kawichuk, Qawiqsam, Kogowranga, Qawiqsan, Kogowrang, Qawik, Qawi, Qawiqsan, Qawi, Kogowranga.
Kayak Islands: island, 0.3 mi. across, in Galan-junc. of Ipewik and Kukpuk Rivers, 16 mi. NE of Carmen, meaning "Our Lady Carmen" or "Isla del Carmen," named by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840 and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1425 in 1849. Baker (1906, p. 208), USGS, published the name "Danger Bay" when he translated from Murashev. In 1935 USCGS gave the name Kazakof Bay to this feature "as the bay is deep with practically no dangers; to conform with local usage and to eliminate the inconsistency."

Kazakofskie, Cape: point of land, see Kostromitinof, Cape.

Kazakofskiy, Cape: point of land, see Kazakof Cape.

Kazarn Bay: bay, see Kasaan Bay.

Kazhutak: locality, on left bank of Yukon River, 48 mi. SE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°07' N, 163°57' W; (map 77). Var. Kazhutakamiatu.

Exkimo village reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USGS, who wrote it "Kazhutakamiatu," meaning "Kazhutak people."

Kazhutak: locality, on left bank of Yukon River, 25 mi. NW of Pitka Point and 50 mi. SE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°07' N, 163°58' W; (map 77). Var. Kazhutakamiatu.

Former Exkimo village reported as "Kazhutakamiatu" in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USGS.

Kazhutakamiatu: locality, see Kazhutak.

Kazik Hill: hill, 1,169 ft., 20 mi. W of Taylor Mts. and 60 mi. SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°56' N, 158°01' W; BGN 1948; (map 60).

Exkimo village named "little house" reported in 1945 by USGS. The name refers to "the conical shape of the hill which is recognizable over a wide area and is therefore an important landmark."

Keahitak: village, see Kalsag.

Kchisak, Cape: point of land, see Chisak Cape.

Keak Creek: stream, see Kay Creek.

Kealavik River: stream, flows NW 27 mi. from Ninglick River to Atuk River, N of Nelson I., 37 mi. NE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°02' N, 164°57' W; (map 58). Var. Kialavik River.

Exkimo name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Keane Gulch: ravine, trends NE 0.5 mi. to a tributary to Cripple River, 15 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°40' N, 165°42' W; (map 94).

"Prospector's name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

Kearny Beach: beach, 0.2 mi. long, 1.6 mi. NE of Theodore Point, southern Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°45'32" N, 172°56'33" E; (map 13). Var. Kearny Beach.

Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; name shown as "Kearny Beach" on an AMS map published in 1948.

Kearny Beach: beach, see Kearny Beach.

Keating Creek: stream, flows NE 9 mi. to Mosquito Fork 8 mi. E of that stream's junction with South Fork Koyukuk River, 44 mi. SW of...
Keating Range

Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°04'00" N, 149°31'40" W; (map 123).

Prospectors’ name obtained in 1901 by Schrader (1904, pl. 3), USGS.

Keating Range: mountain range, elev. 1,000-2,832 ft., 5 mi. long, along W shore of Mosman Inlet, on W coast of Etolin I., Alex. Arch.; 56°08'00" N, 132°37'30" W; (map 6).


Keche Mountains: mountain, 4,755 ft., 10 mi. NW of Buffalo Mtn. and 60 mi. NW of Christian, Brooks Ra.; 67°58' N, 146°45' W; (map 122).

Kutchuk-kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kechumstuk Creek: stream, heads at 64°04' N, 143°08' W, flows SE 25 mi. to Mosquito Fork, Porcupine Plat.; 63°00' W [NE end]; (maps 120 and 121). Var. Keele Creek Valley, 30 mi. SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence I.; 63°23' N, 171°40' W; BGN 1951; (map 95).

Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Keen Channel: water passage, see Keene Channel.

Keenes Island: island, see Keene Island.

Keengitska Jr.: bank, see Kingitska Jr. Bank.

Keenuk River: stream, see Gmek River.

Kee River: stream, see Kuk River.

Keesayma'uktuk Mountain: hill, see Kisayma'uktuk Mountain.

Keesaymalott Mountain: hill, see Kisigimigültuk Hill.

Keen Channel: water passage, see Keene Channel.

Keenes Island: island, see Keene Island.

Keengitska Jr.: bank, see Kingitska Jr. Bank.

Keenuk River: stream, see Gmek River.

Kee River: stream, see Kuk River.

Keesayma'uktuk Mountain: hill, see Kisayma'uktuk Mountain.

Keesaymalott Mountain: hill, see Kisigimigültuk Hill.

Keen Channel: water passage, see Keene Channel.

Keenes Island: island, see Keene Island.

Keengitska Jr.: bank, see Kingitska Jr. Bank.

Keenuk River: stream, see Gmek River.

Kee River: stream, see Kuk River.

Keesayma'uktuk Mountain: hill, see Kisayma'uktuk Mountain.

Keesaymalott Mountain: hill, see Kisigimigültuk Hill.

Keen Channel: water passage, see Keene Channel.

Keenes Island: island, see Keene Island.

Keengitska Jr.: bank, see Kingitska Jr. Bank.

Keenuk River: stream, see Gmek River.

Kee River: stream, see Kuk River.

Keesayma'uktuk Mountain: hill, see Kisayma'uktuk Mountain.

Keesaymalott Mountain: hill, see Kisigimigültuk Hill.
Kekulik River: stream, see Kejulik River.

Kegan River: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to Becharof Lake N of Severson Peninsula, 45 mi. SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 57°51'45" N, 155°57'30" W; (map 35). Var. Kajulik River, Kigligak River, Kajulik River.

Native name reported in 1904 and published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 9). USGS.

Kekuk: locality, see Kuk.

Kekut: locality, see Kekuk.

Kekur: locality, see Kekur Island.

Kekur Point: point of land, in Lake Bay, on E coast of Stevenson I., O'Neill NE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 53°02'00" N, 132°12'15" W; (map 4). Local name reported by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 144), USGS.

Keezuruk Creek: stream, see Kigerzuruk Creek.

Kegvik: locality, see Kichik.

Keglik River: stream, see Kijak River.

Kegliktowuk: locality, see Kikiktatik.

Keg Lakes: lakes, 300 ft. across, on west-central

Kekachu Island, see Adak Island.

Keknikai: stream, flows SW 11 mi. to West Fork Gulkana River 28 mi. NW of its junct. with Gulkana River, Alaska Ra.; 62°43' N, 146°26' W; (map 83).

Local name reported by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 144), USGS.

Keg Point: point of land, 1 mi. N of Ham Cove, on E coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 54°55'33" N, 132°51'10" W; BGN 1928; (map 1).

Named in 1927 by USCGS after the triangulation station Keg located on an island near this point.

Keg Point: point of land, in Lake Bay, on E coast of Stevenson I., O'Neill NE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 53°02'00" N, 132°12'15" W; (map 4).

Local name used by fishermen; name published in 1907 by USCGS.

Keguk River: stream, heads at Kegum Katagi Lake and flows S 20 mi. to Kinia River, 93 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°13'N, 164°12" W; (map 58).

Ekimo name reported in 1949 by USCGS.

Kegum Katagi Lake: lake, see Kaganakgati Lake.

Kegum Katagi Lake: lake, 6 mi. across, 15 mi.

S of Emperor I. and 90 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°20' N, 164°20' W; (map 58).

Ekimo name meaning "head of the Keguk [River]" reported in 1949 by USCGS.

Kejchik River: stream, see Kejulik River.

Kejchik Island: island, see Adak Island.

Kejchik River: stream, see Kejulik River.

Kejulik Mountains: mountains, 6,000 ft. ext. 

NE 30 mi. from Kejulik River to Mount Mageik, 7 mi. SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°05' N, 153°30' W; (map 35 and 42).

Name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Kejulik Pass: pass, 2,100 ft., on Alaska Penin.,

in Katmai National Monument, between tributaries of Gas and Takayofo Creeks, 25 mi. SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°04'40" N, 153°32'00" W; (map 42).

Native name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent's USGS party.


Native name reported in 1904 and published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 9). USGS.

Kekuktalik: locality, see Kekuk.

Kekuktalik Lakes: lakes, 0.7 mi. across, W of junct. of Tungnak Creek and Nikik River, 27 mi. E of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68°37'30" N, 165°08'50" W; (map 129). Var. Ikkitolik Lake, Kikiktalik.

Ekimo name spelled "Kikiktalik" by Orth in 1956, meaning "place with an island [in the middle]."

Kekuk: locality, see K Johan.

Kekur: rock, see Pinnacle Rock.

Kekur Point: point of land, see Pillar Cape.

Kekurnoi: island, see Kekur Island.

Kekurnoi, Cape: point of land, between Alinchak and Puale Bays, on E coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°23' N, 134°57' W; BGN 1926; (map 5).

Descriptive Russian name meaning "pinnacle rock," reported in 1925 by USCGS; probably given because "First Kekur" and "Second Kekur" are just offshore.

See Kekur Island.

Kekur Island: island, see Kekur Island.

Kekurnoi, Cape: point of land, between Alinchak and Puale Bays, on E coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°23' N, 134°57' W; BGN 1926; (map 5).

Descriptive Russian name meaning "pin-

nacle rock" given in 1925 by USCGS.

See Kekur Island.

Kekurnoi, Island, see Kekur Island.

Kekurnoi, point of land, see Kekur Point.

Kekurnoi, Cape: point of land, between Alinchak and Puale Bays, on E coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°23' N, 134°57' W; BGN 1926; (map 5).

Descriptive Russian name meaning "pin-

nacle rock" given in 1925 by USCGS.

See Kekur Island.

Kekurnoi, Island, see Kekur Island.

Kekurnoi, point of land, see Kekur Point.
Kelamantowruk: locality, "near Icy Cape," Arctic Plain; (map 146).

Kelcdzhichagat: locality, on left bank of Kuskokwim River opposite mouth of George River, Kilkuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°53' N, 157°42' W; (map 72).

Site of an Indian summer camp reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Kelcdzhichagat: stream, see George River.

Kelemantowruk: locality, "near icy Cape," Arctic Plain; (map 146).

Kelgaya Bay: cove, 0.3 mi. across, on SE coast of Cape Deduction, on W coast of Kukiuk Island, Cook Inlet, 42 mi. S of Seward Peninsula, 65°00' N, 161°54' W; (map 122). Var. Kelgaya Cove, Kelley Cove.


Tlingit Indian name for this feature published in 1893 by Grant and Higgins (1891, pl. 1 and 2), USGS.

Kemantowruk: locality, "near Icy Cape," Arctic Plain; (map 146).

Kelgaya Point: point of land, in Chilkat Inlet, on E shore of Chilkat Peninsula, 2.3 mi. SE of Port Chilkoot and 17 mi. SW of Skagway, Alaska; 59°12'45" N, 135°22'15" W; BGN 1923; (map 45). Var. Chilkoot Point, Battery Point.

Named in 1923 for the adjacent point of land by BGN.

Kelgaya Point: point of land, in Chilkat Inlet, on E shore of Chilkat Peninsula, 2.3 mi. SE of Port Chilkoot and 17 mi. SW of Skagway, Alaska; 59°12'45" N, 135°22'15" W; BGN 1923; (map 45). Var. Ketlgaksha Point, Ketlachta Point.

Kelgaya Point: point of land, near head of Porur Bay, 8.5 mi. SE of Wiseman, Koyukuk Low; 60°30' N, 150°23' W; (map 28). Var. Kelley Cove.


Dominated name published in USGS & G in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 178) as "Kellys Rock," and in 1926 Coast Pilot (p. 197) as "Kelly Rock." \(^\text{\textcopyright}\) 1997 by USGS.


Kemptville: locality, on right bank of Tanana River.

Kelp Rocks: reef, extends 1.4 mi., in Nichols Passage.

Kelp Point: point of land, on W shore of Port Chatham. Kenai Peninsula, 17 mi. SW of Soldotna, Chugach Mts.; 58°12'40" N, 151°48'00" W; BGN 1908; (map 50).


Kemp Hill: hill, 700 ft., on W casul of Kiska Island. Kenai Peninsula; 59°31'55" N, 136°02'00" W; BGN 1916; (map 45). Var. Bear Creek.

Kenai: Stream, flows SW to Mouth of Naknek River, 3 mi. NE of Cape Hope, 50 mi. NW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°42'43" N, 159°07'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Var. Kimok.

Kemuk Mountain: mountain, 1,180 ft., 4 mi. NE of Okstukuk Lake and 50 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°22'30" N, 158°00'30" W; (map 53). Var. Navyarum Mountain.

Kemuk Mountain: mountain, 1,500 ft., NE of Okstukuk Lake and 50 mi. N. of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°42'14" N, 158°02'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Var. Kimok.

Kemuk Mountain: mountain, 1,500 ft., 16 mi. NE of Okstukuk Lake and 50 mi. N. of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°42'14" N, 158°02'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Var. Kimok.

Kemuk Mountain: mountain, 1,500 ft., 16 mi. NE of Okstukuk Lake and 50 mi. N. of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°42'14" N, 158°02'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Var. Kimok.

Kemuk Mountain: mountain, 1,500 ft., 16 mi. NE of Okstukuk Lake and 50 mi. N. of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°42'14" N, 158°02'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Var. Kimok.

Kemuk Mountain: mountain, 1,500 ft., 16 mi. NE of Okstukuk Lake and 50 mi. N. of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°42'14" N, 158°02'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Var. Kimok.

Kemuk Mountain: mountain, 1,500 ft., 16 mi. NE of Okstukuk Lake and 50 mi. N. of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°42'14" N, 158°02'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Var. Kimok.

Kemuk Mountain: mountain, 1,500 ft., 16 mi. NE of Okstukuk Lake and 50 mi. N. of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°42'14" N, 158°02'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Var. Kimok.

Kemuk Mountain: mountain, 1,500 ft., 16 mi. NE of Okstukuk Lake and 50 mi. N. of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°42'14" N, 158°02'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Var. Kimok.

Kemuk Mountain: mountain, 1,500 ft., 16 mi. NE of Okstukuk Lake and 50 mi. N. of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°42'14" N, 158°02'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Var. Kimok.

Kemuk Mountain: mountain, 1,500 ft., 16 mi. NE of Okstukuk Lake and 50 mi. N. of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°42'14" N, 158°02'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Var. Kimok.
Kenasnow: locality, see Killianoo.
Kenasnow: islands, see Kootzhanoo Archipelago.
Kenasnow Island: island, see Killianoo Island.
Kenasnow Reef: rocks, see Kenasnow Rocks.
Kenasnow Rocks: rocks, in Chatham Strait, 1 mi. SW of Angoon, off W coast of Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°29'00" N, 134°36'00" W; (map 9). Var. Kenasnow Reef.

Named in 1869 by Lt. Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for Kenasnow Island, a variant of Killianoo Island. Portions of the reef are always above high water. The name "Kenasnow Reef" was published by USGS & GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 175).

Kenyat Peninsula: peninsula, see Kenia Peninsula.
Kenyayok, Zalik: estuary, see Cook Inlet.
Kendall Cache: locality, see Tacoma.
Kendrick Bay: estuary, extends SE 4 mi. from its mouth, West Arm to Clarence Strait, on SE coast of Admiralty Island, AK, 17 mi. E of Wrangell, 60°32' N, 140°12' W; (map 111).

Reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Kengnecveerax: locality, see Kangnirvik.
Kenibuna Lake: lake, 5 mi. long, between Alaska and Aleutian Ranges, W of Shamrock Glacier and Chakachamna Lake, 58 mi. W of Tyonek, Alaska RA; 61°10' N, 152°55' W; USGS booklet (1920); (map 2).

Local name derived from Kenibuna Bay; reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Kendrick Island: islands, off-shore group 2 mi. long, at mouth of Kendrick Bay off SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°55' N, 132°00' W; (map 2).

Local name derived from Kendrick Bay; reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Kenhonga, Zalik: estuary, see Kankawinik.
Kenugmiq, loolag, see Konigik.

Kenuiluna Lake: lake, 5 mi. long, between Alaska and Aleutian Ranges, W of Shamrock Glacier and Chakachamna Lake, 58 mi. W of Tyonek, Alaska RA; 61°10' N, 152°55' W; USGS booklet (1920); (map 70).

Var. Shallow Lake.

Tanina Ayanan name reported in 1928 by USGS.

Kennecott Head: point of land, on W shore of Morzhovoi Bay, SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian RA.; 54°56'40" N, 163°01'40" W; (map 25).

Name published by USGS & GS in 1925.

Kennecottanaghmiut: locality, see Kenanchananak.

Kennicott, settlement, pop. 5, on N bank of Keno Creek, 6 mi. E of Mount Blackburn to its terminus at head of Var. Keno Creek.

The "Kennicott Mines Company," which established a camp and offices here in 1906, took its name from Kennicott Glacier, but has been spelled variably through the years. Present day map usage favors the original spelling honoring Robert Kennicott.

Kennicott Glacier: glacier, trends SE 27 mi. from Mount Blackburn to its terminus at head of Var. Keno Creek, Wrangell Mt., 61°24' N, 142°55' W; BGN 1929; (map 67).

Named in 1896 by the Alaska Geographic Board for John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 1917-63, 35th President of the United States.
Local name reported by K. F. Mather, USGS, in 1923 (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3).

Kern Creek: stream, flows E 6.5 mi., N of Kaiktak and Blackface Mts., to Ernie Creek in Valley of Precipice, 23 mi. E of Aniakchak Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°03'15" N, 150°51'00" W; BGN 1923; (map 34).

Marshall (1956, p. 46) wrote, "I named this remarkable valley and the river which drains it, Karunga, which is Eskimo for knife edge..." Marshall was referring to the number of knife-edge ridges he saw between Rumbling and Kaiktak Mountains.

Kernunia: locality, "on right bank of lower Yukon River," Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 77 or 92).

Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1896 by USCS&GS; published on Chart 9370.

Kernunia: locality, see Aniakchak.

Kenwood Creek: stream, flows NE 17 mi. to Koyuk River, 6 mi. S of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°07' N, 141°09' W; BGN 1910; (map 109).

Local name reported in 1909 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Keromnu: locality, see Kuk.

Koochek River: stream, distributary of Kuskokwim, 15 mi. to Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°27' N, 158°30' W; (map 115).

An arbitrary name beginning with "K" to correspond to "K" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAF map.

Kerulik Creek: stream, flows N 24 mi. to Sela-Kobuk River, 46 mi. SW of Shungnak, Kotschenuk T. ; 66°29' N, 158°30' W; (map 115).

Eskimo name shown on a 1927 manuscript map by the "trader at Selawik."

Keshikunwu: locality, "in SE Alaska."

Former Tingit Indian camp or settlement reported to be from "Qlekmunw," meaning "blueJayfort," by J. R. Swanton (in Hodge, 1907, p. 675).

Keshikun Slough: stream, see Kuskunuk Slough.

Kskii Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, in El Capitan Passage, between El Capitan and Orr Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°55'00" N, 132°20'10" W; BGN 1932; (map 8). Var. East Island.

Tingit Indian name meaning "morning" given in 1922 by USCS&GS "because it is on the east or morning side of the group of small islands in this vicinity."

The name "East Island" was published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 154).

Kessin-Nyghook, Mount: hill, see Kessin Peak.

Kessin Peak: hill, 100 ft., a cinder cone 18 mi. NW of Myshapowit Mtn. and 26 mi. SE of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Is.; 63°20' N, 170°14' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Kessin-Nyghook Mountain, Kessin, Mount Kessin-Nyghook.

Eskimo name reported in 1930 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska. Orth spelled the name "Kessin" in 1955.

Krestel Island: island, 600 ft. long, in Boca de Quadra, 1.4 mi. NW of Porpoise Point, Coast Mts.; 56°05'25" N, 130°47'50" W; (map 3). Var. Krestel Island.

Named in 1891 by USGS.

Keta River: stream, flows SW 20 mi. to Boca de Quadra, Coast Mts.; 55°20'00" N, 130°28'25" W; BGN 1962; (map 3).

Indian name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Ketavie Point: point of land, see Whale Point.

Ketchikan: city, pop. 6,483, on S coast of Revillagigedo Is., on N shore of Tongass Narrows, Alex. Arch.; 55°20'30" N, 131°38'45" W; BGN 1905; (map 3). Var. Kichikan, Kitchikan, Kitkian.

Industrial city and port of entry, established as a fishing town when a cannery was built in 1887. The town became a supply center during the gold rush period in the late 1890's. Its population was 40 in 1890; 1,613 in 1910; 2,458 in 1920; 5,796 in 1930; 4,695 in 1939; and 5,305 in 1950. The Ketchikan post office was established in 1892. The city was named after Ketchikan Creek.

Ketchikan Harbor: anchorage, in Tongass Narrows, at Ketchikan, on SE coast of Revillagigedo Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°20'30" N, 131°38'45" W; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1910 by USCS&GS.

Ketchikan Lake: lake, see Lower Ketchikan Lake.

Ketchikan Creek: stream, on Revillagigedo Is., heads in a lake and flows W and S through Ketchikan Lakes, Number One and Two, 6 mi. to Tongass Narrows at Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°20'30" N, 131°38'20" W; (map 3). Var. Fish Creek, Kitchikchin.

Tingit Indian name recorded as "Kitschkhtn" by Arthur or Aurel Krause in 1881, and evolved in the present name "Ketchikan." It has been suggested that the name means "eagle wing river" derived from the fact that "a bulider in the water at the falls broke the water giving the appearance of the spread wings of an eagle." This suggested meaning has not been verified and may be a form of folklore. The name "Fish Creek" was reported as local usage in 1883 by USCS&GS.

Ketchikan Lake: lake, see Upper Ketchikan Lake.

Ketchikan Lake Number One: lake, see Lower Ketchikan Lake.

Ketchikan Lake Number Two: lake, see Lower Ketchikan Lake.

Ketchikan Lakes: lake, see Upper Ketchikan Lake.

Ketchikan Creek: stream, see Ketchikan Creek.

Ketchumsock: locality, see Kechumstuk.
Ketchumstock Creek: stream, see Kechumstuk Creek.
Ketchumstock Mountain: mountain, see Ketkumstock Mountain.
Ketikivik: lake, see Brooks Lake.
Ketikivik: locality, see Kechumstuk.
Kelik River: stream, see Avalik River.
Ketivik Lake: stream, see Brooks Lake.
Ketivik Falls: waterfalls, see Brooks Falls.
Ketlgakhya Point: point of land, see Kelgaya Point.
Ketngepaluk River: stream, see Kitngpaluk Creek.
Ketlkedc Creek: stream, flows SW 21 mi. to Yuki River, 60 mi. S of Zarembo I., Alex. Arch.; 56°09'35" N, 132°49'45" W; (map 6).
Ketokecheegilinguk: mountain, see Ketok Mountain.
Keygik: locality, see Kijik.
Key Hill: mountain, 1,200 ft., on west-central Alaska.
Kettle translation of Russian name published by Capt. Telenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, as "Kjetou," meaning "Kettle Cape." The Aleut name is "Umuk" and may possibly be from the word "utman," meaning "in the midst of," according to R. H. Geoghegan.
Kettle Dome: hill, 1,552 ft., 2 mi. E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; 65°35' N, 165°00' W; BGN 1952; (map 110).
Kettle Springs: stream, flows 7.5 mi. long, 20 mi. NE of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 61°04'40" N, 145°33'45" W; (map 68).
Kettlakvik: lake, see Brooks Lake.
Kettlakvik: locality, see Kechumstuk.
Ketlind Indian name reported in 1955 by USGS.
Ketlil River: stream, see Avalik River.
Ketik Creek: stream, heads in Barnes Lake, flows NW 3.5 mi. to Ketli River, 4 mi. W of Alaska-Carada boundary, Coast Mts.; 56°43'30" N, 151°58'00" W; (map 7). Var. Hot Springs Slough, Warm Springs Slough.
Ketlnik River: stream, see Kitnik River.
Ketokecheegilinguk: Indian name shown on a 1940 map by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Name is prob- ably derived from that of the hill.
Ketokecheegilinguk Mountains: 6 mi. long, 20 mi. E of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 61°04'40" N, 145°33'45" W; (map 68).
Ketok Mountain: mountain, 1,947 ft., 49 mi. SE of Galena, SE of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°15' N, 156°55' W; BGN 1961; (map 97).
Ketok Mountain: mountain, see Ketok Mountain.
Ketolkiau: locality, see Old Kealakiv.
Ketolkiau: village, see Newtok.
Ketok: Mountain: mountain, 1,947 ft., 49 mi. SE of Galena, SE of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°15' N, 156°55' W; BGN 1961; (map 97).
Ketok: locality, see Old Kealakiv.
Ketok: village, see Newtok.
Ketok: Mountain: mountain, 1,947 ft., 49 mi. SE of Galena, SE of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°15' N, 156°55' W; BGN 1961; (map 97).
Ketok: locality, see Old Kealakiv.
Ketok: village, see Newtok.
Ketok Island: island, see Whale Island.
Kettle dome：山，1552英尺，2英里E的Imuruk湖，Seward Peninsula; 65°35' N, 165°00' W; BGN 1952; (地图110)。
Kettle Springs：溪流，长7.5英里，20英里NE的Wrangell，海岸山脉; 61°04'40" N, 145°33'45" W; (地图68)。
Ketlakvik：湖，见Brooks湖。
Ketlakvik：地点，见Kechumstuk。
Ketlind印地安名称于1955年被USGS报道。
Ketlil河：溪流，见Avalik河。
Ketik溪：溪流，源起在Barnes湖，流经NW 3.5英里到Ketli溪，4英里W的Alaska-Carada边界，海岸山脉; 56°43'30" N, 151°58'00" W; (地图7)。变Ketlakvik：热点，见Brooks湖。
Ketlnik溪：溪流，见Kitnik溪。
Ketokecheegilinguk：印地安名称显示在1940年地图上的美国军队工程部门。名称可能由山的名称衍生。
Ketokecheegilinguk山脉：6英里长，20英里E的Wrangell，海岸山脉; 61°04'40" N, 145°33'45" W; (地图68)。
Ketok山：山，1,947英尺，49英里SE的Galena，SE的Nulato，Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°15' N, 156°55' W; BGN 1961; (地图97)。
Ketok山：山，见Ketok山。
Ketokiau：地点，见Old Kealakiv。
Ketokiau：村，见Newtok。
Ketok：山，1,947英尺，49英里SE的Galena，SE的Nulato，Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°15' N, 156°55' W; BGN 1961; (地图97)。
Ketok：地点，见Old Kealakiv。
Ketok：村，见Newtok。
Ketok Island：岛，见鲸鱼岛。
Kettle Cape：点的陆地，是Umnak Island的东南海岸，Aleutian Is.; 53°16'40" N, 168°06'55" W; (地图22)。变Kotelnoy，Umnak。
Kettle dome：山，1552英尺，2英里E的Imuruk湖，Seward Peninsula; 65°35' N, 165°00' W; BGN 1952; (地图110)。
Kettle Springs：溪流，长7.5英里，20英里NE的Wrangell，海岸山脉; 61°04'40" N, 145°33'45" W; (地图68)。
Ketlakvik：湖，见Brooks湖。
Ketlakvik：地点，见Kechumstuk。
Ketlind印地安名称于1955年被USGS报道。
Khali Lake: lake, 2.6 mi. long, 2 mi. SW of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°05' N, 145°36' W; (map 136). 
Khadi Point: point of land, see Khadi Point.
Khabourtha: point of land, see Khabour Point.
Khabuch: point of land, see Khabuch Point.
Khabidlotden: locality, see Khabidlotden.
Khajegamute: locality, see Kajegamute.
Khalzare: village, see Khalzare.
Khalze Kahin River: stream, see Khalekze River.
Khalkkhu: village, see Khalkkhu.
Khalz Peak: mountain, 2,687 ft., on Khaz Penin., 9.5 mi. SSE of Chichagof, and 13 mi. SE of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°30' N, 136°00' W; (map 9). 
Khalz Point: point of land, on NW coast of Chichagof, 13 mi. SE of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°30' N, 136°00' W; (map 9). 
Khalekze River: stream, see Khaletz Peak.
Khalekze River: stream, see Khaletz Peak.
Khak Cam: village, see Khak Cam.
Khak Cam: village, see Khak Cam.
Khak Cam: village, see Khak Cam.
Khak Cam: village, see Khak Cam.
Khakhlock: locality, see Khakhlock.
Khakhlock: locality, see Khakhlock.
Khaamika: locality, see Khaamika.
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Khadlak: locality, see Khadlak.
Kouchitchake: locality, see Holikachuk.
Khoroshigmena: lake, see Blackfish Lake.
Khromchenko, Cape: point of land, see Etohn.
Khta-aluk Island: island, see Hinchinbrook Island.
Khtalganuk, Ostrov: island, see Hinchinbrook Island.
Khuchaynik Creek: stream, heads in Trimokish Hills, flows NW 24 mi. to Middle Fork Kuskokwim River; 15 mi. S of junction of its Windy Fork, 45 mi. SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Low.; 62°33'40" N, 154°32'30" W; (map 80).
Khtalik: village, see Shageluk.
Khulanilinde: locality, “near headwaters of Kialavik River, Selo,” see Holikachuk.
Kialavik River: stream, see Kealavik River.
Kialyakvit: bay, see Wide Bay.
Kialegak: locality, see Kialegak Village.
Kialavik: locality, see Old Kealavik.
Kialavik Mountain: mountain, see Kialegak Mountains.
Kialegak Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57°01' N, 153°35' W; (map 34). Var. Kiawak.
Kialegak Village: locality, on Kialavik Island, 4 mi. NE of Southeast Cape, St. Lawrence Island.; 62°59' N, 169°32' W; (map 93). Var. Kialavik.
Kialegak Post: point of land, see Kialegak Village.
Kialegak Islands: island chain, see Kudobin Islands.
Kialyakvit: bay, see Wide Bay.
Kialegak Point: point of land, see Kialegak Village.
Kialegak River: stream, see Kealavik River.
Kialavik: locality, see Old Kealavik.
Kialavik River: stream, see Kealavik River.
Kialegak Mountains: mountains, 1,000 ft., extends NW 25 mi. from Kiana, S of Squirrel River, on St. Elias Mts.; 61°06'30" N, 142°31'55" W; (map 67).
Kialegak Post: point of land, see Kialegak Village.
Kialagvik: village, see Klawock.
Kialang: locality, see Kealavik.
Kialavik River: stream, see Kealavik River.
Kialegak River: stream, see Kealavik River.
Kialavik: locality, see Old Kealavik.
Kialavik River: stream, see Kealavik River.
Kialegak Mountains: mountains, 1,000 ft., extends NW 25 mi. from Kiana, S of Squirrel River, on St. Elias Mts.; 61°06'30" N, 142°31'55" W; (map 67).
Kialegak mountains: mountains, 1,000 ft., extends NW 25 mi. from Kiana, S of Squirrel River, on St. Elias Mts.; 61°06'30" N, 142°31'55" W; (map 67).
Kialegak post: point of land, see Kialegak Village.
Kialegak Mountains: mountains, 1,000 ft., extends NW 25 mi. from Kiana, S of Squirrel River, on St. Elias Mts.; 61°06'30" N, 142°31'55" W; (map 67).
Kialegak post: point of land, see Kialegak Village.
Kialegak Mountains: mountains, 1,000 ft., extends NW 25 mi. from Kiana, S of Squirrel River, on St. Elias Mts.; 61°06'30" N, 142°31'55" W; (map 67).
Kialegak post: point of land, see Kialegak Village.
Kialegak Mountains: mountains, 1,000 ft., extends NW 25 mi. from Kiana, S of Squirrel River, on St. Elias Mts.; 61°06'30" N, 142°31'55" W; (map 67).
Kialegak post: point of land, see Kialegak Village.
Kialegak Mountains: mountains, 1,000 ft., extends NW 25 mi. from Kiana, S of Squirrel River, on St. Elias Mts.; 61°06'30" N, 142°31'55" W; (map 67).
Kialegak post: point of land, see Kialegak Village.
Kialegak Mountains: mountains, 1,000 ft., extends NW 25 mi. from Kiana, S of Squirrel River, on St. Elias Mts.; 61°06'30" N, 142°31'55" W; (map 67).
Kialegak post: point of land, see Kialegak Village.
Kialegak Mountains: mountains, 1,000 ft., extends NW 25 mi. from Kiana, S of Squirrel River, on St. Elias Mts.; 61°06'30" N, 142°31'55" W; (map 67).
Kialegak post: point of land, see Kialegak Village.
Kialegak Mountains: mountains, 1,000 ft., extends NW 25 mi. from Kiana, S of Squirrel River, on St. Elias Mts.; 61°06'30" N, 142°31'55" W; (map 67).
Kialegak post: point of land, see Kialegak Village.
Kialegak Mountains: mountains, 1,000 ft., extends NW 25 mi. from Kiana, S of Squirrel River, on St. Elias Mts.; 61°06'30" N, 142°31'55" W; (map 67).
Kialegak post: point of land, see Kialegak Village.
Kialegak Mountains: mountains, 1,000 ft., extends NW 25 mi. from Kiana, S of Squirrel River, on St. Elias Mts.; 61°06'30" N, 142°31'55" W; (map 67).
Kialegak post: point of land, see Kialegak Village.
Kialegak Mountains: mountains, 1,000 ft., extends NW 25 mi. from Kiana, S of Squirrel River, on St. Elias Mts.; 61°06'30" N, 142°31'55" W; (map 67).
Kialegak post: point of land, see Kialegak Village.
Kialegak Mountains: mountains, 1,000 ft., extends NW 25 mi. from Kiana, S of Squirrel River, on St. Elias Mts.; 61°06'30" N, 142°31'55" W; (map 67).
Kialegak post: point of land, see Kialegak Village.
Kialegak Mountains: mountains, 1,000 ft., extends NW 25 mi. from Kiana, S of Squirrel River, on St. Elias Mts.; 61°06'30" N, 142°31'55" W; (map 67).
Kialegak post: point of land, see Kialegak Village.
Kialegak Mountains: mountains, 1,000 ft., extends NW 25 mi. from Kiana, S of Squirrel River, on St. Elias Mts.; 61°06'30" N, 142°31'55" W; (map 67).
Kialegak post: point of land, see Kialegak Village.
Kialegak Mountains: mountains, 1,000 ft., extends NW 25 mi. from Kiana, S of Squirrel River, on St. Elias Mts.; 61°06'30" N, 142°31'55" W; (map 67).
Kialegak post: point of land, see Kialegak Village.
Kidney Creek: stream, heads in small lake, in De Long Mts., flows N 8 mi. to Driftwood Creek, 35 mi. NNE of Misteguk Mtn., Brooks.

Kidney Island: island, 1 mi. long, one of Beards Island, Prince of Wales native, then employed as reindeer herder by W. T. Lopp, a missionary in charge of a Government reindeer station.

Kidnapped Creek: locality, see Trinity Island.

Kidigak Island: island, 5 mi. across at mouth of Ninglick River, 110 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°50' N, 165°00' W; (map 58).

Kigigak Island: island, 1,070 ft., trend W 2.5 mi. from junc. of Sphinx Creek and Tunulik River, 4 mi. NW of Goodnews, Kilkuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°09'30" N, 161°37'30" W; (map 53).


Kiluglak: locality, see Kiluglak Mountains.

Kiluglak Mountains: mountain range, see Kiluglak Mountains.

Kigigak: locality, on an island in Kangnikv Creek, 22 mi. NE of Kivalina, Brooks Ra.; 68°02' N, 164°10' W; (map 130). Var. Kegragrock, Kigragraaq.

Kigilow: locality, "on Agatu l. in Near Is.." "Aleutian Is.;" (map 13).
Kigtsugtag Mountain

Former Aleut village reported as “uninhabited” by Hodge (1907, p. 686), BAE.

Kigtsugtag Mountain: mountain, 1,702 ft., 8 mi. N of Beluga Hill and 9 mi. NW of Goodnews, Killbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°13' N, 161°42' W; (map 53).

Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Kiguga: Cape: point of land, on NW coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°56'15" N, 176°48'15" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, as “M[y]s) Kigugak.”

Kigutuk: locality, see Kikhalradikh Hill.

Kijuq: locality, on an unidentified island in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°54' N, 164°46' W; (map 57).

Eskimo name meaning “island” reported in 1949 by USGS.

Kichik: locality, on Agattu I. in Near Is.; Aleutian Is.; (map 13).

Former Aleut village reported as “uninhabited” by Hodge (1907, p. 687), BAE.

Kiikdoo: billboard: hill, 739 ft., 16 mi. W of Roberts Mtn., 26 mi. NW of Cape Mendeshall, Nunivak I.; 60°03'15" N, 166°43'00" W; (map 57).

Var. Kikilidihill, Kiikdooly Butte.

Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USGS.

Kigeckek Island: island, 5 mi. long, in Etoile Strait, 8 mi. NW of Cape Avinof, 10 mi. W of Kipnuk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°35' N, 164°18' W; (map 54).

Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Kikertalik Lake: lake, 2.5 mi. long, on W coast of Nushagak Peninsula, 37 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°40' N, 159°15' W; (map 40).

Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Kiktaguat: mountain, see Island Mountain.

Kikhalradikh Hill: hill, see Kikhalradikh Hill.

Kikhkhayak Hill: hill, see Kikihayak Hill.


Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported as “Kikyakt” by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, on an 1850 map.

Kikhakt: locality, on an unidentified island in the Yukon-Kuskokwim River, about 20 mi. NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 59). Var. Kikihaktagmiut, Kikhtagtamute, Kikhat.

Eskimo settlement, now abandoned, reported in 1878-79 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service. He spelled the name “Kikhtagmate,” meaning “island people.” Its population was 232 in 1880 and 119 in 1890 (Kikhtagtamuti). The exact location of this place is not known.

Kikhtak: island, see Kodiak Island.

Kikktuk, Ostrov: island, see Fox Island.

Kikhtuk, Ostrov: island, see Martin Islands.

Kikttowik: island, see Kodiak Island.

Kikhtuk: locality, see Kikhtatik.

Kikhaarak River: stream, heads at 69°28' N, 152°59' W, flows NE 5 mi. to Colville River, 26 mi. NE of Umat, Arctic Plain; 69°40'30" N, 151°27'50" W; (map 141).

Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kikpak Bluff: bluff, 1,000 ft. high, on E bank of Killik River 9 mi. NE of its junc. with Colville River, Brooks Ra.; 68°57' N, 153°33' W; (map 133).

Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kikalrodik Hill: hill, 300 ft., 21 mi. S of Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 69°59'30" N, 151°36'30" W; BGN 1949; (map 141).

Eskimo name reported by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 in 1947.


Eskimo name meaning “spear fishing place” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kikiautorvick: locality, see Kikkhatauruvik.

Kikkhagiamut: locality, see Kikhtak.

Kikkhtagruit: town, see Kotzebue.

Kikktagamaute: town, see Kotzebue.
Kikitat: town, see Kotzebue.

Kikitat Islands: island, 2 mi. NE of ceremony, Arctic Plain; 70°48' N, 155°37' W; (map 140).

Kikitat River: stream, heads in Kikiktat Mountain, 5,000 ft., 8.5 mi. NE of Ahding Creek, 4 mi. NW of Cape Mendenhall, in Bering Sea, off Nunivak I.; 60°18' N, 166°47' W; (map 57).

Kikiatuk Rocks: rocks, 1.5 mi. long, in Kuikokwim River, 14 mi. NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°54' N, 161°25' W; (map 59).

Kikiatuk Mountain: mountain, 3 mi. long, NE of Cape Mendenhall, in Bering Sea, 23 mi. E of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 69°16' N, 162°00' W; (map 145).

Kikinaak Lake: lake, 4 mi. SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70°48' N, 155°14' W; (map 133).

Kikinla: locality, see Kikinla.

Kikinla Creek: stream, flows 2 mi. to Kusko- kiniak River, 3 mi. S of Kwinhagak and 45 mi. NW of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°44' N, 161°55' W; (map 53).

Kikinlaipa: locality, see Kikinla.

Kikinla: locality, see Kikinla.

Kikinla Creek: stream, flows 2 mi. to Kusko- kiniak River, 3 mi. S of Kwinhagak and 45 mi. NW of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°44' N, 161°55' W; (map 53).

Kikinlaipa: locality, see Kikinla.
Kilalakilik: locality, see Kilimak.

Kilangan Bluff: bluff, extends SE 1 mi. from Kilbuck Glacier, see Chikuminuk Glacier.

Kilbuck Mountain: mountains, 3,000-4,000 ft., in group 95 mi. long and 25 mi. wide, trend NE-SW, bounded on S by Kukuk Creek and Canyon Creek, on N and W by Kuskokwim River lowlands; 61°20' N, 159°50' W [N end], 60°25' N, 161°00' W [S end]; BGN 1959; (map 59).

Kilikak, Rochers: rocks, see Kilokak Rocks.

Kililakilik Team: team, see Kiskarlik River.

Kili Mountain: hill, 901 ft., on N bank of Kivalina River, 12 mi. NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67°52' N, 164°18' W; (map 128). Var. Killee, Kil Mountain.

Kilimak Creek: stream, heads in Igichuk Hills, flows SW 2 mi. to Kilikralik Point; 10 mi. S of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68°30'50" N, 166°17'45" W; (map 129). Var. Kililik Creek, Creek Point.

Kilingnaq Bluff: bluff, extends SE 1 mi. from Kilbuck Glacier, see Chikuminuk Glacier.

Killingnaq Island, little islands (Kikyu'kta) near one end of it; "Kelevataginmii," and in a letter "Ke-leva-towlin." With the influence of Baker's "Alaska Dictionary" in 1906 the spelling becomes more standardized in a slightly anglicized form, exemplified by the "i" and "e" endings. The village is now abandoned.

Kilinak: locality, see Kilimak.

Kilinch: locality, see Kijik.

Kilich Point: point of land, on Chukchi Sea coast, 10 mi. S of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68°31' N, 166°18' W; (map 129). Var. Kililakilik Point, Point.

Kilikmak Creek: stream, heads in Igichuk Hills, flows SW 2mi. to Kilikralik Point, 10 mi. S of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68°30'50" N, 166°17'45" W; (map 129). Var. Kililik Creek, Creek Point.

Kiliokak Rocks: rocks, see Kilokak Rocks.

Kilk Mountain: hill, 901 ft., on N bank of Kivalina River, 12 mi. NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67°52' N, 164°18' W; (map 128). Var. Killee, Kil Mountain.

Kilchik: locality, see Kijik.

Kilikralik Creek: stream, flows W 2 mi. to Chukchi Sea, 3 mi. N of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68°41'10" N, 166°09'55" W; (map 129). Var. Keekluktangyawk Creek, Kil-tuk-gott Creek.

Kilchik Range: mountains, 3,000-4,000 ft., in group 95 mi. long and 25 mi. wide, trends NE-SW, bounded on S by Kukuk Creek and Canyon Creek, on E by Kipchuk River, on N and W by Kuskokwim River lowlands; 61°20' N, 159°50' W [N end], 60°25' N, 161°00' W [S end]; BGN 1959; (map 59).

Kilchik: locality, see Kijik.

Kilikralik Range: mountains, 2,021 ft., extend E-W 26 mi. on N side of Selawik River, S of Shelijkshuk River, 22 mi. S of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°34' N, 156°58' W [E end], 66°32' N, 157°54' W [W end]; BGN 1956; (map 115).

Kilikash: locality, see Kijik.

Kilgali: locality, see Kijik.

Kilikتل: locality, see Kijik.

Kilikralik Point: point of land, on Chukchi Sea coast, 10 mi. S of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68°31' N, 166°18' W; (map 129). Var. Kililakilik Point, Point.

Kiteikak Rocks: rocks, see Kilokak Rocks.

Kiliknalik: locality, see Kilimak.

Kilikralik Point: point of land, on Chukchi Sea coast, 10 mi. S of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68°31' N, 166°18' W; (map 129). Var. Kililakilik Point, Point.

Kilk Mountain: hill, 901 ft., on N bank of Kivalina River, 12 mi. NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67°52' N, 164°18' W; (map 128). Var. Killee, Kil Mountain.

Kilchik: locality, see Kijik.

Kilik Rasheen: rocks, see Kilokak Rocks.

Kilchik Rocks: rocks, see Kilokak Rocks.

Kilikralik: locality, see Kijik.

Kitikak Rocks: rocks, see Kilokak Rocks.

Kiliknalik: locality, see Kilimak.

Kilchick-vona: lake, see Clark, Lake.

Kitikak Rocks: rocks, see Kilokak Rocks.

Kiliknalik: locality, see Kilimak.

Kiliknalik: locality, see Kilimak.

Kilchik: locality, see Kijik.

Kitikak Rocks: rocks, see Kilokak Rocks.

Kilchik: locality, see Kijik.

Kiliknalik: locality, see Kilimak.

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Kilchik: locality, see Kijik.

Kiliknalik: locality, see Kilimak.

Kilchik: locality, see Kijik.

Kiliknalik: locality, see Kilimak.
Killey Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, in Kenai Peninsula.

Killer Bay: bay, see Kilidi Bay.

Kilikak, Cape: point of land, see Kulikak, Cape.

Kililuk: bay, see Kiliiluk Bay.

Kilimaum village: sites, the 10th Census in 1880 (1881, p. 4) recorded two Eskimo villages near the head of the Kuk River. These may be the two shown on more recent maps as "Kangitk" and "Anaktuktik.

Kilikak River: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Kobuk River, 30 mi. SE of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low; 66°49' N, 150°05' W; (map 115).

Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Kobuk by Orsch.

Killarney, Lake: lake, 300 ft. across, on Happy Creek at Ace Creek, 5 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°52' N, 147°54' W; (map 100).

This name first appears on a location map of the Tanana Mines RR dated 1905.

Killary Creek: stream, flows S 4.7 mi., joins Blowback Creek to form Baker Creek, 40 mi. ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°06'00" N, 150°43'15" W; BGN 1961; (map 106).

Prospector's name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Killdeer Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula. Between Plover and Shadura Lakes, 13 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°33'00" N, 151°01'30" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Killdeer or Noisy Plover (Oxyrhynchus pictus), a shore bird, "which makes itself exceedingly useful by destroying great quantities of noxious insects [notably mosquitoes]" (in Pearson, 1944, pt. 1, p. 261).

Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Kille: hill, see Kili Hill.

Killem Hill: hill, 450 ft., on W coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'55" N, 177°21'45" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "K" to correspond to the "K" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Killer Bay: cove, 0.4 mi. across, on E coast of Resurrection Peninsula, 14 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°57' N, 149°14' W; BGN 1929; (map 49).

Named by the 1928 USGS field party; "name suggested by a fight between a whale and killer whale witnessed by us."

Killey Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, in Kenai Mts., heads in Harding Icefield, trends NW 3.7 mi. to its 1951 terminus at head of Killey River, 45 mi. SE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°10' N, 150°11' W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS; derived from the name of the river.

Killey River: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads at Killey Glacier terminus, flows NW 32 mi. to Kenai River, 22 mi. ESE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°29' N, 150°38' W; (map 62).

Var. Kelley River.

Local name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Killian Creek: stream, flows SE 8 mi. to Lake Nuna Vaugaluk, 30 mi. NW of Dillingham, Kobuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°19' N, 150°05' W; (map 53).

Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Killiamkuk: point of land, see Kruisenstern, Cape.

Killik Creek: stream, flows N 2.3 mi. to Chukchi Sea, 22 mi. E of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70°51'45" N, 157°50'15" W; (map 147).

Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Kilik Bend: bend, of Colville River S of its junct. with Killik River, Brooks Ra.; 68°59' N, 153°57' W; BGN 1949; (map 133).

Name shown on 1924 fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Killigak: point of land, see Kiligak Inlet.

Killigak Creek: stream, flows SW 105 mi. to Colville River, 52 mi. SE of Umiat, Ami. Slope; 69°01' N, 153°55' W; BGN 1925; (map 142).

Var. Killik Creek.

This Eskimo name first appears about 1885 on a manuscript map drawn on wrapping paper by a Barrow Eskimo. The name was officially reported in 1901 by W. J. Peters and F. C. Schrader, USGS. The modern Eskimo pronounces the stream name "Kilitik," and the people who once lived in the stream's valley are called Kitlikmiut (Rausch, 1951, p. 150, 158).

Killik Mountain: hill, see Kil Hill.

Killik Mountain: hill, see Kil Mountain.

Killingupak River: stream, see Ikalugtukh River.

Killingupak Mountain: mountain, 1,248 ft., on W coast of Nelson I., 10 mi. NE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°38' N, 163°04' W; (map 57).

Var. The Nipple.

Eskimo name obtained at Tanunak in 1951 by USGS.

Kililoho: locality, see Killinnoo.

Killinnoo Island: island, 1 mi. S of Angoon on W coast of Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°28'15" N, 134°36'00" W; (map 9).

Var. Kenai Island, Khutz-n'hu Island.

Local name derived from a Tongit Indian name, a form of the word "Khutz-n'hu," meaning "bear fort" and also the "Keenaisno Island" of Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN. This name was the former Tlingit Indian name of Admiralty Island. The name "Killinnoo Harbor" was probably derived from the town of Killinnoo established on the harbor about 1882.

Killik Rocks: rocks, in Pacific Ocean, S of Cape Kilokak, on SE coast of Alaska Peninsula, 48 mi. SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Ra.; 57°11'15" N, 156°19'00" W; (map 36).

Eskimo name published in 1956 by USGS; probably applied because of its nearness to Kilokak Rocks.

Kilokak Rocks: rocks, in Pacific Ocean, S of Cape Kilokak, on SE coast of Alaska Peninsula, 48 mi. SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Ra.; 57°10'25" N, 156°19'25" W; (map 36).

Var. Rocher Kilikak.

Eskimo name for 2 rocks published as "Rocher Kilikak" by Adm. A. J. von Kruzenshtern, IRN, on an 1827 map corrected in 1835; the name "Kilokak Rocks" was published in 1900 by USGS.

Kilokak Lagoon: lagoon, 8 mi. long, 8 mi. SW of Northeast Cape, SE coast of St. Lawrence I.; 61°34' N, 164°50' W; BGN 1951; (map 93).

Var. Killiughna Lake, Lake Cynthia, Tiliouan Naivak.

Eskimo name given on map annotated by Lawrence Kulukhan, of Gambell, in 1944. Orich reported the name "Tiliouan Naivak, "
Kimichukhakh Butte: hill, see Kimijooksuk Butte.
Kimijooksuk Butte: hill, see Kimichukhakh Butte.
Kimikpak: ridge, see Kimikpak Ridge.
Kimikpak Ridge: mountain, see Kimikpak Butte.
Kimikpayaht Koogowaing, stream, see Kimikpayaht Mountain.
Kimikpayaht Mountain: mountain, see Kimikpayaht Koogowaing.
Kimikpowm Koogowaing, stream, see Kimikpowm Mountain.
Kimikpowm Mountain: mountain, see Kimikpowm Koogowaing.

Kimiluk: locality, see Kilulik.
Kimijooksuk Buttes: hill, see Kimikpak Ridge.
Kimijooksuk Butte: hill, 735 ft, 11 mi. NE of Roberts Mtn., 26 mi. N of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak I.; 60°11'15" N, 166°11'00" W; (map 57). Var. Kimikhahakut Butte, Kimijooksuax Hill.

Kimikpayaht Koogowaing, stream, see Kimikpayaht Mountain.
Kimikpayaht Mountain: mountain, see Kimikpayaht Koogowaing.
Kimikpowm Koogowaing, stream, see Kimikpowm Mountain.
Kimikpowm Mountain: mountain, see Kimikpowm Koogowaing.
Kinarak Lake: lake, 4 mi. long, 2 mi. SE of Kinarak Creek.

Kindergarten Bay: eightieth, 1.7 mi. across, on W coast of Etoni, Alex. Arch.; 56°14'S'5" N; 132°42'30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Kingak Cliff: mountain, 2,255 ft., on S bank of Sadlerochit River, between Kekiktuk River and Arctic Creek, 18 mi. N of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°33' N, 144°32' W; (map 139).

Not listed by Leffingwell as a geographic name but was written in his text (1919, p. 119). "The Kingak shale has been identified as at only one locality Kingak Cliff, at the southeast end of Sadlerochit Mountains." It is an Eskimo name meaning "nose" and is often applied to the steep end of a ridge. Kingak Cliff: mountain, see Kingak Hill.

Kingak: locality, on left bank of Kingak River, 96 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°20' N, 164°09' W; (map 58). Var. Kinagamiut, Niganamute.

Former Eskimo village or camp, named for the stream; reported in 1949 by USGS; "village now deserted. Some buildings remaining."

Kinak: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 4 mi. E of Tunututulak and 40 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°22' N, 162°30' W; (map 58). Var. Kinagamiut, Niganamute.

Local fishery name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. It appears to be of Indian origin.

Kinamamiut: locality, see Kinak.

Kinak Bay: estuary, extends N 8 mi. from Cape Kinnitt, Kinegghit Cape, Kinak Bay, at mouth of Kinegghit River, 4 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°33' N, 164°17' W; (map 58). Local name given in 1965 by Orth.

Kinaruk Creek: stream, see Amadens Creek.

Kinak: locality, on left bank of Kingak River, 96 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°01' N, 164°03' W; (map 58).

Kinak Bay: estuary, extends N 8 mi. from Cape Kinnitt, Kinegghit Cape, Kinak Bay, at mouth of Kinegghit River, 4 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°22' N, 162°30' W; (map 58). Var. Kinagamiut, Niganamute.

Former Eskimo village or camp, named for the stream; reported in 1949 by USGS; "village now deserted. Some buildings remaining."

Kinak: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 4 mi. E of Tunututulak and 40 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°22' N, 162°30' W; (map 58). Var. Kinagamiut, Niganamute.

Local fishery name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. It appears to be of Indian origin.

Kinarak Lake: lake, 90 mi. of mouth of Amadens Creek and 90 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°33' N, 164°17' W; (map 58).

Kinak: locality, on left bank of Kingak River, 96 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°01' N, 164°03' W; (map 58).

Former Eskimo village or camp, named for the stream; reported in 1949 by USGS; "village now deserted. Some buildings remaining."

Kinak: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 4 mi. E of Tunututulak and 40 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°22' N, 162°30' W; (map 58). Var. Kinagamiut, Niganamute.

Local fishery name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. It appears to be of Indian origin.

Kinak Bay: estuary, extends N 8 mi. from Cape Kinnitt, Kinegghit Cape, Kinak Bay, at mouth of Kinegghit River, 4 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°33' N, 164°17' W; (map 58). Local name given in 1965 by Orth.

Kingak Cliff: mountain, 2,255 ft., on S bank of Sadlerochit River, between Kekiktuk River and Arctic Creek, 18 mi. N of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°33' N, 144°32' W; (map 139).

Not listed by Leffingwell as a geographic name but was written in his text (1919, p. 119). "The Kingak shale has been identified as at only one locality Kingak Cliff, at the southeast end of Sadlerochit Mountains." It is an Eskimo name meaning "nose" and is often applied to the steep end of a ridge. Kingak Cliff: mountain, see Kingak Hill.

Kingak: locality, on left bank of Kingak River, 96 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°01' N, 164°03' W; (map 58).

Kinak Bay: estuary, extends N 8 mi. from Cape Kinnitt, Kinegghit Cape, Kinak Bay, at mouth of Kinegghit River, 4 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°22' N, 162°30' W; (map 58). Var. Kinagamiut, Niganamute.

Former Eskimo village or camp, named for the stream; reported in 1949 by USGS; "village now deserted. Some buildings remaining."

Kinak: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 4 mi. E of Tunututulak and 40 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°22' N, 162°30' W; (map 58). Var. Kinagamiut, Niganamute.

Local fishery name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. It appears to be of Indian origin.

Kinarak Lake: lake, 90 mi. of mouth of Amadens Creek and 90 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°33' N, 164°17' W; (map 58).

Local name given in 1965 by Orth.

Kinaruk Creek: stream, see Amadens Creek.

Kinak: locality, on left bank of Kingak River, 96 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°01' N, 164°03' W; (map 58).

Kinak Bay: estuary, extends N 8 mi. from Cape Kinnitt, Kinegghit Cape, Kinak Bay, at mouth of Kinegghit River, 4 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°33' N, 164°17' W; (map 58). Local name given in 1965 by Orth.

Kinaruk Creek: stream, see Amadens Creek.

Kinak: locality, on left bank of Kingak River, 96 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°01' N, 164°03' W; (map 58).

Kinak Bay: estuary, extends N 8 mi. from Cape Kinnitt, Kinegghit Cape, Kinak Bay, at mouth of Kinegghit River, 4 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°33' N, 164°17' W; (map 58). Local name given in 1965 by Orth.
King Cove: bay, 15 mi. across, between Cold Bay and Belkofski Bay, at SW end of Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 55°03' N, 162°19' W; (map 29). Var. Kings Cove.

King Cove: bay, 2 mi. across, with SE coast of Afofagak I.; 30 mi. NE of Afofagak, N of Kodiak I.; 58°12' N, 152°02' W; BGN 1910; (map 43). Var. Izhut Bay, Ujut Bay. Local name reported by US&GS in 1910. "The name is used by some navigators. On some old Russian maps the names Izhut Bay and Ujut Bay were used interchangeably for this bay and one now known as Izhut Bay [8 miles to the southwest]. King Cove is recommended." See Izhut Bay.

King Cove: lagoon, s/w of King Cove Lagoon.

King Cove Cannery: village, sec King Cove. King Cove Lagoon: lagoon, 2 mi. long, N of King Cove.

King Cove: lagoon, s/e of King Cove Lagoon.

King Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 mi to Hammond River, 5 mi. NE of Jesse Mt., and 17 mi. N of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°40'30" N, 150°00'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name after Roy King, an early prospector of the region, reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Kingegian: village, see Wales.

Kingegan Mission: village, see Wales.

Kinggheeh: village, see Wales.

Kingfisher Creek: stream, flows E 2 mi. to Casco Cove on SE coast of Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°49'22" N, 173°09'45" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Kingfisher Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Ninana River, 1 mi. NE of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Ra.; 63°44'24" N, 146°52'20" W; BGN 1965; (map 67). Named in 1965 by the Alaska Dept. of Highways. "For the Kingfisher, the family Alcedinidae, a bird seen in area during the summer months." See Icecorm Gulch.

Kingfisher Point: point of land, E tip of Igitkin Island, 2 mi. across, on SW end of Attu I., Aleutian Ra.; 55°50'30" N, 162°19' W; (map 101). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

King Island: island, 2 mi. across, in Bering Sea, 67°28'15" N, 149°17'15" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

King Island: lagoon, see Ukivok.

Kingigturak Bank: bank, at S end of Kivalina Lagoon, 1.5 mi. SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Brigham Canal. Coast Mts.: 55°50'30" N, 162°19' W; (map 101). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

King Jckion: stream, flows 5 mi. to Shaktol River, 14 mi. NE of Christmas Mtn., Nulato Hills, 64°41' N, 160°12' W; (map 96). Var. Guungmet Creek.

Eskimo name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

King Mountain: mountain, 1,151 ft., 6 mi. NE of Mount Mordant and 40 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°59' N, 163°33' W; (map 95). Local name reported in 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Kingakthiuk Lake: lake, 2 mi. across, at E end of Askimuk Mt., E of Kawialik Lake, 16 mi. NE of village of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°44'30" N, 165°06' W; (map 75). Eskimo name obtained at hooper Bay by USGS in 1951.

Kingoakhillik Island: Island, see Kingik Hillik.

King River: stream, heads in lake, flows 2 mi. to Belkofski River, 55°29' N, 149°25' W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1905 by Collier (1904, pl. 2), USGS.

King Salmon Creek: stream, heads in York Mt., flows S 4.5 mi. to Bering Sea, 33 mi. NW of Teller. Teller Penin. High.; 55°24' N, 167°24' W; (map 11). Prospector's name reported in 1905 by Collier (1904, pl. 2), USGS.

King Salmon: village, pop. 227, on the right bank of Naknek River, on Alaska Penin., 14 mi. NE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°41'30" N, 156°39'30" W; (map 41). The King Salmon post office was established in 1949 at King Salmon Air Force Base.

King Salmon Bay: estuary, 2.7 mi. long, on E coast of Admiralty Is., trending SW from mouth of Salmon River to Seymour Canal, 22 mi. SW of Juneau. Alex. Arch.; 58°01' N, 134°16' W; BGN 1929; (map 11). Local name reported in 1929 by USFS.

King Salmon Creek: stream, flows SW 47 mi. to Naknek River, on Alaska Penin., 11 mi. NE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°41'15" N, 156°42'25" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

King Salmon Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows S 22 mi. to Kvichak Bay, 10 mi. NW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°51'40" N, 157°08'30" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.
Kingsley Creek: stream, heads SW of Chauik.

Kings Island: island, sec King Island.

Kings Glacier: glacier, heads in Sargent Icefield.

Kings Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Elliott Creek.

Kings Bay: estuary, see Netlic Juan, Port.

King Salmon Lake: lake, see Mother Goose Lake.

King Salmon River: stream, formed by confluence of Contact and Takayof Creek. Headed at 60° 32' 40" N, 148° 30' 30" W; (map 60).

King Salmon River: stream, heads at 60° 20' 10" N, 148° 30' 30" W; BGN 1906; (map 69). Var. House Mountain.


King Solomon Creek: stream, flows SE 10 mi. to join Liberty Fork to form O'Brien Creek, 22 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Hts.; 64° 29' 30" N, 141° 11' 15" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Kings Point: point of land, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, extend. NE 12 mi. to head of Port Nellie Juan, 18 mi. SE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60° 50' 30" N, 147° 37' 30" W; (map 102). Local name recorded in 1908 by U. S. Grant, USGS. "for a prospector who has a cabin at the mouth."
In 1931 Allen, Harvey, and Marshall had mistaken this pass for the Arctic Divide. See Kinnorutin Creek.

Kinnyapghulihat Mountain: mountains, see Kinnyapghulihat Mountains.

Kinnyapghulihat Creek: stream, flows E to Nome River, about 12 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin., High.; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Kinsell Slough: stream, flows SW 6 mi. to Yukon River N of Eagle I., Innoko Low.; 63°38' N, 159°22' W; (map 91).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Kinshuda Hill: hill, 2,908 ft., on N bank of Alaska R, 64°23' N, 142°02' W; (map 113).

Tetlin Indian name that means "birch hill," reported by USGS in 1962.

Kintanga Bay: bay, 8 mi. wide, extends from Kintanga Point to Akokolok Point, N coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°27' N, 169°48' W; (map 93).

Fossil Creek, 92 mi NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°17'54" N, 149°40'10" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Kintanga Cape: point of land, see Kintanga Point.

Kintanga Point: point of land, 25 mi. SE of Savoonga, NE coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°27' N, 169°54' W; BGN 1951; (map 93).

Fossil Creek, 92 mi NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°17'54" N, 149°40'10" W; (map 69).

Kintanga Cape: point of land, see Kintanga Point.

Kiksabunga Lake: lake, 3.5 mi. long, 30 mi. NW of Iliamna Volcano and 30 mi. NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Ra.; 60°12' N, 154°03' W; BGN 1910; Var. Brooks Lake, Contlecheba Lake, Konthulhevena, Konthleebna Lake, Koontrashiboona Lake, Kunthrasibuna Lake, Kunthrasibuna Lake.

Tanaian Indian name reported in 1902 as "Koontrashiboona" by W. H. Osgood, USDAO. Early prospectors called it "Brooks Lake."

Kinkai: village, see Naknek.

Kinuk Island: island, 3 mi. long, at mouth of Noatak River, 8 mi. NE of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°02' N, 154°09' W; (map 128). Var. Kinuk Island.

Kinsell Lake: lake, 800 ft. long, at mouth of Black River, 42 mi. E of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°58'45" N, 164°19'00" W; (map 74).

Kiooalik, Mount: mountain, 3,500 ft., on W coast of Baranof I., 6.5 mi. S of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 56°57'15" N, 135°19'15" W; BGN 1940; (map 5).


In 1807 Allen, Harvey, and Marshall had mistaken this pass for the Arctic Divide. See Kinnorutin Creek.


Name reported by USCGS in 1925.
Kiriushkin Island: island, see Kirushkin Island.

Kirinskaya Bukhta: stream, see Sawmill Creek.

Kirilof Point: point of land, on NW side of Kirbas, Ostrov: island, see Kirbas Island.

Kipunayak, Protoka: stream, see Black River.

Kirbas Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, 1.5 mi. SW of Constantine Harbor, nn Bering Sea coast of Genstrem in 1830. Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 55). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. Nichols, USN.

Kirilloff Bay: see Kirilof Bay.


Name published in 1952 by USGS.

Kiruilak River: stream, see Kigiak River.

Kiruktagik River: stream, flows NE 40 mi. to Chandler River at Tutku Bluff, 49 mi. NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope: 68°44'15" N, 152°20'00" W; BGN 1949; (map 134). Eskimo name meaning "stands alone" reported in 1960 as "Keesaymalott" by D. C. Foote.

Kiriushkin Island: island, Ostrov: island, see Kirushkin Island.

Kirillof Bay: see Kirilof Bay.

Kobuk Low.: 66°01' N, 164°03' W; (map 76). Var. Kip-nnee-yagok. The Black River is known as "Kipnaiak." The Black River is known in Eskimo as "Kipnaiak."

An Aleut name used by the early Russians.

Baker (1906, p. 368), USGS, cites W. H. Dall, USCGS, as giving the meaning as "gut," but Gohegenian (1944, p. 144) gives the word "anig" with that meaning. Golder (1922, p. 199) identifies Kiska with the island seen by Vitus Bering on October 25, 1741 (O.S.), and named by him "St. Markiana (St. Makarious)."

Others have correlated Kiska with Bering's "St. Stephen." See Beldir Island.

Kiska Pass: water passage, see South Pass.

Kiska Volcano: volcano, see Kiska Volcano.

Kiach: locality, see Kashiagamiut.

Kiswemeelaht: mountains, see Kisimilot Mountains.

Kissaiakh: locality, see Kashiagamiut.

Kitselen Bay: bay, 0.8 mi. across, part of Beaver Island, Aleutian Is.; 52°06'35" N, 177°36'25" E; BGN 1937; (map 14).

Named after Kiska Island and published in 1943 on a USAF map.

Kisuron Hills: hills, see Kisuron Hills.


Kissivitno: stream, see Kiskina River.

Kita, Ostrov: island, see Kita Island.

Kitagutak: island, see Okolnoi Island.

Kita Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, at mouth of Redoubt Bay, 9 mi. SW of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°55'15" N, 135°26'00" W; (map 5). Var. Ostrov Kita.

Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasilevich the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Ostrov Kita," meaning "whale island."


Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 705), BAE.

Kitsalag Island: island, see Chuginadak Island.

Kitsinga Creek: stream, flows NW 17 mi. to Grikhaldinka Creek, 1 mi. S. of that stream's mouth and 156 mi. NE of Hochondchola Mtn., Konkred-Hodnon Harbor; 65°43'20" N, 154°44'20" W; (map 107).

Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huilas in 1956 by Orth.


Kitchik: locality, see Kishigiamit.

Kismalak Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in Boca de la Vaca, 0.8 mi. SW of Quill Lake, 20 mi. NE of Kaini, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°44'50" N, 150°46'00" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Kite Island: island, extends E-W 1.8 mi. in Arctic Slope; 67°55' N, 164°24' W; (map 128). Var. Kitegirnock, Kiteginaq.

Eskimo name meaning "old skin scraper" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kiteron: water gap, see Kitegirnock Gap.

Kitegirnock Gap: water gap, see Kitegirnock Gap.

Kite Island: island, 15 mi. NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67°55' N, 164°24' W; (map 128). Var. Ipeetahnga, Kiteeraha, Kitzaam Ipiitanaa.

Eskimo name reported as "kiteeraha Ipeetahnga" in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kit Island: island, extends E-W 1.8 mi. in Yukon River, 0.2 mi. N of Dasha I. and 20 mi. NE of Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 64°54' N, 154°56' W; (map 98).


Kitzaam Ipiitanaa: hill, see Kitegirnock Islands.

Kittak, Cape: promontory, see Scotch Cap.


Eskimo name meaning "between [sea and land]" reported in 1956 by Orth.

Kiktonuk Creek: stream, see Nigiklik Creek.

Kittkonuk Hill: hill, see Kiskonuk Hill.

Kitkoon Bay: lagoon, see Nigiklik Creek.

Kittkuk, Cape: promontory, see Scotch Cap.

Kitkun Bay: lagoon, 4.0 mi. long, 1.5 mi. S of Cholomondeley Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I. Alex. Arch.; 55°11' N, 132°09' W; (map 4). Var. Kitkoon Bay.

Indian name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Kit Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.8 mi. SW of Quill Lake, 20 mi. NE of Kaini, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°44'50" N, 150°46'00" W; (map 62).

Named about 1965 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Kitekleetok Rocks: rocks, 0.6 mi. S of Kookolik Cape, 4 mi. E of Savoonga, St. Lawrence I.; 63°42' N, 170°21' W; BGN 1953; (map 93). Var. Kitekleetok, Kukulik Mound, Seal Rocks.

Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.


Kitlik River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, heads NE of Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 64°54' N, 154°56' W; (map 128). Var. Kitkoon, Kitkoonak.

Eskimo name obtained in 1950 by USGS.

Kimagak Bay: bay, 2 mi. wide, between Kitmaga and Seeveo Points, N coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°20' N, 168°54' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Kittinighak, Kittinighnak Bay.
Eskimo name recommended by the Gambell village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Kitagak Point: **point of land**, 8 mi. WNW of Northeast Cape, N coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°20' N, 171°50' W; (map 93).

Eskimo name recommended in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Kitavie: **Island**, see Whale Island.

Kittik Creek: **stream**, flows NW 1 mi. to Kernel Cove, west-central Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'05" N, 177°21'25" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "K" to correspond to the "K" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.


Kittens, **The island**, two islands in Lynn Canal, 0.8 mi. NW of Clear Point on Mansfield Penin. and 19 mi. SW of Juneau, Arch. Arc.; 58°15' N, 134°56' W; (map 11).

Named by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by the USCGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 161).

Kittilnguk Bay: **bay**, between Northwest Cape and Chibukak Point, N coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°48' N, 171°43' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Named by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by the USCGS in the 1953 AMS map.

Kittinighk: **water passage**, see Kittinigk Inlet.


Eskimo name reported in 1866 by E. S. Burch.


Eskimo village originally located at the north end of the lagoon: reported in 1847 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, who gave its name as "Kivalinamut." The village population was 87 in 1920; 99 in 1930; 98 in 1939; and 117 in 1950. The Kivalina post office was established in 1946.

Kivalinamit: **village**, see Kivalina.

Kivalinamut: **locale**, see Cape Seppings.

Kivalinak: **village**, see Kivalina.


Local name reported in 1950 by USCGS.

It was called "Corwin Lagoon" by USCGS in 1884, after the Revenue Cutter Corwin.

Kivalina River: **stream**, heads in De Long Mts. E. of Spring Ridge, flows SW 60 mi. to Kivalina Lagoon, and 6 mi. NW of Kivalina,
Kivalingc
Kivalinyah River: stream, see Kivalina River.
Kivatinge: locality, see Cape Seppings.
Kivellena: village, see Kivalina.
Kivcepuk Bay: bay, 2 mi. across, between Kivirlik Inlet: water passage, see Kukpowruk Pass.
Kivivils Creek: stream, heads in Maiyumraak Mts. of Baird Mts., flows NW 19 mi. to Kivualinak: village, see Kivalina.
Kivliktort Mountain: mountain, 4,500 ft., in Kivyearrruk Creek: stream, see Kigezruk Creek.
Kivualinagmut: village, see Kivalina.
Kiwalik: village, pop. 10, on NE coast of Seward Peninsula, LAT 66°32' N, 164°45' W; (map 113). Mi. NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°02' N, 161°50' W; (map 114). Var. Kewalik, Kewaailik, Kualitig mut, Kualyugmut, Kuga-luk, Kulgukalmuk, Kulgukalmute.
Kixalrodix Hill: hill, see Kikalrodik Hill.
Kixixyax Mountain: mountain, see Kikikyak Hill.
Kiwoak Pass: pass, see Kiwook Pass.
Kiwook Pass: pass, see Kiwook Pass.
Kiyavak, Mys: point of land, see Kivalina.
Kizhuyak Point: point of land, see Klathok Point.
Klag Island: island, 1 mi. long, 3 mi. S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°58' N, 136°06' W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Var. Klagh Bay.
Klagh Bay: bay, see Klagh Bay.
Klagh Island: island, 1 mi. long, 3 mi. S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°37'00" N, 136°03'00" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Named in 1908 by USCGS probably for Klag Bay at the mouth of which it is located. The name was published by USCGS in 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 172). It was originally named "De Groff Island" by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore.
Klawock: village, pop. 251, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., 5 mi. N of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°33'00" N, 133°05'40" W; (map 4). Var. Klawock.

Klawock Passage: water passage, see Dry Pass.

Klawock Passage: water passage, see El Capitan Passage.

Klawock River: stream, heads in Klawak Lake.

Klawak Assinook: stream, see Klawak Inlet.


Klawock Harbor: water passage, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., between Klawak Harbor and Klawak Inlet, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°33'00" N, 133°06'20" W; (map 4). Var. Klawock.

Klawock: village, pop. 251, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., 5 mi. N of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°33'00" N, 133°05'40" W; (map 4). Var. Klawock.

Klawock Passage: water passage, see Dry Pass.

Klawock Passage: water passage, see El Capitan Passage.

Klawock River: stream, heads in Klawak Lake.
Tlingit Indian village reported in 1853, on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1493, as "Sel[en]ye" Klyakhkan," i.e. "Klyakhkan settlement," applied to a location on the west side of Shinauk Inlet. This may represent the location of the village prior to the establishment of a cannery at the present site in 1878. H. J. Holmberg referred to the village in 1855 as "Tlewhkhk"; Aurel Krause reported "Chla-wak-kon," i.e. "Chla-wak people"; listed as "Klawak" in the 1890 Census. The population was 261 in 1890; 131 in 1900; 241 in 1910; 19 in 1920; 45 in 1930, 455 in 1939; and 404 in 1950. The Klawock post office was established in 1892 (Ricks, 1965, p. 34).

Klawok: village, see Klawock.

Klawok Inlet: water passage, see Klawak Inlet.

Klawock: village, see Klawock.

Klawok post office was established in 1882; 255 in 1930; 455 in 1939; and 404 in 1950. The population was 261 in 1890; reported "Chla-wak-kon," i.e. "Chla-wak settlement," applied to a location on the west side of Shinauk Inlet. This may represent the location of the village prior to the establishment of a cannery at the present site in 1878. H. J. Holmberg referred to the village in 1855 as "Tlewhkhk"; Aurel Krause reported "Chla-wak-kon," i.e. "Chla-wak people"; listed as "Klawak" in the 1890 Census. The population was 261 in 1890; 131 in 1900; 241 in 1910; 19 in 1920; 45 in 1930, 455 in 1939; and 404 in 1950. The Klawock post office was established in 1892 (Ricks, 1965, p. 34).

Klawok post office was established in 1892 (Ricks, 1965, p. 34).
Klochkof Rock: locality, 0.7 mi. E of mouth of Yeake Creek, in Kliuchef River, 31 mi. W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59°25'55"N, 136°15'30"W; (map 4). Name shown on a recent Canadian map.

Kluhkan: village, on N shore of Chilkat River, 1.4 mi. SE of Glass Point, 21 mi. NE of Juneau. Coast Mts.; 58°34'00"N, 133°24'30"W; (map 12). Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Kluhman Mountain: mountain, elev. 4,940 ft., 5.2 mi. E of terminus of East Twin Glacier and 31 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°34'00"N, 133°24'30"W; (map 12). Name reported in 1922 by IBC surveyors; published in 1923 on IBC sheet 8 (1915 Atlas). It is a Chinook word meaning "woman."

Klu Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 4 mi. to Klu Bay, on NW coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°50'40"N, 131°26'05"W; (map 3). Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Kludaseaht: stream, see Ludaeska Creek.


Former Huna Tingit Indian camp or settlement reported by Ivan Petroff, with a population of 108, in the 1880 Census.

Klughuggae: locality, see Tloušáškan.

Kluhena River: stream, see Kliuchef River.

Kluhenny River: stream, see Kliuchef River.

Klukeny River: stream, see Kliuchef River.

Klukhikan River: stream, see Kliuchef River.

Kluklakna River: stream, see Little Mud River.

Kluklaklatna River: stream, see Little Mud River.

Kluklaklatna River: stream, see Mud River.

Klukwan: village, see Klukwan.

Kluksit Creek: stream, flows NW 12 mi. to Kuskokwak Creek, 52 mi. S of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°04'N, 161°44'W; (map 59). Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Kluktut Creek: locality, see Kliuchef.

Kluktut: locality, 0.7 mi. E of mouth of Yeake Creek, in Kliuchef River, 31 mi. W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59°25'55"N, 136°10'30"W; (map 45). Var. Kluktuoo.

Name shown on a recent Canadian map.

Klukwah Mountain: mountain, 7,000 ft., 5.3 mi. NE of Klutuak Mountain and 21 mi. NW of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°35'20"N, 135°52'00"W; (map 45). Tingit Indian name that appears to be similar to the village name Klukwan. It was published in 1954 by USGS.

Kluwan: village, pop. 112, on N side of Chilkat River, 1.4 mi. SE of Glass Point and 21 mi. NE of Juneau. Coast Mts.; 58°34'00"N, 133°24'30"W; (map 12). Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Kluwan: village, on N shore of Chilkat River, 1.4 mi. SE of Glass Point and 21 mi. NE of Juneau. Coast Mts.; 58°34'00"N, 133°24'30"W; (map 12). Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Klouchak: locality, see Kliuchef.

Klouchef: village, pop. 112, on N side of Chilkat River, 1.4 mi. SE of Glass Point and 21 mi. NE of Juneau. Coast Mts.; 58°34'00"N, 133°24'30"W; (map 12). Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Klouchef: village, pop. 112, on N side of Chilkat River, 1.4 mi. SE of Glass Point and 21 mi. NE of Juneau. Coast Mts.; 58°34'00"N, 133°24'30"W; (map 12). Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Klouchef: village, pop. 112, on N side of Chilkat River, 1.4 mi. SE of Glass Point and 21 mi. NE of Juneau. Coast Mts.; 58°34'00"N, 133°24'30"W; (map 12). Local name published in 1943 by USGS.
Klukwan: village, see Kake.

Klumna Gutta: glacier, see Taku Glacier.

Klungiutkada Hill: hill, 1,850 ft., N of Mundthag only three were non-Indian. The spelling "Kluwan" was adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

Kluwan: village, see Kake.

Klunghi Glacier: glacier, see Klutina Glacier.

Klutchina Glacier: glacier, see Klutina Glacier.

Klutena: stream, see Klutina River.

Klutena Lake: lake, see Klutina Lake.

Klutina Glacier: glacier, 40 mi. long, heads in Alaska SW of Mount Nathan, trends E across Alaska-Canada boundary to headwaters of Klutina Glacier at St. Elias Mts.; 61°27' N, 141°00' W; BGN 1954; (map 67).

Klutlina River: stream, heads in Klutina Glacier, flows 63 NE to Copper River at Copper Center, 66 mi. NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61°57'20" N, 145°17'00" W; (map 68).

Klutlina Trail: trail, heads on N shore of Klutina Lake, near mouth of Chulkik Creek, extends N 21 mi. to Hudson Lake, 48 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°44'35" N, 145°49'10" W; (map 68).

Named after the lake of the same name.


Knutson Creek: stream, see Kletsan Creek.

Knutson Glacier: glacier, see Nathatak Glacier.

Knutuk Creek: stream, heads in Kemuk Mtn. and flows SE 56 mi. to Nushagak River at Ekwok, 42 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°22' N, 157°30' W; BGN 1931; (map 52).

Knepp Creek: stream, see Knik Creek.

Knepp River: stream, see Knik River.

Knetena: stream, see Nadina River.

Knetina: stream, see Nadina River.

Kniegnagamute: locality, see Kinegnak.


Knife Creek: stream, on Alaska Prnin., heads at central terminus of The Knife Creek Glacier, flows NW 13 mi. to River Lethre at Three Forks, in Katmai National Monument, 16 mi. NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°22'25" N, 155°22'00" W; (map 42).

Named in 1922 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, after Knife Peak (now called Mount Griggs), which overlooks the stream on the north.

Knife Creek Glacier, The: glaciers, on Mount Katmai, trend NW 4 mi. to a central terminus at head of Knife Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, Aleutian Ra.; 58°18' N, 155°05' W; (map 42).

Klyuchevaya, Gora: hill, see Klyuchi.

Klyavakkhan: village, see Klawock.

Klyakkhan: village, see Klawock.

Klyavakkhan: village, see Klawock.

Klyavakkhan: village, see Klawock.

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Klyavakkhan: village, see Klawock.

Klyavakkhan: village, see Klawock.

Klyavakkhan: village, see Klawock.
Knob: mountain, 1,760 ft., on W side of Muir Inlet, between valleys of Norse and Plateau Glaciers, 58 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°52'30" N, 136°08'30" W; (map 10). Var. G, The Rat.

Named by members of the American Geological Society's Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, map) because H. F. Reid's triangulation station "G" was established on this point in 1890 (Reid, 1892, pl. 14) and was used by many subsequent observers. It was also known as "The Rat" by tourists in the 1880's.

Knob H: peak, 1,136 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 3.5 mi. SE of Point McLeod and 57 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°52'30" N, 136°02'45" W; (map 10). Var. The Mouse.

Named by members of the American Geological Society's Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, map) for H. F. Reid's triangulation station "H" of 1890 and 1892 which was located there (Reid, 1892, pl. 14). It was also known as "The Mouse" by tourists in the 1880's.

Knob Hill: hill, see Court House Hill.

Knob Hill: mountain, 1,565 ft., on west-central Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°56'05" N, 177°21'-38" E; (map 14). Var. Siberia Hill.

An arbitrary name beginning with "K" to correspond to "K" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Knob Hill: ridge, see Chicken Ridge.

Knob I: hill, 700 ft., in Klota Hills, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.5 mi. SE of Knob H and 56 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°51'40" N, 136°02'05" W; (map 10).

Named by members of the American Geological Society's Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, map). This was the site of H. F. Reid's triangulation station "I" in 1890 and 1892 (Reid, 1892, pl. 14).

Knob Island: island, 0.4 mi. across, in El Capitan Passage, off south coast El Capitan I., Alex. Arch.; 55°34'35" N, 135°20'15" W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 154).

Knob Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, between Trail Lake and East Fork Matanuska River, 60 mi. NW of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61°50'-05" N, 147°20'20" W; BGN 1960; (map 69).

Descriptive name reported in 1956 to USGS by George Belanger. So named because of the knobby character of the terrain surrounding it.

Knob Point: promontory, on E coast of Amatignak I., Delarof Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°15'10" N, 179°03'45" W; (map 16).

Descriptive name applied because of a conspicuous knob-shaped hill; published by USGS in 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 458).

Knob Ridge: ridge, 3,450 ft., extends N 9 mi. from Bear Creek, 41 mi. NW of Tok, Alaska
Knockhock


Ekskimo village abandoned in favor of New Knockhock.

Knoll Bay: bay, 2 mi. across, 10 mi. NE of Knaggyuk, on SE coast of Kodiak I.; 56°57' N, 153°35' W; (map 33).

Descriptive name given in 1933 by US&GS.

Knoll Head: promontory, 500 ft., W of mouth of Kninak River, while exploring the Copper River region in 1898.

Kokusk: village, see Knik.

Knob Hill: mountain, 1,750 ft., on Inianka Peninsula, 1 mi. W of Dry Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 59°40' N, 153°10' W; BGN 1916; (map 51); Var. Nub Hill.

Name published as "Nub Hill" by US&GS in 1913, but spelling was changed by BGN at the recommendation of Andrew Braud, US&GS.

Knudtson Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, S of Mount Knudtson, 90 mi. SE of McGrath, Alaska Ra.; 62°15' N, 153°20' W; (map 80).

Local name recorded in 1955 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Knudtson Peak: mountain, 5,970 ft., in Toccalli Mts., 6 mi. SE of junction of South Fork Kuskokwim and Tatina Rivers, 90 mi. SE of McGrath, Alaska Ra.; 62°15' N, 153°20' W; (map 80).

Named in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Knuckles Lake: lake, cobweb along Selawik River, 13 mi. E of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°35' N, 159°33' W; (map 114).

Name local noted in 1955 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Knutson Bay, at NE end of Iliamna Lake, Aleutian Ra.; 59°48' N, 154°09' W; (map 3).

Local name recorded in 1954 by USGS.

Knudson Cove: village, see Clover Pass.

Knudson Creek: stream, see Duck Creek.

Knudson Mountain: peak, see Knutson Mountain.

Knux River: stream, see Knik.

Knyk River: stream, see Knik.

Knyk, Reka: stream, see Knik River.

Knyghtka-myt: see Iknetuk.

Knyghtka-myt: locality, see Iknetuk. 

Kobuk: village, on right bank of Kobuk River 7 mi. NW of Pitka Point and 48 mi. NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. 62°05'0 N, 156°52' W; (map 77). Var. Cobolunuk.

Ekskimo camp reported in 1899 by G. E. Putnam, US&GS, who spelled it "Cobolunuk."

Kobuk: village, pop. 54, on right bank of Kobuk River 7 mi. NE of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°55' N, 156°52' W; (map 115). Var. Kobuk, Shungnak.

Village established about 1899 as a supply point for the mining activities in the Cosmat Hills to the north. It was then called Shungnak. Because the village was the location of a trading post, school, and Friends mission, it became primarily an Eskimo settlement by 1900. Due to river erosion the population of Shungnak decided to relocate at a new site called "Kochuk" about 10 miles downstream in the 1920's. The few families that remained behind, and some who returned, renamed the village "Kobuk." The Shungnak post office was established in 1903; the name was changed to Kobuk in 1928. Its population was 210 in 1910, 95 in 1920, 51 in 1939, and 38 in 1950.

Kobuk Creek: stream, in Ray Mts., flows SW 10 mi. to Giaha Creek, 38 mi. NE of Tanana-Kokrines-Hoitzana High.; 65°37' N, 151°01' W; (map 106).

Local name obtained in 1956 at Tanana by Orch; so named because Kobuk Eskimos herded reindeer here about 50 years ago.

Kobuk Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on N side of Chandalar River, 0.5 mi. NE of Mary Lake and 23 mi. SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra. 67°41' N, 148°10' W; (map 123). Local name recorded in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kobuk River: stream, flows W 280 mi. to Hotham Inlet 25 mi. SE of Kotzebue; 66°54' N, 160°38' W; BGN 1905; (map 114). For Holiatna, Holodatina, Koowak, Kowak, Kowuk, Kooak, Kopak, Kubuk, Kuvuk, Kuckuck, Putnam.

Ekimo name meaning "big river" first transcribed by John Simpson in 1850 as "Kowuk." Explored by Lt. G. M. Stoor.
Kochirines I village, see Kokrines.  
Kochkogamute: locality, see Kakamut.  
Kochekmak, Zaliv: bay, see Kachemak Bay.  
Kochluk Pan: water course, in Yukon Delta; 61°38' N, 164°22' W; (map 74). Var. Kutchilkag Hill, Co-cheeshluek Hill.  
Kochilagok Hill: hill, 225 ft., W of Nungatak.  
Kodogh Island: island, extends W 32 mi. to Hotham Inlet, 35 mi. NW of Selawik, Kozezhek-Kobuk Low.; 66°45' N, 161°25' W; (map 52).  
Kodiak Ranch: locality, 23 mi. SSE of Kodiak, on E coast of Kodiak 1.; 57°28' N, 152°20' W; (map 34).  
Kodiak Rock: rock, in Gulf of Alaska, 2 mi. NE of Long.1.; 7.5 mi. NE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island 1.; 57°48'30" N, 152°12'00" W; (map 34). Var. Kadiak Rock.  
Kodiak: island, the largest in Alaska, native home to the Kodiak Bear, was first discovered by Stephen Glotov in 1763. "Glotof (sic) however did not land till he reached the last island, called Kikhtak by the natives, but now known as Kadiak." Petroff (in Bancroft, p. 224) says, "Kikhtak, or Kikhktowik, is the Inuit word for island. At the present day (1886) the natives of the peninsula speak of the Kodiak people simply as Kikhtaglutes, islanders. The tribal name appears to have been Kaniag and the Russian appellation now in use probably derived from both." The name "Kodiak" was first used on October 20, 1778, by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 504) who wrote, "It was from him [Izmyloff] that we got the name of Kodiak." During the 1800's many spellings of the name were used and "Kadiak" was adopted as the official name in 1890, but was changed to its present spelling in 1901 because of popular local usage. This island was named "Florida Blanca" in 1788 by E. J. Martinez and Lopes de Haro (Baker, 1906, p. 375).  
Kodiak Island: island, 100 mi. long, 60 mi. across, in Gulf of Alaska, S of Cook Inlet; 57°20' N, 152°20' W; (map 34).  
Kodiak Rock: rock, in Gulf of Alaska, 2 mi. NE of Long.1.; 7.5 mi. NE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island 1.; 57°48'30" N, 152°12'00" W; (map 34). Var. Kadiak Rock.  
Kodogh: ravine, extends S from Garden Cove, on SE coast of St. George I.; 56°35'10" N, 169°30'00" W; (map 38). An Aleut name listed by Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USGS&G, as "Ko'dogh [Ko'doch]" meaning "gulch."  
Kodosin Nolitna Creek: stream, flows NE of Long.1., 7.5 mi. NE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island 1.; 57°48'30" N, 152°12'00" W; (map 34). Var. Kadiak Rock.  
Koduk Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 17 mi. NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°35'00" N, 144°30'00" W; (map 119).  
Kochak islet: islet, 0.5 mi. long, in Chilkat Inlet, head of Kwikpak Pass, flows NW 5 mi. to Norton Sound, 27 mi. N of Kwiyug, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°09' N, 164°33' W; (map 92).  
Kochrines: village, see Kokrines.  
Kochi Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, in Chilkat Inlet, 1.6 mi. S of Letnikof Cove, on Chilkat Peninsula., 22 mi. S of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°08'45" N, 135°23'45" W; (map 45). Var. Alexander Island, Gla-huts, Jachlanissa, Ventosa Island.  
Kodiak Ranch: locality, 23 mi. SSE of Kodiak, on E coast of Kodiak 1.; 57°28' N, 152°20' W; (map 34).  
Kodiak Ranch: locality, see Kadiak.  
Kodiak Ranch: water passage, between Kodiak and Near I., on NE coast of Kodiak 1.; 57°47'15" N, 152°26'30" W; (map 34). Name derived from Kodiak Island and published in 1949 by USC&GS.  
Kodiak: island, 100 mi. long, 60 mi. across, in Gulf of Alaska, S of Cook Inlet; 57°20' N, 152°22' W; (map 34).  
Kodiak Rock: rock, in Gulf of Alaska, 2 mi. NE of Long.1.; 7.5 mi. NE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island 1.; 57°48'30" N, 152°12'00" W; (map 34). Var. Kadiak Rock.  
Kodiak Ranch: locality, see Kadiak.  
Kodosin Minnikhwin Lake: lake, 9.4 mi. long, W of Konedsin Minnikhwin Lake, 22 mi. SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66°22' N, 152°00' W; (map 117).  
Koyuk Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.  
Kodosin Nolitna Creek: stream, flows NE 21 mi. to Kanuti Kilolitna River 3 mi. N of its junec. with Golordza Creek, 31 mi. SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66°10'30" N, 152°04'00" W; (map 117).  
Koyuk Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by Orth.  
Koduk Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 17 mi. NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°35'00" N, 144°30'00" W; (map 119).  
Kodiak: island, 100 mi. long, 60 mi. across, in Gulf of Alaska, S of Cook Inlet; 57°20' N, 152°22' W; (map 34).  
Kodiak Ranch: water passage, between Kodiak and Near I., on NE coast of Kodiak 1.; 57°47'15" N, 152°26'30" W; (map 34). Name derived from Kodiak Island and published in 1949 by USC&GS.  
Kodiak Island: island, 100 mi. long, 60 mi. across, in Gulf of Alaska, S of Cook Inlet; 57°20' N, 152°22' W; (map 34).  
Kodiak Ranch: locality, see Kadiak.  
Kodiak Ranch: water passage, between Kodiak and Near I., on NE coast of Kodiak 1.; 57°47'15" N, 152°26'30" W; (map 34). Name derived from Kodiak Island and published in 1949 by USC&GS.  
Kodiak Island: island, 100 mi. long, 60 mi. across, in Gulf of Alaska, S of Cook Inlet; 57°20' N, 152°22' W; (map 34).  
Kodiak Ranch: water passage, between Kodiak and Near I., on NE coast of Kodiak 1.; 57°47'15" N, 152°26'30" W; (map 34). Name derived from Kodiak Island and published in 1949 by USC&GS.
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Arch.; 55*41'30" N, 133*10*25" W; (map I
4).
Named in 1904 by E. F. Diekins, USCAGS,
"after Indian chief who formally [*ic] resided
at Tuxekan, from information obtained from
Orr."
Captain [Cyrus]
Kogiukhtuli:
Urtam, see Swan River.
Kogiung: settlement, tee Koggiung.
"at Cape Nome," Seward
locality,
Kogluk:
(map 94).
Penin. High.;
Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed
inthel890Census(p.l62).
Kogohokmk River: stream, see Henry Creek.
Kogohokruk River: stream, see Kogosuknik
River.
Kogok River: stream, flows NW 35 mi. to Norton Sound, 22 mi. SW of St. Michael, YukonDelta; 63*16'30" N, 162*35'30"
Kuskokwim
W; (map 92).
Eskimo name reported in 1898 by USCAGS.
Kogok River: stream, sec Nunakogok River.
Kogoluk River: stream, heads at 67*26' N,
156*09' W, flows SW 52 mi. to Kobuk River,
4 mi. E of Kobuk, Brooks Ra.; 66*55' N,
Eskimo name obtained by Lt. Stoney ( 1900,
map), USN, in 1885. The same year,
Lt J. C. Cantwell, TJSRCS, recorded the
name as "El-yog-o-lok-tok or Rocky River"
(Healy, 1887, p. 44). According to P. S.
Smith and H. M. Eakin, USCS, this name
means "rati with falls" (in Brooks and
others, 1911, p. 275).
Kogoluktuk River: itream, heads at Shishakshinovik Pass, flows SW 45 mi. to Kobuk
River, 10 mi. E of Shungnak, KotzebueKobuk Low.; 66*55' N, 156*48' W; (map
Eskimo name written "Ko-go-luk-tuk" in
1885 by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN.
This is probably the same stream spelled
"El-yog-o-lok-tok" by Lt. J. C. Cantwell,
USRCS, in 1885.
Kogomtut: totality, on Bering Sea coast, 9 mi.
NE of Black River and 8 mi SW of Waklarok,
Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62*28' N, 165*10' W; (map 76).
Former Eskimo village reported about 1938
by USCAGS.
Kogosuknik River: stream, heads at 69*27'30"
N, 152*45'30" W, flows NE 80 mi. to Colvillc
River, 41 mi. NE of Umiat, Arctic Plain;
69*56' N, 151 *35' W; BGN 1959; (map
141). Var, Kogohokmk River.
Eskimo name reported in 1946 by USCAGS.
Kogosuknik River: itream, see Henry Creek.
Kogotpak River: stream, flows 17 mi. NE to
Nuvagapak Lagoon. SE of Nuvagapak Point
and 26 mi. NW of Demarcation Point. Arctic
Plain; 69*52' N, 142M6' W; (map 138).
Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956.
Kogoyuk Creek: stream, flows N 12 mi. to Holokuk River 6.7 mi. SE of its June, with Kuskokwim River, 36 mi. SE of Aniak and 46 mi.
SW of Slertmutc, Kilbuck-Kmkokwim Mts.;
61*28' N. 158=28' W; BON 1948; (map 72).
Var, Koynyuk Crrrk

Eskimo name meaning "swan" refers to the
many long stretches of white water; reported
in 1945 by USGS.
Kograk Deep: locality, a deep place in Wulik
River, 3 mi. NE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk
Low.; 67*45' N, 164*27' W; (map 128).
Eskimo name, so called because a young
man with this name was mysteriously killed
here; reported in 1966 by E. S. Bunch.
Kogruak, River: estuary, see Kogru River.
Kogruak River: stream, see Canning River.
Kogruk Creek: stream, heads on Nucleus Mtn.,
in De Long Mts., flows W 15 mi. to join Tupik
Creek to form the Utukok River, Brooks Ra.;
68*34' N, 161*06' W;BC* 1961; (map 131).
Named by USGS geologists in 1951. It is
an Eskimo name.
Kogru kluk River: stream, heads at 60*26' N,
158*44' W, flows NE 44 mi., joins Shotgun
Creek to form Holitna River, 65 mi. SW
of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60*49' N, 157*51' W; BGN 1948; (map 60).
Var. Middle Fork Holitna River.
Eskimo name spelled "Ko-gruk-luk" in the
winter of 1902-03 by W. R. Buckman, prosKogru
pector.River: estuary, extends 14 mi. W off
Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70*04' N, 152*00'
W; (map 149). Var. River Kogru, River
Kogruak.
This Eskimo name first appears on Maguire's map (Great Britain, 1854, facing p.
186) as R. Kogru, and on John Simpsons
map, of about the same time, it is shown as R.
Kogruak. Kugauraq means "a creek" and
Kugruak means "old river." Maguire shows
this stream as an outlet for Teshekpuk Lake
Koguklik: stream, see Middle Fork Goodnews
River.
Koguluk River: stream, see Kogoluk River.
Koguluk River: stream, see Kogoluktuk River.
Kohklux: locality, S of Klukwan, on E bank of
Chilkat River, 20 mi. SW of Skagway, St.
fclias Mts.; 59*23'41" N. 135*53'30" W;
(map 45 ).
Tlingit Indian name for the site of a
USCAGS station during the total eclipse of
the sun in 1869. Name reported in the 1883
Coast Pilot (p. 198).
Kohl Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, off S coast
of Agattu I., 2.6 mi. W of Cape Sabak, Aleutian Is.; 52*2I'O0" N, 173*39'20" E; BGN
1938; (map 13). Var. Kuhl Island.
This island was named "for Mr. Kohl, a
partner in the firm of Hutchinson, Kohl A Co.,
of San Francisco, which bought the vessels and
uther property of the Russian American Company in 1 867 and organized the Alaska Commercial Company." The name was proposed
to BGN as "Kuhl" in 1938 by U.S. Navy
Hydn>g. Office and was approved as "Kohl"
the same year. The name was published in
1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 135).
Kohlsaat Peak: mountain. 6.250 ft, 8 mi. S of
Simpson Pass, 87 mi. W of Talkertna, Alaska
Ra ; 62*13 30" N, 152*48'00" W; (map 81).
Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Kohltiene's Village: totality, "on Stikinc River"
in SE Alaska, Coast Mts.
Former Stikinc Indian summer camp, with
a population of 28, reported by Ivan PetrofT
in the 1880 Census.
Kohokachalla Mountain: hill. 1,200 ft, at NE
end of Indian Mts., 33 mi. NE of Hughes,
Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 66*22' N, 153*21'
W; (map 116).
Indian atname,
recorded
Hughesreported
in 1956to bymean
Orth."heart,"
Koh River: stream, see Kuk River.
Koianglas: totality, site of a Haida Indian village, on SW coast of Long I, Alex. Arch.;
54*49'00" N, 132*42'10" W; BGN 1929,
(map 1). Var. Klinkwan, Klinquan, Kora-

lBSo"" (1906,
ThTCsltaw
by
Baker
p. 371),^Iled^'Kllmkw"
was absorbed by the
village of Kaigani which, in turn, was abandoned in 1911 when the village of Hydaburg was established to centralize the school
system. Mrs. Clara McLcod, an early teacher at Howkan wrote to USCAGS, "The name
sometimes spelled 'Koranhunglus' is said to
mean 'muddy water*. About 1885 two of the
natives were drowned and through nativr
superstitions
the village
was deserted • " "."
See Kaigani and
Klinkwan.
Koikpak River: stream, see Koyuk River.
Koingak: village, see Quinhagak.
Koinooten: stream, tee Kanuti River.
Koipak River: stream, see Koyuk River.
Koiyaktot Mountain: mountain, 4,280 ft., in
Brooks Ra , 17 mi. E of Howard Pass; 68*12
N, 156*15' W; (map 132).
Kok, Mys: point of land, see Coke, Point.
Kokachatna: stream, see Hogatza River.
Kokachatna River: stream, see Hogatza Rivrr.
Kokaeho Creek: stream, heads at 67*30' N,
146*00' W, flows S 56 mi. to Marten Creek.
24 mi. NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats;
66*50' N, 145*50' W; (map 119). Var.
Kocacho Creek.
Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E
Taylor, USGS.
Kokachutna: st ream, see Hogatza River.
Kokachutna River: stream, sec Hogatza Rivrr
Koka Wand: island, 0.1 mi. across, 12 mi . S
of Sitka, on W coast of Banmof I ., AJcx. Arch ;
56*54'20"N, 135*23'00" W; (map 5). Var
Koka Islet, Ostrov Koka.
A Finnish family name applied to this island
in 1809 by Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19). IRN
as "0[strov]
Koka,"
or "Koka
Koka
Islet: island,
see Koka
Island. Island."
Kokcchik Bay: bay, 1 1 mi. long, on coast > t
Bering Sea, 10 mi. N of Hooper Bay, YukenKuskokwim Delta; 61*43' N, 166*08' W
(map 75). Var. Igiak Bay, Kakechik Bsv
Kokechik Painga.
Eskimo name, reported by USCAGS ■
1949, meaning "has wood." It is sometiron
called "Kokcchik Painga" meaning "the nwuih

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of that which has wood." In 1919, R. H. Sargent, USGS, gave the name as Igiak Bay, presumably derived from the nearby village called "Igiagamit" or "Igiayorok.

Kobechik Painga: bay, see Kobechik Bay.

Kobechik River: stream, distributary of Kachemak River, heads at 61°43'25" N, 164°52'00" W, flows W 60 mi. to Igiak Bay, Kobechik Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°41'41" N, 165°51' W; (map 75). Var. Kobechik River.

Eskimo name, meaning "has wood" or "wooded," reported as Kobechik by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1919.

Kokhanok: village, see Kakhanonok.

Kokhanok Bay: locality, 1.5 mi. E of Lookout Mtn., on N shore of Kokhanok Bay, 22 mi. SE of Iliaamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°30' N, 154°34' W; (map 51). Var. Kakhanonok Bay.

Site of a former Eskimo village reported in 1951 by USGS. Recent USGS maps indicate one building here.

Kokhanok Bay: bay, see Kakhanonok Bay.

Kokhanok River: stream, see Kakhanonok River.

Kokloktokpamataug: locality, see Kokukuktuk.

Kokhanonok: locality, see Kakhanonok.

Kokhlik: locality, see Kokhinhenik.

Kokkeni: locality, see Kokkinen.

Kokkeerax Creek: stream, see Kokirat Creek.

Kokkina: locality, see Kokinnik.

Kokkina: locality, see Kokkinen.

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Kokkina: locality, see Kokkinen.
that the name "Kokwok" was nearer the Eskimo pronunciation than "Kakuak" or "Kakwok." The population of the village was 104 in 1880; 45 in 1890. The village is now abandoned.

Kokwok: locality, see Kokwok.


Kolaktok: stream, see Lookout River.


Kokino name written "Kakauk" by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census of 1880. The present spelling was established by BGN in 1931 after being published by USBSF in 1924.

Kolaktook: stream, see Lookout River.

Ktolak River: stream, heads at Baird Inlet, flows SW 40 mi. to Etolin Strait forming SE boundary of Nelson I., 107 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°47' N, 158°18' W; (map 52). Var. Kollutuk Creek, Kolmakof River.

Koloen Mountain: mountain, 2,000 ft., 3 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 160°17' N, 164°22' W; (map 58). Var. Kolomin Lake.


Kolotuk Creek: stream, in Romanzof Mts., flows NW 8.6 mi. to Hulahula River. 31 mi. E of Mount Michelle, Brooks Ra.; 66°53' W; BGN 1948; (map 72).
Konigewa Island: island, see Kanaga Island.
Konner River: stream, heads at 68°30'N, 144°45'W, flows SE 72 mi. to Sheenjek River, 50 mi. NE of Christian, Brooks Range.; 67°44'N, 143°46'W; (map 121).
Local name reported in 1927 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., 1929, pl. 1). USGS. This may be "crow's nest" in an altered form.
Kontes Head: point of land, on SW tip of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°18'30"N, 167°50'00"W. BGN 1939; (map 23). Var. Southwest End, Southwest Konets.
Russian name published by Capt. Tepenkov, IRN, in 1852 as "S. W. Konets" (map 26), and translated by USBF in 1888 as "Southwest end."
Kontez Point: point of land, see Dalnoi Point.
Kongak River: stream, see Kongakut River.
Kongakut River: stream, heads in Davidson Mts. at 68°49'N, 143°09'W, flows 100 mi. NE to Siku Lagoon, 8 mi. NW of Demarca Point, Arctic Plain; 69°46'N, 141°08'W; BGN 1959; (map 138). Var. Kangik River, Kongak River, Turner River.
Ekimo name reported by Lefingwell (1919, p. 100) and meaning approximately "deer pond." See Turner River.
Konganvgev Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast, extending NE into Camden Bay, 21 mi. SE of Flaxman I., Arctic Plain; 70°01'03"N, 145°10'30"W; (map 151). Var. Kanganyev Point, Kangigev Point, Konganvgev Point, Konyagilav Point.
Ekimo name reported in 1912 by Lefingwell (1919, p. 97) to mean "place where there is a deer pond."
Konganevik Point: point of land, see Konganevik Point.
Kongeruk River: stream, flows SW 16 mi. to Johnson River, 14 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°43'N, 162°09'W; (map 581).
Ekimo name reported to mean "cooter" in 1949 by USCS&GS.
Konigiamute: locality, see Konik.
Kongiganak: locality, on W shore of Kuskokwim Bay, 14 mi. SW of Kulvakagvik, 34 mi. SW of Quinngagak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°52'N, 163°02'W; (map 54).
Name of an Eskimo village reported in 1878 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, as "Kongiganagamut." i.e. "Kongiganak people."
Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported as "Kongigamute," with a population of 90, by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census. As "Kengumut," with a population of 54, in the 1890 Census.
Kongishuk Bay: cove, 2 mi. across, on S shore of Scammon Bay, 10 mi. E of Cape Romonfot, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°50'N, 165°46'W; (map 75). Var. Edmonds Cove.
Ekimo name reported by USCS&GS in 1949. The name "Edmonds Cove" was given by G. R. Putnam, USCS&GS, in 1899.
Ekimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.
Kongkuk Bay: bay, 1 mi. wide, 3 mi. NW of Bunnell Cape, 27 mi. S of Gambell, W coast of St. Lawrence I.; 65°23'N, 171°47'W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Kangakak, Kangkok.
Ekimo name obtained from the village of Kulukhan, of Gambell, in 1944. Ortz spelled the name "Kangkak" while there in 1965 but could not obtain a meaning for it.
Kongok Valley: basin, see Kangok Basin.
Kongshieh: locality, 5 of Rush Hill, on W coast of Saint Paul I., in Pribilof Is.; 57°10'45"N, 170°24'30"W; (map 38).
An Aleut name reported by Elliott (1881, Saint Paul map).
Kong-wik: stream, see Hunt River.
Kong River: stream, see Kuk River.
Konguk: stream, see Buckland River.
Kongumavik Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 mi. to Anaktuvuk River, 20 mi. N of Cache Lake and 5 mi. NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ar. Ra; 68°11'30"N, 151°38'00"W; (map 134). Var. Kanngumavik Creek, Kungumavik, Kungomovik Creek.
Ekimo name, meaning "gathering place," published by Rausch (1951, p. 159) as "Kungomovik," so called because the Kubuk Eskimo often came here to trade with the local Tulugakmut.
Kongumavuk Creek: stream, see Kungumavik Creek.
Koniag Glacier: glacier, heads on Koniag Peak, trends N 2.3 mi., 7 mi. W of head of Kiliuda Bay, Kodiak I.; 57°22'00"N, 153°19'10"W; (map 34).
Named in 1963 by the Kodiak and Aleutian Islands Historical Society Inc. for the Koniag Eskimo, "the oldest inhabitants of Kodiak Island."
Koniag Peak: mountain, 4,470 ft., 7 mi. W of head of Kiliuda Bay, Kodiak I.; 57°21'15"N, 153°19'20"W; BGN 1964; (map 34).
Named in 1963 by the Kodiak and Aleutian Islands Historical Society Inc. see Konig Glacier.
Konichiskia: mountain, see Conical Volcano.
Konichiskia Sopka: mountain, see Conical Volcano.
Konichiskia Sopka: mountain, see Potato Mountain.
Konichesek Volcano: mountain, see Conical Volcano.
Konigaktakmute: locality, see Kanikyaktalikmut.
Konigui Island: island, see Konigui Island.
Konigui: island, see Big Konigui Island.
Konigui Island: island, see Konigui Island.
Konigui: island, see Big Konigui Island.
Konigui Island: island, above 0.8 mi. long, 10 mi. N of Atka Is., Andreanof Is., Aleutian Is.; 52°13'20"N, 175°08'00"W; BGN 1890;
Koounahoo: locality, see Letushkwin.
Kootsnoo: islands, see Kootzanhoo Archipelago.
Knotoark River: stream, see Kutuk River.
Kootcheak River: stream, see Kurupa River.
Koot: village, see Mekoryuk.
Root: locality, near Capr Elolin, Nunivak I.;
Kocuctrina: stream, see Kuzitrin River.
Koonthrathiboona River: stream, see Tanalian River.
Koo River: stream, see Kuk River.
Koopowra River: stream, see Kuparuk River.
Koonthrathiboona Lake: lake, see Kontrashibuna Lake.
Koongooyowluk: bend, see Kunguyoluk Bend.
Koont: village, see Mekoryuk.
Root: locality, near Capr Elolin, Nunivak I.;
Kocuctrina: stream, see Kuzitrin River.
Koonthrathiboona Lake: lake, see Kontrashibuna Lake.
Koongooyowluk: bend, see Kunguyoluk Bend.
Koont: village, see Mekoryuk.
Kootznahoo: locality, see Letushkwin.
Kootznahoo Archipelago: islands, see Kootzanhoo Archipelago.
Kootznahoo Inlet: water passage, see Kootznahoo Inlet.
Kootznahoo: locality, see Letushkwin.
Kootznahoo Archipelago: islands, see Kootzanhoo Archipelago.
Kootznahoo Head: promontory, 700 ft., 1.5 mi. N of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty I.,
Arch.: 57°31'40" N, 134°35'00" W; (map 9).

Observe Tlingit Indian name meaning "bear fort" given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published by the US & CGS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 177). Locally, the name is pronounced "Hu-che-nu." This name was also used for the ruin distemmed by the Indians by methods learned by them from the white soldiers in the area. "Hootch," a derivative of this name, has long been used as a colloquial term for "moonshine."

Kootznahoo Inlet: water passage, 6 mi. long, extends from Mitchell Bay to Chatham Strait.
Arch.: 57°32' N, 134°31' W; BGN 1899; (map 9).

Tlingit Indian name given in 1880 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.
Kootznahoo Roads: bay, 1 mi. across, 1.5 mi. S of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty I.,
Arch.: 57°29' N, 134°36' W; (map 9).

Tlingit Indian name given in 1880 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.
Koourovkaia: bay, see Koozeroaf Bay.
Koovsheluk Point: point of land, see Koovskul Point.
Koovikoilik, Cape: point of land, see Koovskul Point.
Koovskul Point: point of land, see Koovskul Point.
Koovskul Cape: point of land, see Koovskul Point.
Koovskul Lake: locality, see Kuvik.oolu.
Koovskul Cape: point of land, see Koovskul Point.
Koovskul Point: point of land, N coast of St. Lawrence I., 2 mi. SW of Savoonga; 63°41' N, 170°33' W; BGN 1951; (map 93).

Var. Cape Koovsheluk, Cape Koovikilik, Koovsheluk Point, Koovskul Point, Cape Koovskul, Cape, Kuvkhelhak.

Eskimo name spelled "Koovikilik" by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska, in 1932 and as "Kuvkhelhak" by Orth in 1965. Its meaning is unknown.

Koowak: stream, see Kobuk River.
Kojivjirax Point: point of land, see Kojikkil Point.
Koobata Lagoon: lagoon, extends NW 35 mi. from Sikkuk Cape, S coast of St. Lawrence I.,
50 mi. SE of Gambell; 63°21' N, 170°39' W; BGN 1951; (map 93).

Named for Warren Koobata, formerly president of the Gambell village council. Its full Eskimo name is "Koobata Naivak." Naivak means "lake."

Koowak River: stream, flows SW 20 mi. to Koobata Lagoon, S coast of St. Lawrence I.,
63°24' N, 170°4 W; BGN 1951; (map 93).

Locally named for Warren Koobata, formerly president of the Gambell village council.
Kopak: stream, see Kobuk River.
Koplawski Island: barrier island, 15 mi. long, between Kaageluk Lagoon and Chukchi Sea,
6 mi. SW of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69°34' N, 163°09' W; (map 145). Var. Kopukusiuk Island.

Eskimo name obtained at Point Lay by Orth in 1896.
Kopkuknik Island: barrier island, see Kopkaknik Island.
Koposo, Ostrov: island, see Koposo Island.
Koppen Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 mi. to Sheep Bay, 12 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach
Mts.; 64°42'20" N, 145°53'30" W; (map 64).

Name published in 1930 by USGS.
Kopshina Creek: stream, flows SW 6 mi. to Kobuk River, 26 mi. NW of Shungnak, Brooks
Ra.; 67°04' N, 138°00' W; (map 126).

Eskimo name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.
Korab Cove: cove, see Karab Cove.
Korabgungis: locality, see Koanglaas.
Korga Island: island, 0.4 mi. across, in Redoubt Bay, 9 mi. S of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof I.,
Arch.: 56°35'45" N, 135°23'00" W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Var. Crow Island.

Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasilev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Korga," meaning "crow island."
Koruga Point: point of land, on NW coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Ia.; 53°57'40" N, 167°00'30" W; BGN 1938; (map 23).

Siberian word applied by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, atlas notes, p. 270), IRN, to describe this feature's resemblance to Cape Kovkivka.
Koruvimski: lake, see Govorovskia Lake.
Koruvin, Ostrov: island, see Koruvin Island.
Koruvni Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, 4.7 mi. SW of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°04' N, 145°39' W; (map 136).

Kutchin Indian name obtained at Arctic Village in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.
Kornuta: stream, see Kanuti River.
Kornuetna: stream, see Kanuti River.
Kornuta: stream, see Kanuti River.
Koranos, Los: islands, see Coronados Islands.
Korontsi, Ostrov: island, see Coronation Island.
Korovin Island.
Koroshiy Pogodi, mountain, see Fairweather, Mount.
Koroveri: point of land, see Korovin, Cape.
Koroven: bay, Korovin Bay.
Korovin: Cape, point of land, on NW coast of Atka I., Aleutian Is.; 52°19' N, 174°27' W; (map 18). Var. Korovei, Korowinski.

Named for Korovin Bay, published as "Mysj Korovei," or "Cape Korovei," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 13), IRN.


Published as "Korovinskoy Zaliv," or "Korovinovsky Bay," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 13), IRN, probably for Capt. Ivan Korovin of the trading vessel Trinity, which was in these waters in 1762.
Korovin Bay: bight, 2.5 mi. across, on S coast of Korovin I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°24' N, 160°15' W; (map 28). Named in 1915 for the island by USC&GS; published on 1917 coast chart.


Korovinskaia: bay, see Korovin Bay.

Korovinskaia volcano, see Korovin Volcano.

Korovinski: locality, an abandoned village, on Korovinski Point of land, see Korovin, Cape.

Korovinskoy, Zaliv: bay, see Korovin Bay.

Korovinskoi Bay: bay, see Korovin Bay.

Korovinskoi Bay: bay, see Korovin Bay.

Korovinsky Village: locality, see Korovinski.

Korovin Volcano: volcano, 4,852 ft., in N part of Korovin I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°23' N, 160°20' W; (map 28). Published on 1903 coast chart.

Korovin Village: volcano, see Korovin Volcano.


Korovinski: point of land, see Korovin, Cape.

Korovinski, Ostrov: island, see Korovin Island.

Korovinski: volcano, see Korovin Volcano.

Korovinski, Ostrov: island, see Korovin Island.

Korovinski: bay, see Korovin Bay.

Korovinsky: locality, see Korovinski.

Korovinsky Village: locality, see Korovinski.

Korovin Strait: water passage, between Korovin and Popol I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°23' N, 160°20' W; (map 28). Published by USC&GS on a 1903 coast chart.


Korovinsky: bay, see Korovin Bay.

Kortileana Bay: bay, see Katiian Bay.

Kosakuts River: stream, heads at Bering Glacier, flows 5.3 mi. to Kaliakh River, 2.5 mi. E of Hanna Lake, St. Elias Mts.; 60°13'30" N, 143°04'00" W; (map 65). Var. KosaktsRiver.

Kościuszko Island: island, extends NE-SW 26 mi., separated from Prince of Wales I. by El Capitan Passage, W of Clarence Strait, Alex. Arch.; 56°03' N, 133°53' W; (map 6). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, probably for Tadeusz (Thaddeus) Andrzei

Bonsawrentura Koziszako, 1746-1817, a Polish citizen who joined the American Revolution- ary Army in 1776 as a volunteer and was ap- pointed an engineer with the rank of colonel, later to become a major general.

Kot'era-an'ag: lake, see Upper Lake.

Koterek: locality, see Kozheryevskaya.

Koterevskii River: stream, see Kozheryevskaya River.

Koshiga: village, see Kashega.

Koshgin: bay, see Kashega Bay.

Koshkinsgii: bay, see Kashega Bay.

Koshinoz Creek: stream, see Casadespaa River.

Kosina Creek: stream, flows N 35 mi. to Sit- sinia River 21 mi. NW of its junc. with Oshtena River and 55 mi. SE of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°46'55" N, 147°56'07" W; (map 82). Indian name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Kosina, Mys: point of land, see Cosinas, Point.

Kosokat: locality, see Cos Jacht.

Kosokat: stream, see Cos River.

Koskanok: locality, see Kotkanak.

Koskakat: locality, see Kotunak.

Kosinas, Mysi: point of land, see Cosinas, Point.

Koyuk River: stream, flows SE 115 mi. to Koyuk Inlet, 30 mi. NW of Christmas Mtn., Seward Penin. High.; 64°54' N, 161°10' W; (map 96).

Koyuk: village, pop. 129, on right bank at Kowquialik Lake, 31 mi. NW of Seward; 68°27'07" N, 166°9'30" W; (map 129).

Koyuk Inlet: estuary, at mouth of Koyuk River, on Norton Bay, 30 mi. NW of Christmas Mtn., Seward Penin. High.; 64°54' N, 161°10' W; (map 96).

Eskimo name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.


Koyuk Inlet name, meaning "mouth of the Kosa," obtained in 1955 at Huliala by USGS.

Kozhovsky River: stream, flows SE 30 mi. to Yukon River, 7 mi. NW of Holy Cross, Innoko Low.; 62°14'30" N, 159°58'30" W; (map 78). Var. Kosereski.

Kozhovsky River: stream, flows SE 30 mi. to Yukon River, 7 mi. NW of Holy Cross, Innoko Low.; 62°14'30" N, 159°58'30" W; (map 78). Var. Kosereski.

Koyuk Inlet name, meaning "mouth of the Kosa," obtained in 1955 at Huliala by USGS.

Koyukuk: village, pop. 128, on right bank of Koyukuk River.

Koyukuk: village, pop. 128, on right bank of Koyukuk River.

Koyukuk River: stream, see Koyukuk Creek.

Koyukuk Mountain: hill, see Koyukuk Mountain.


Koyuk Inlet name, meaning "mouth of the Kosa," obtained in 1955 at Huliala by USGS.

Koyuk Inlet name, meaning "mouth of the Kosa," obtained in 1955 at Huliala by USGS.
Krasnat Bay: bay, see Red Bay.
Krasnaya, Bukhta: bay, see Red Bay.
Krasni Point: point of land, at E entrance to Temnac Bay, on S coast of Atiu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°47'10" N, 173°07'30" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Var. Krasni Cape, Krasnoi Cape, Point Rouge, Red Cape, Temnac Point.

Krasny Rybiy: point of land, at N entrance to Massacre Bay (Sarichev, 1826, map 13). The name was changed in the 1930's to its present form and location. See Murder Point.

Krasni Point: point of land, see Murder Point.
Krasnoi Bay: bay, see Redfish Bay.
Krasnoi Cape: point of land, see Krasni Point.
Krasnoi Point: point of land, see Murder Point.
Krasnoi Rihi: bay, see Redfish Bay.
Krasnoi Rihi: islands, see Redfish Islets.
Krasnoi Rihi: point of land, see Redfish Cape.
Krasnoy Rybi, Mys: point of land, see Redfish Point.
Krasnoy Rybi, Mys: point of land, see Redfish Cape.
Krasnoy Rybi, Mys: point of land, see Redfish Cape.


Krenitzin, IRN, commander of the galleon Saint Catherine, who led a Russian exploring expedition to the Aleutian Is. in 1768-69. The name was published by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, atlas map 20), IRN, as "(C)ap Krenitizyn," or "Cape Krenitizyn." Krenitzin Islands: islands, in Fox Is., Aleutian Is., consisting principally of Akutan, Akun, Rootok, Avatanak, Tidalga, Ugamak, and Aitak Is.; 54°07' N, 165°30' W; (map 24). Var. Krenitzin Islands.

Probably named by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, for Capt. Lt. Peter Kuzmich Krenitzyn (or Krenityn), IRN, who, with Lt. M. D. Levashv, IRN, in 1768-69 explored and mapped over 30 islands in the Aleutians. Capt. Tebenkov spelled the name "Ostrova Krenityna," or "Krenityn Islands." Krenitzyn, Cap: point of land, see Krenitzin, Cape.

Krenytsyna, Mys: point of land, see Krenitzyn, Cape.
Krenytsyn Islands: islands, see Krenitzin Islands.

Krepost Georgievskaya: village, see Kasilo.
Kresta, Mys: point of land, see Cross, Cape.
Kresta, Mys: point of land, see Kresto Point.
Kresto Point: point of land, on NW coast of Atiu I., Aleutian Is.; 53°00'10" N, 172°38'-20' E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Var. Cape Cross, Mys Kresta, Northwest Shoulder.

This cape was called "M[y]s Kresta," meaning "Cape Cross" (Tebenkov, 1852, map 30). Baker (1906, p. 469), USGS, calls it "Northwest Shoulder" and reports this name as being given by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1854-55.

Kresto Point: point of land, on S tip of Krestof I., 9 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°08'30" N, 135°30' W; (map 9). Var. Kresto Point, Mys Kresta.


Krestof Island: island, 6 mi. long, between Kruzoj and Baranof Is., 10 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°11' N, 135°30' W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Var. Cross Island, Krestoff Island, Krestov Island, Ostrov Krestovskiy.

Krestof Mountain: mountain, 1,631 ft., on Krestof I., 10 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°11' N, 135°29' W; (map 9). Var. Gora Krestovskiy.


Krestovskiy, Zaliv: cove, see Gibson Cove.
Krestovskiy, Ostrov: island, see Krestof Island.
Krestovskiy, Proliv: sound, see Krestof Sound.
Krestovskiy, Ostrov: island, see Guide Island.
Krestovskiy, Proliv: water passage, see Olga Strait.

Krestov Sound: sound, see Krestof Sound.
Krestrel Island: island, see Krestrel Island.

Kruzhnev Creek: stream, flows SE 7 mi. to Arctic River, 7 mi. SE of Ear Mtn. and 44 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°53' N, 166°03' W; (map 111). Var. Kruzhnev.

Kripyayogok River: stream, see Kripyniyogok River.

Kripyniyogok: stream, see Black River.

Kriucha Glacier: glacier, see Kriucha Glacier.

Kriuchka Glacier: glacier, 0.5 mi. long, on N slope of Takhinsha Mts., 6 mi. W of Mount Emme-rick and 25 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°12'30" N, 135°49'30" W; (map 45). Var. Krischa.

Probably a Tlingit Indian name shown as Krischa by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map). Called Kriuchka Glacier by USC&GS (1883 Coast Pilot, pl. 1819).


Russian word, "kryshka" meaning "cover," given in 1925 by USC&GS because the island closes entrance to Kriol Basin. The descriptive name "Cone Island" was used for this island in 1924 by USC&GS because of "its marked resemblance to an inverted cone, when seen from the northwestward."
Kriuki Island: island, see Rat Island.

Kriukchek River: stream, see Kriuchuk River.


Russian word, "kryotol" meaning "covered," given in 1926 by USGS.

Krivskoi Island: island, 2 mi. long, one of Kudalo Island, 1 mi. long, one of Kudo-Kriloi Basin.

Krivskoi: island, sec Crooked Island.

Krivstov Island: island, see Crooked Island.

Krivski Island: island, see Kriksi Island.

Krivskoy Island: island, see Rat Island.

Krusoff Island: island, see Kruzof Island.


Krusof, Point: point of land, on NW tip of Kruof Island; 57°10' N, 135°45' W; BGN 1896; (map 9). Var. Crooof Island, Kruof Island.

Kruof Island, Pitt Island, St. Hyacinth, San Jacinto, Sitka Island, Tleekh.

The Thingt Indian name for this island was recorded in 1849 by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN, as "Ostrorov Tiikh." After 1775, when Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra named Mount Edzumeb "Montana de San Jacinto" (Wagner, 1937, p. 485). The early Russian traders called it "Sitka Island," but in 1805 Capt. U. T. Litianski, IRN, named it "Crooze Island," after a Russian admiral. In 1849 Constantin Grevingus called it "Edgecum or Kruof Island." The name "Kruof" was adopted by BGN (Baker, 1906, p. 384).
Kugat Volcano

Bristol Bay Low.; 59°33' N, 158°12' W; (map 52).

Eskimo name recorded in 1910 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Kugat Volcano: peak, see Kukak Volcano.

Kugikulrvik River: stream, see Kuskokwim River.

Kugiluk River: stream, see Kuskokwim River.

Kugiruk River: stream, see Kuskokwim River.


Eskimo name recorded in 1956 by Orth as "Kutigraruk"; said to mean "flint arrowheads".

Kugrikuk River: stream, see Kuskokwim River.

Kugiruk River: stream, see Kuskokwim River.

Kugirok River: stream, see Kougarok River.

Kugrok River: stream, flows N 20 mi. to No-...

Kugmak River: stream, see Canning River.

Kugrua Bay: bay, 9 mi. long, off W end of...

Kugruk: locality, see Kougarok.

Kugruk River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, heads in Imuruk Lake, flows NF. then NW 60 mi...
Kuik River: stream, see Kwik River.
Kuikluk: village, see Kwethluk.
Kuimla Reka: water course, see Kwemeluk Pass.
Kuinak: stream, see Akulik River.
Kuinshetaktten: village, see Shageluk.
Kuirnnjik Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on £ bank
Kuiu Island: island, 65 mi. long, Alex. Arch.;
Kuiu Island: island, 65 mi. long, Alex. Arch.;
Kuilkluk: vitiate, see Kwe think.
Kuingshteiakten: village, see Shageluk.
Kuiuk, Reka: stream, see Koyukuk River.
Kuiuktulik Creek: stream, see Quiktalik Creek.
Kuiukpak Slough: distributary, of Yukon River,
Kuiukla Bay: bay, 5 mi. across, on S coast of
Kuiuktalik: locality, on NW shore of Norton
Kuiuktulik River: stream, flows NE 8.5 mi. to
Kuiuktalik: locality, on NW shore of Norton
Kuiu Lake: lake, see Alecks Lake.
Kuiu Stream: stream, see Alecks Creek.
Kuiutulik River: stream, see Kuiutulik River.
Kujulik Bay: estuary, extends SW 10 mi. from
Kukak, Selenie Kukak.
Kuk, Mys: point of land, see Coke, Point.
Kuk, Kekur: rocks, see Signals, The.
Kuka Beach: beach, see Kooku Beach.
Kuka Creek: stream, heads in lake at 61°21'5" N, 162°33'40" W, flows W 30 mi. to Iazivik-
Kuka Creek: stream, heads in lake at 61°21'5" N, 162°33'40" W, flows W 30 mi. to Iazivik-
Kukak: locality, on S shore of Kukak Bay, on S coast of Alaska Penin., in Katmai National
Kukak Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows N
Kukalik Bay: bay, 1.5 mi. across, 12 mi. SE of Nagyagat Mtn. and 43 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°20' N, 160°30' W; (map 53).
Kukat Bay: estuary, see Kukak Bay.
Kukak Bay: estuary, extends SW 10 mi. from
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Kukak Bay: estuary, extends SW 10 mi. from
Kukhítak Point: point of land, see Kookjikil Point.

Kukhítak: point of land, see Beaufort, Cape.

Kukhítak River: stream, see Kukhátak Creek.

Kukhilitwík Point: point of land, see Kookjikil Point.

Kukh-dü-li: stream, see Kaktuli River.

Kuk-kan Bay: island, see Kukan Island.

Kuikitikay Island: island, see Avogon Island.

Kukan Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on N coast of Herbert Graves I., 5 mi. W of Chichagof, off W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°40' N, 136°14' W; BGN 1926; (map 9).

Kukan Passage: water passage, 2 mi. long, along SW coast of Herbert Graves I., 10 mi. WSW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°39' N, 136°13' W; BGN 1926; (map 9). Var. Cape Edward Pass, Kukan Bay.

Kukan Bay: water passage, see Kukan Passage.

Kukan Passage: water passage, 2 mi. long, along SW coast of Herbert Graves I., 10 mi. WSW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°39' N, 136°13' W; BGN 1926; (map 9). Var. Cape Edward Pass, Kukan Bay.

Kukan Bay: water passage, Kukan Passage.

Kukan: locality, see Koooolik.

Kukpaaq: stream, see Kukpuk River.

Kukpaaq: stream, see Kakepyak River.

Kukpuwruk: locality, site of Eskimo village on coast of Chukchi Sea, near mouth of Kukpawruk River, 10 mi. S of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69°36'40" N, 163°00'00" W; (map 145). Var. Kookpawruk River, Kookpawruk River, Kookpawruk River, Singin-too-rék.

In 1884 Brower (1944, p. 25) wrote: "we fairly ran to a village called Kukpawruk on a river of the same name. Nobody was home." In 1918 Archdeacon Stuck (1920, p. 182) referred to a single dwelling called "Singi-too-rék," at the mouth of the "Kup-du-rük" River. The 11th Census of 1890 (p. 158) lists a population of 52 Eskimo called "Kukpaurungmiut" on the Kukpawruk River.

Kukpawruk Inlet: water passage, see Kukpawruk Pass.

Kukpawruk Pass: water passage, between Chukchi Sea and Kasegaluk Lagoon, 6 mi. S of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69°40'30" N, 163°06'00" W; (map 145). Var. Keeverileek Inlet, Kivikilik Inlet, Kookpawruk Inlet, Singik Inlet.

Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949: named for the nearby Kukpawruk River. This passage is, however, referred to as "Keeverileek [Kivikilik]" meaning "further in" at Point Hope and as "Sinak" at Wainwright.


Eskimo name listed in 11th U.S. Census of 1890 (p. 133). "At Point Lay a river called Kukpawruuk enters the largest of these sheets of water [Kasegaluk Lagoon]." The name probably means "fairly large stream [Ku-kawarag]" or "a stream [Kugaurag]." The name's earliest published use appears to be in John W. Kelly's "Eskimo Vocabulary," 1885-89, where it is listed as "Kook pow ruk.

Kukpawruk River: stream, see Kukpawruk River.

Kukpyuk: locality, on S bank of Kukpyuk River near Iglikpak Creek, 18 mi. S of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68°24'30" N, 165°55'15" W; BGN 1963; (map 129).

Site of an Eskimo camp reported in 1950 by USC&GS. Named for the river.

Kukpyuk River: stream, heads in De Long Mts. at 68°19'50" N, 163°24'50" W, flows SW and NW 125 mi. to E end of Marryat Inlet, 12 mi. NE of village of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68°25' N, 166°22' W; (map 129). Var. Kookpuk River, Kukpak Kupuk River, Marryat Creek, Tigara River.

On September 6, 1826, Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 320), RN, wrote, "We noticed the water, whilst off Marryat Creek to be of very muddy colour, as if some river discharged itself there." Eskimo name "Kukpak" meaning "big river" was published in 1890 by USC&GS as "Kookpyuk.

Kurtovik Entrance: water passage, see Kuvr Fortnite Entrance.

Kuruk River: stream, formed by Avakil and Kaoalak Rivers, flows N 35 mi. to Wainwright Inlet, 5 mi. SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70°35' N, 159°53' W; BGN 1966; (map 146). Var. Kaolak River, Kee River, Koh River, Kok River, Kong River, Koo River, Koog River, Kook River, Kuv River, Tutu Wing River.

Eskimo name meaning "river." Surgeon John Simpson's native map, 1855, shows "Koh," "Kong," and "Tutua Wing," streams connecting the Golville River with Wainwright Inlet. Lt Ray (1885, p. 55), USA, reports "River at Wainwright's Inlet—Ku.

His map, however, shows "Koo River." Published by USC&GS in 1869, as "Kook." U.S. Navy Hydrog. Chart 69, 1892, shows two rivers, one called "Koo" and the other "Kee.

Kuruk River Valley: valley, of Kuruk River, S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; (map 146). Var. Kuruk Valley.

Named in 1924 by USC&GS for the Kuruk River.

Kukroak River: stream, see Kugrua River.

Kukruk Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. to Chuchki Sea, 2 mi. E of Arrow Creek and 27 mi. E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68°52'

Eskimo name from the early Russians; published by Capt. Tetenkov (1852, map 22) as ["Mys Kulak"]; also transliterated as "Kulikak." Kuliauk, Mys: point of land, see Kulik Cape.

Kulich Bay: bay, 4 mi. wide, extends NW 5 mi. from Cape Kulich, on S coast of Alaska Penin., in Katmai National Monument, 29 mi. SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°-10' N, 154°10' W; (map 42).

Named in 1919 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, after Cape Kuliauk, its southern entrance point.

Kuliaukiauk, Mys: point of land, see Kulik Cape.

Kulichak River: stream, see Kichvak River.

Kulich, Kamen: rock, see Kulichkof Rock.

Kulichivak River: stream, see Kvichavik River.

Kulic Lake: lake, 4.5 mi. long, in Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage 19 mi. SE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°42'42" N, 160°42' W; (map 73).

Eskimo name published as "Ozera Kulik" by P. Tikhnemiev, in 1861, probably from information given by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. Capt. C. W. Raymond, USA, spelled it Koolik in 1869. The application of the name "Kulik Lake" appears to be well established. See Kulakak Lake.

Kulichkoff Island, Kulitch Rock, Kulitzkof Island: rock, see Kulichkof Rock.

Kulichkoff Island: island, see Kulichkof Island.

Kulichkov, Ostrov: island, see Kulichkov Island.

Kulichkov, Ostrov: rock, see Kulichkov Rock.

Kulichkoff Island: island, see Kulichkoff Island.

Kulichkoff Island: rock, see Kulichkof Rock.

Kulichkoff Island: 400 ft. long, in Woody Island Channel, 1.2 mi. SE of Kodiak, Kodiak Isl.; 57°46'30" N, 152°23'00" W; (map 54). Var. Kulichkoff Island, Ostrov Kulichkov.

This is a transliteration by USC&GS in 1869 of the name "O[strov] Kulichkov," meaning "Woocock Island," published by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS. Russian name, meaning "snipe," given in 1831 by Ensign Vasilev.


Named in 1809 by the, Russian navigator, Ivan Vasilev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as ["O[strov] Kulichkov" (from Kulichk), meaning "snipe island.

Kulichkov, Ostrov: island, see Kulichkov Island.

Kulichkov, Ostrov: rock, see Kulichkov Rock.

Kulichkova Bukhta: bay, see Snipe Bay.

Kulich Rock: rock, see Kulichkof Rock.


Eskimo name shown as "Kulik" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF; the local name "Lake Kulik" was published in 1915 by USGS.


Local name reported in 1923 as Coolie by R. H. Sargent, USGS, and edited to Kulik 1967 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, and edited to Kulik 1967.

Kulik Lake: lake, 4.5 mi. long, in Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage 19 mi. SE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°42'42" N, 160°42' W; (map 73).

Eskimo name published as "Ozera Kulik" by P. Tikhnemiev, in 1861, probably from information given by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. Capt. C. W. Raymond, USA, spelled it Koolik in 1869. The application of the name "Kulik Lake" appears to be well established. See Kulakak Lake.


Aleut name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 15, dated 1792), IRN, as ["Zaliv Kul-ililyak," or "Kulilyak Bay"]. According to R. G. Geoghegan, this name was derived from the Aleut word "kuliilik" meaning "sorrow" or "grief.

Kulinyermute, Cape: point of land, see Kulik Cape.

Kulich Bay: bay, see Snipe Bay.

Kulich: bay, see Snipe Bay.

Kulich Rock: rock, see Kulichkof Rock.

Kulitzka: stream, see Holina River.

Kulitzkoff Island: island, see Kulichkof Island.

Kullug-miut, Cape: point of land, see Kulik Cape.

Kullug-miut, Cape: point of land, see Kulik Cape.

Kulik: Cape, point of land, N point of entrance to Uyak Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak I.; 57°48'10" N, 153°55' W; BGN 1890; (map 34). Var. Kiliilikum, Kuliknyeme, Cape Kuligut-miut, Cape Kuligut-miut, Cape Kullug-miut, Kullum Point, Kulop Point.

Eskimo name published as "Cape Koulug-miut," or "Cape of the Kulik people," by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 275). Name may have been derived from a native village known as "Koloock" located at this point as recorded in 1805 by Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169).

Kuliukak, Zaliv: bay, see Kulakak Bay.

Kulikuhgugamute: village, see Kthwetuk.

Kulkana: village, see Kulkan.

Kulun: stream, see Kulkana River.

Kulik: bay, see Kulik Bay.

Kulik: locality, see Kulak.

Kulik Bay: bay, see Kulik Bay.

Kulikak Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Kulikak Bay, on N shore of Bristol Bay, 44 mi. SW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskkokwim Mts.; 58°50'30" N, 159°39'00" W; (map 40). Var. Kulikuk Point.

Eskimo name reported as "Kulikuk Point" by A. B. Chans in 11th Census in 1890 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1893, p. 91) and reported as "Kulik Point" in 1953 by USGS.

Kulikuk River: stream, flows S 36 mi. to Kulikuk Bay, 45 mi. SW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskkokwim Mts.; 58°56' N, 159°44' W; (map 40).

Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Kulikak Bay: bay, 5 mi. across, on NE coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°52'30" N, 176°33' W;

Kunmeum: locality, see Kuk.

Kunk Creek: stream, heads at Kunk Lake, flows...Kunthrashiboona Lake: lake, see Kontrashibuna.

Kunthrashiboona River: stream, see Tanalian.

Capt. Tcbenkov (1852, map 24), IRN. The population of II, reported in 1844 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin (Petroff, 1884, p. 37).

Coast Pilot (p. 312).

25'30" W; (map 6). Var. Konke Creek.

L, Alex. Arch.; 56°17'00" N, 132°23'30" W; (map 6). Var. Konke Creek. Lagoon, 8.2 mi. NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Plain; (map 147). Var. Kupig River.

According to the Eskimo at Wainwright in 1965, the name "Kuvlurak," meaning "thumb," is applied to the point of land constricing the mouth of the Iviarivik River S of Neakok I.

Kupola, Gora: mountain, see Cupola Peak.

Kupolnaia, Gora: mountain, see Cupola Peak.

Kupouruk River: stream, see Kupowruk River.

Kupreanoff Island: island, see Kupreanof Island.

Kupreanof Point: point of land, see Kupreanof Point.

Kupreanof Harbor: anchorage, 1 mi. across, between Paul and Jacob Is., 12 mi. E of Stepo- vak Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°46'30" N, 150°22'-00" W; (map 27).

As "Gavan" Kupreanova, or "Kupreanof Harbor," by Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1379 (1847).

Kupreanof Island: island, 56 mi. long, separated from mainland by Frederick Sound, Alex. Arch.; 56°44'30" N, 153°05'00" W; (map 27).

Kupreanof Peninsula: peninsula, 15 mi. long, between Kupreanof and Vickoda Bays, on N coast of Kodiak I.; 57°56' N, 153°05' W; (map 43). Published in 1948 by USGS.

Name derived from Kupreanof Island and given in 1909 by USCS&GS.

Kupreanof Peninsula: peninsula, 24 mi. long, forms E shore of Stepovak Bay, on S coast of Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 55°45' N, 159°35' W; (map 27).

Published by USCS&GS in 1916 Alaska Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 164).

Kupreanof Point: point of land, 15 mi. long, between Kupreanof Strait and Vickoda Bay, on N coast of Kodiak I.; 57°55' N, 153°05' W; (map 34).

Name derived from Kupreanof Island and published in 1943 by USCS&GS.
Kuskokwim Bay: gulf, 100 mi. wide, extends S 10 mi. from mouth of Kuskokwim Creek to point 7 mi. NW of Quinhagak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°53' N, 162°15' W; (map 54). Var. Kuskokvik Bay, Kouskokvim Bay.

Eskimo name reported in 1949 by J. M. Hoare, USGS. O

Kuskokwak Creek: stream, see Kuskokwak Creek.

Kuskokwim, Ryka: stream, see Kuskokwim River.

Kuskokwak Channel Kuskokwim Bay: channel, extends S 10 mi. from mouth of Kuskokwim Creek to point 7 mi. NW of Quinhagak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°53' N, 162°15' W; (map 54). Var. Kuskokvik Creek, Kuskokwak Creek, Kuskokwah Creek.

Eskimo name reported in 1914 by USGS.

Kuskokwim Bay: gulf, 100 mi. wide, extends NE 60 mi. from Bering Sea to mouth of Kuskokwim River, bounded on NW by Cape Avison and on SE by Cape Newenham; 59°00' N, 163°00' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 54). Var. Kuskookim Bay, Kouskokvim Bay.

Eskimo name obtained by Ustingov [cnna], a Russian who visited the area in 1818. The word "Kuskokwim," according to the Moravian missionary J. H. Kilbuck, is the genitive of "Kuskokwik," the last syllable meaning "river," but the rest of the name is of unknown meaning (Spurr, 1900, p. 73). The name of the bay was derived from the river name.

Kuskokwim Mountains: mountain range, 430 mi. long and 50 mi. wide, extends NE-SW between Canyon Creek and Chikumikun Lake on S and Tanana River on N; bounded on SE by Kantishna River, North Fork Kuskokwim River, Kuskokwim River, Holitna River, and Kogoluk River, and on NW by Kiyun Mt. at Sulatna Crossing, Innoko River, Dihana River, Idditarod River, Russian Mt., and Kibbuck Mts.; 64°45' N, 153°30' W [NE end]; 60°10' N, 159°40' W [SW end]; Var. Tanana Hills.

Reported and defined in 1898 by Spurr (1900, p. 239), USGS. The name was derived from the Kuskokwim River which flows across the range. Spurr (p. 70) applied the name "Tanana Hills" to the low mountains at the northeast end of what are now the Kuskokwim Mountains. See Kuskokwim Bay.

Kuskokwim River: stream, heads at confluence of its East and North Forks, flows SW 500 mi. to Kuskokwim Bay; 60°05' N, 162°25' W; BGN 1964; (map 58). Var. Chin-ana, Kugikukvik River, Kugikukwik River, Ryka Kuskokwim.

Eskimo name apparently obtained in 1818 by Ustingov [cnna] and published by L. Sari- chev (1826, map 3), IRN, as "Ryka Kuskokwim." According to L. J. S. Herron, USA, in 1899, the Tanana Indian name for the stream was "Chin-ana, now obsolete except among the old Indians." See Kuskokwim Bay.

Kuskokwik River: stream, see North Fork Kuskokwim River.

Kuskokvik Bay: gulf, see Kuskokwik Bay.

Kuskokvik: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 6 mi. SW of Eek 1. and 53 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokvik Delta; 60°07' N, 162°30' W; (map 58). Var. Kuskokwikkagmiut, Kuskokvikvakh, Kuskokvak.

Eskimo village reported by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, who passed near it in January 1879; he spelled the name "Kuskov-akh." Its population in 1880 was 24. This may be the same place listed at "Kuskokhagmiut" in the 11th Census in 1890 with 115 people, but because of another village with a similar name on the left bank of the river, it is difficult to determine which place is meant.

Kuskokwak Creek: stream, see Kuskokwak Creek.

Kuskulana Glacier: glacier, trends SW 15 mi. from Mount Blackburn to its terminus at head of Kuskulana River, 29 mi. NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.: 61°37' N, 143°42' W; (map 67). Indian name given in 1900 by T. G. Ger- dine, USGS.

Kuskulana Pass: pass, 4,500 ft., between Kuskulana and Choholana Rivers, at head of Trail Creek, 15 mi. SW of Mount Blackburn and 25 mi. NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.: 61°35' N, 143°59' W; (map 67). Indian name reported in 1907 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS (Moffit and Maddren, 1909, pl. 1).

Kuskulana River: stream, heads at Kuskulana Glacier, flows SW 21 mi. to Chitina River, 0.4 mi. NE of mouth of Nenana Creek and 73 mi. NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61°28'00" N, 144°10'30" W; (map 68). Ahtena Indian name obtained in 1899 by Oscar Rohn.

Kuskunak: locality, "on Hooper Bay," Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 75). Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1899 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service. The name may mean "hip [kutsikj."

Kuskuk Creek: stream, see Fish River.

Kusuma Creek: stream, see Kusheeshin Creek.

Kusun Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., in Tuxekan Passage, 25 mi. N of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°50'25" N, 133°10'10" W; (map 4). Indian name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Kustaflo: village, Cape of point of land, see Kasilo, Cape.

Kustaflo River: stream, see Kaselo River.

Kusito River: stream, see Kasito River.

Kustiowa River: stream, see Kasilo River.

Kussu Islands: islands, in Naknek Bay on W coast of Prince of Wales I., 28 mi. N of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°52'03" N, 133°10'15" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USCAGS.

Kutah hawk daan: locality, on Baranof I., Alex. Arch.

Former Tlingit Indian camp or settlement reported by J. R. Swanton (in Hodge, 1907, p. 378), BAE.

Kustatan: village, summer pop. only, on SW coast of West Foreland, 20 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.: 60°45' N, 151°45' W; (map 62).

Tanakina Indian name published by Petroff (1881, p. 29) in the 10th Census in 1880. "The last syllable, tan, means point or cape."

Kustatan Ridge: ridge, elev. 450 ft., extends S 9 mi. from McArthur River, on SW shore of Trading Bay, 30 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°53' N, 151°50' W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1938 by USGS. Name derived from Tanana Indian village of Kustatan.

Kustatan River: stream, distributary of Mc- Arthur River, flows S 24 mi. to Redoubt Bay, 24 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.: 60°44' N, 151°50' W; (map 62).

Tanakina Indian name published by USFS on a Chugach National Forest map dated 1910. Name derived from village of Kustatan.

Kutzerlak Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Kogoluetuk River, 39 mi. NE of Kobuk, Brooks Ra.; 67°23' N, 156°05' W; (map 126).

Eskimo name literally meaning "big drop," probably referring to the head-wall at the head of the stream; obtained at Kobuk by Orth in 1936.

Kutchaurak Creek: stream, heads in Brooks Ra., flows NNW 35 mi. to Eituluk River, 36 mi. NE of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope 68°40' N, 156°14' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Var. Eitulipar Creek.

Eskimo name obtained probably in 1949 by USGS.

Kutchik River: stream, flows NE 40 mi. to Chandler River 9 mi. S of its junc. with Colville River, Arctic Slope; 69°19'30" N, 151°26'00" W; (map 141).

Eskimo name used in 1945 by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4. The name may mean "hip [kutsikj."

Kutchikagamiut, Kuskokvagmute, Kuskovakh, Kuskovakh.


Kutchik River: stream, flows NE 40 mi. to Chandler River 9 mi. S of its junc. with Colville River, Arctic Slope; 69°19'30" N, 151°26'00" W; (map 141).

Eskimo name used in 1945 by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4. The name may mean "hip [kutsikj."

Kutchilagok Hill, see Kochilagok Hill.

Kutchiuma Island: islands, see Kutchumua Islands.


Former Aleul village reported by Coxe (1787, p. 160).
Kutzmuk Channel: water passage, extends W from Kweneluk Pass to Bering Sea, 17 mi. NE of Black; 62°34' W, 166°08' W; (map 76). Var. Koot-mak-wak-nak Channel.

Kutzmuk: locality, see Kutzmuk.


Kutzmuk Channel: water passage, extends W from Kweneluk Pass to Bering Sea, 17 mi. NE of Black; 62°34' W, 166°08' W; (map 76). Var. Koot-mak-wak-nak Channel.

Kutzmuk: locality, see Kutzmuk.


Kutzmuk Channel: water passage, extends W from Kweneluk Pass to Bering Sea, 17 mi. NE of Black; 62°34' W, 166°08' W; (map 76). Var. Koot-mak-wak-nak Channel.

Kutzmuk: locality, see Kutzmuk.

Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Wainwright by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kuyemabo. My: point of land, see Quemada, Point.

Kuyinkaupak: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, below Holy Cross, Innoko Low.; (map 78).

Former Eskimo camp settlement reported in 1869 by C. W. Raymond, U.S. Engineers.

Kuyinkaupak: settlement, see Painiut.

Kuyu, Ostrov: island, see Kiuu Island.

Kuyuk: village, see Koyuk.

Kuyuk: stream, see Koyukuk River.

Kuyuk River: stream, heads in Kuyuk Lake.

Kuyukak: stream, see Koyukuk River.

Kuyungsik River: stream, 9 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Joshuakuk River; (map 296). Named in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Atlantis.

Kuyuktuvuk Creek: stream, 9 mi. long, on north side of Chugach Mtn. Range (map 110).

Kuyukutuk River: stream, heads at junction of Kuyuktuvuk Creek and Kuyuktuvuk River; (map 110).

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, heads in lake at 61°29'N, 161°45'W; (map 110). Former name reported in 1898 by USGS. See Kuyuk River.

Kuyukutuk River: stream, heads at junction of Kuyuktuvuk Creek and Kuyuktuvuk River; (map 110).

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, 9 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Joshuakuk River; (map 296). Named in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Atlantis.

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, heads at junction of Kuyuktuvuk Creek and Kuyuktuvuk River; (map 110).

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, 9 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Joshuakuk River; (map 296). Former name reported in 1898 by USGS. See Kuyuk River.

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, heads at junction of Kuyuktuvuk Creek and Kuyuktuvuk River; (map 110).

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, 9 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Joshuakuk River; (map 296). Named in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Atlantis.

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, heads at junction of Kuyuktuvuk Creek and Kuyuktuvuk River; (map 110).

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, 9 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Joshuakuk River; (map 296). Former name reported in 1898 by USGS. See Kuyuk River.

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, heads at junction of Kuyuktuvuk Creek and Kuyuktuvuk River; (map 110).

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, 9 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Joshuakuk River; (map 296). Named in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Atlantis.

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, heads at junction of Kuyuktuvuk Creek and Kuyuktuvuk River; (map 110).

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, 9 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Joshuakuk River; (map 296). Former name reported in 1898 by USGS. See Kuyuk River.

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, heads at junction of Kuyuktuvuk Creek and Kuyuktuvuk River; (map 110).

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, 9 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Joshuakuk River; (map 296). Named in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Atlantis.

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, heads at junction of Kuyuktuvuk Creek and Kuyuktuvuk River; (map 110).

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, 9 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Joshuakuk River; (map 296). Former name reported in 1898 by USGS. See Kuyuk River.

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, heads at junction of Kuyuktuvuk Creek and Kuyuktuvuk River; (map 110).

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, 9 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Joshuakuk River; (map 296). Named in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Atlantis.

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, heads at junction of Kuyuktuvuk Creek and Kuyuktuvuk River; (map 110).

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, 9 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Joshuakuk River; (map 296). Former name reported in 1898 by USGS. See Kuyuk River.

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, heads at junction of Kuyuktuvuk Creek and Kuyuktuvuk River; (map 110).

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, 9 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Joshuakuk River; (map 296). Named in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Atlantis.

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, heads at junction of Kuyuktuvuk Creek and Kuyuktuvuk River; (map 110).

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, 9 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Joshuakuk River; (map 296). Former name reported in 1898 by USGS. See Kuyuk River.

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, heads at junction of Kuyuktuvuk Creek and Kuyuktuvuk River; (map 110).

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, 9 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Joshuakuk River; (map 296). Named in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Atlantis.

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, heads at junction of Kuyuktuvuk Creek and Kuyuktuvuk River; (map 110).

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, 9 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Joshuakuk River; (map 296). Former name reported in 1898 by USGS. See Kuyuk River.

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, heads at junction of Kuyuktuvuk Creek and Kuyuktuvuk River; (map 110).

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, 9 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Joshuakuk River; (map 296). Named in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Atlantis.

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, heads at junction of Kuyuktuvuk Creek and Kuyuktuvuk River; (map 110).

Kuyuktuvuk River: stream, 9 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Joshuakuk River; (map 296). Former name reported in 1898 by USGS. See Kuyuk River.
Kwikitak: stream, see Kwikluak Pass.
Kwikkluakamiat: locality, see Kwikuk.
Kwikuk: locality, on S bank of Kwikuk Pass, Yukon Delta, 12.5 mi. SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°36'N, 164°43'W; (map 77). Var. Kaoklorokamiat, Kwikkyuk, Kwikuagmuat.

Eskimo village which, according to Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, in 1842–44, was mentioned in 1832 by Alexander Glazanov. Zagoskin spelled it "Kwikkyuk." G. R. Putnam, USCGS, recorded the name "Kwiklorokamiat" in 1899.


Eskimo name [Kuigpak] meaning "big stream" published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 3) as "Reka Kwikpak.

Kwikpak: locality, see Kwikpak.


Eskimo name [Kuigpak] meaning "river" reported in 1899 by Lt. D. H. Jarvis, USRSCS, as "Kuik.

Kwikuk: locality, see Kwikuk.

Kwiltuk: stream, see Kwikluak Pass.

Kustrial Pass: channel, in Yukon Delta, heads same as the village of Kwikpuk reported in Avogon I. to Norton Sound, 23 mi. SW of offshore mud flats, extends NW 4 mi. from it as "American Mouth" in 1869. Var. Kwikpakamiut, Old Kwikpakamiut.


Riverboat pilot's name meaning the crossing or bar at the junction of two Yukon distributary channels; name reported in 1899 by USRCS.

Kwikpak: locality, see Kwikpak.


Eskimo name [Kuigpak] meaning "big stream" published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 3) as "Reka Kwikpak.

Kwikuk River: stream, see Grand Wash River.


Eskimo name meaning "river" reported in 1899 by Lt. D. H. Jarvis, USRSCS, as "Kuik.

Kwikulik Mountain: mountain, 1,707 ft, in Kuskokwim Delta; 62°35'N, 164°58'W; (map 77). Var. American Mouth, Kwikluagamiut.


Kwilokuk: locality, "in the Kuskokwim district " Var. Quitochugamiut.

Kwikpuk: locality, see Kwikpak.

Kwikpuk River: stream, see Big River.

Kwikpuk River: stream, see Big River.


Eskimo name meaning "river" reported in 1899 by Lt. D. H. Jarvis, USRSCS, as "Kuik.

Kwik Stream: stream, see Grand Wash River.

Kwik Stream: stream, heads in Hayden Glacier, flows SE 5 mi. to Grand Wash, 7 mi. NW of Blihzni Point and 25 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°54’00”N, 139°57’45”W; (map 46). Var. Grand Wash. Var. native name given as "[K]ekj’ Kvik,” or "Kvik River,” by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN. The lower part of this stream is called "Grand Wash."

Kwik River: stream, see Big River.


Eskimo village, now abandoned, reported in 1879 by USCGS as "Kwikpakamiat," meaning "Kwikpak people." "Kwikpak" is the Eskimo name for one of the major distributary channels of the Yukon River; it is a name often applied to the Yukon itself. This may be the same as the village of Kwikpak reported in 1899 by USCGS at about 62°40’N, 163°55’W.

Kwikpak: stream, see Yukon River.

Kwikpak Slough: water course, in Yukon Delta, flows NW 19 mi. from Aproka Pass to Kawanak Pass opposite Sea Gulf Point, 18.5 mi. N of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°01’N, 164°22’W; (map 92).

Eskimo name [Kuigpak] meaning "part of (?) the big stream," according to R. L. Faris, USCGS, in 1899.

Kwikpakamiat: locality, see Kwikuk.
Kykhkat: locality, see Kikhkat.

Kypreia: Point: point of land, see Kupreanof Point.

Kyka: isla dark, see Kiska Island.

Kyka Harbor: bay, see Kiska Harbor.

Kystatanka, Myn: point of land, see West Foreland.

Kyte Island: rock, see South Island.

Kuuka: isla dark, see Kiska Island.

L

Labandera Rock: rock, between Bucareli Bay and Port Santa Cruz, on W coast of Sveaens
I., Alex. Arch.: 55°17'00" N, 135°27'35" W; (map 4). Var. La Labandera.

Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as 'la Labanderia,' meaning 'the washer-woman.'

Labaree Creek: stream, flows N 3 mi. to Kuzitrin River, 17 mi. NW of Mount Bendelene,
Seward Penn. High.: 65°13' N, 164°41' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninula" by Arthur Gibson.

Labastida, Isla: isla, one of a small group of islands west of Umnak Island.

This name appears on a 1791 map of the Bodega y Quadra probably named by him for his secretary (Wagner, 1937, p. 465).

Label Reef: reef, at mouth of Eagle Bay on S coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.: 55°25'50" N, 177°29'43" E; (map 14).

Descriptive name given by USCGS in 1937 because, "its presence is advertised by breakers at all stages of tide."

Labert River: stream, see Tutuksuk River.

Labert: hill, 600 ft., south-central Kiska I., Aleutian Is.: 51°56'25" N, 177°23'05" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1935 AMS map.

Labouchere Anchorage: anchorage, see Headfield Anchorage.

Labouchere Bay: anchorage, see Headfield Anchorage.

Labouchere Bay: bay, extends SW 2 mi. to Sumner Strait, 4 mi. S of village of Point Baker, on N coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.: 56°17'30" N, 133°39'30" W; (map 6). Var. Labouchere Harbor, Port Labouchere.

Named by local traders about 1880 for the Hudson Bay Co. steamer Labouchere.

Labouchere Harbor: bay, see Labouchere Bay.

Labouchere Harbor: creek, see Pyramid Harbor.

Labouchere Islands: isla dark, 0.5 mi. long, at mouth of Labouchere Bay, 4.5 mi. S of Point Baker, on NW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.: 56°17'35" N, 133°40'20" W; BGN 1900; (map 6). Var. Ship Island.

Published in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 127). "Ship Island" was given to this feature in 1896 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN.
Lagoma Bay: bay, 0.5 mi. wide, on N shore of Roller Bay, W coast of Noyes I., Alex. Arch.; 55°31'35" N, 133°43'30" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Var. Gum Bay.

Lagoon Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Landlocked Bay, on S coast of Alaska, BGN 1925; (map 42). Var. LaGorce.

Lagoon: locality, mile 343.7 on The Alaska RR, between Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°59'40" N, 148°12'00" W; BGN 1950; (map 69). This is probably the same as "Cap RojnoF of Capt. Lulke (1836, p. 261)


Lagunoff, Mount: mountain, 3,315 ft., on N shore of Mountain Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument; 59°33'20" N, 155°29'15" W; BGN 1925; (map 42). Var. La Gorge.

Lahach-lak: locality, see Chilkat.

Laida Rocks: rocks, at tip of Kupreanof Peninsula; 59°33'30" N, 139°44'45" W; (map 46). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Laida Slough: lagoon, 1.5 mi. long, on W coast of Kuskokwim Bay, 35 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°59'40" N, 148°04'15" W; (map 6). Named in 1914 by E. Lester Jones, USBF.

Laidennoj: spit, sec Anchor Point. Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Lake Bay: locality, on E shore of Lake Bay Creek on NE coast of Prince of Wales I., SE of Stevenson I., Alex. Arch.; 56°01'00" N, 132°53'30" W; (map 6). This is the site of an abandoned fishing village; shown as an abandoned cannery on current maps. In 1890 the U.S. Census Bureau (1893, p. 29) reported this fishing station to be one of the best on Prince of Wales Island; concerning the population, it was reported that "There is a settlement here usually of about 50 natives and half a dozen white men during the fishing season, but it is wholly abandoned in the winter months." A post office operated here from 1911 to 1921 (Ricks, 1965, p. 38).

Lake Bay: cove, trends NE 3 mi. to Chignik Bay, 5 mi. E of Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°18' N, 158°17' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Lake Bay Creek: stream, heads at Barnes Lake, flows NE 1 mi. to Lake Bay, on NE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°01'20" N, 132°53'30" W; BGN 1915; (map 6). Named in 1914 by E. Lester Jones, USBF.

Lake Clark Pass: pass, 1,000 ft., NE of Summit Lake, 50 mi. WNW of Kenai, Aleutian Ra.; 60°49' N, 152°44' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Lake Gamer: locality, see Kijik.

Lake Creek: stream, heads in Canada near boundary monument 30, flows SW 19 mi. to Unuk River, 12 mi. NE of head of Burroughs Bay, Coast Mts.; 56°08' N, 130°58' W; (map 7). Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Lake Creek: stream, flows 4 mi. SE to Auke Lake, 1.2 mi. NE of village of Auke Bay and 10 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°23'30" N, 134°38'00" W; (map 50). Local name published by Knopf (1912a, pl. 1), USGS.

Lake Creek: stream, 3.5 mi. long, flows NE to Fork Creek, 29 mi. W of Chikumunuk Lake and 73 mi. SE of Bethel, Klikuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°11' N, 160°00' W; BGN 1959; (map 59). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Lake Creek: stream, flows 10 mi. N to Hanagita River W of Hanagita Lake, 33 mi. SW of
Lake Creek

Lake Creek: stream, flows NW 6 mi. to Niniza River, 10 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mt.; 61°22’33” N, 142°36’30” W; (map 67).

Name used by prospectors and shown on a map of the Niniza Mining District, dated 1902, by George M. Esterly of Valdez.

Lake Creek: stream, heads in Lake Nancy, flows SE 7 mi. to Little Susitna River, 29 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°37’30” N, 149°56’15” W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Lake Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows W 5 mi. to Tsituk Lake. 39 mi. NE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°46’25” N, 147°58’55” W; (map 69).

Lake Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 mi. from Squaw Lake to North Fork Chandalar River, 11 mi. N of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°59’30” N, 148°23’45” W; (map 123).

Prospectors' name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerding, USGS.

Lake Creek: stream, flows NW 6 mi. from Niniza River, 10 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mt.; 61°22’33” N, 142°36’30” W; (map 67).

Local name reported in 1911 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Lake Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. from N of Mathews Dome to Wild Lake, 6.5 mi. N of junct. of Flat Creek and Wild River, Brooks Ra.; 67°28’30” N, 151°35’00” W; (map 124).

Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerding, USGS.

Lake Creek: stream, flows NW then SW 29 mi. to Coleen River, 11 mi. NW of Rabbit Mtn. and 33 mi. N of Coleen Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 67°35’ N, 142°38’ W; (map 121).

Lake Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 mi. from Squaw Lake to North Fork Chandalar River, 11 mi. N of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°59’30” N, 148°23’45” W; (map 123).

Prospectors' name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerding, USGS.

Lake Creek: stream, flows SW to Turner Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, about 30 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; (map 110).

Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Lake Creek: stream, see Lone Creek.

Lake Dune: dune, 77 ft., on NE coast of Saint Paul I., in Prilobol Is.; 57°15’25” N, 170°08’10” W; (map 58).

Descriptive name reported by W. W. Dufield, USG&GS, in 1897.

Lake Fork Crescent River: stream, flows NW through Crescent Lake, joins North Fork to form Crescent River, 53 mi. SW of Knessi, Aleutian Ra.; 60°21’20” N, 152°44’40” W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Lake Fork Crescent River: stream, flows S 10 mi. to Crescent Lake, 70 mi. NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Ra.; 60°24’ N, 153°01’ W; (map 61).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Lake Fork Knik River: stream, heads in Upper Lake George, flows N 11.5 mi. to join Glacier Fork to form Knik River, 20 mi. SE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°25’30” N, 148°37’30” W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Lake Fork Point River: stream, flows SE 4 mi. to Paint River, 8 mi. NE of Akjagmugia Cove, 39 mi. SW of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°11’ N, 154°28’ W; (map 51).

Local name reported in 1959 by K. F. Mather, USGS, in 1923 (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3).

Lake Fork Sadricerot River: stream, see Carnivore River.

Lake Fork Sadricerot River: stream, see Kekiktuk River.

Lake George Glacier: glacier, trends N 14 mi. to its terminus at a stream which drains into Upper Lake George, 42 mi. E of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°10’45” N, 148°37’40” W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Lake Hill: Hill, 282 ft., on central Saint Paul I., in Prilobol Is.; 57°10’40” N, 170°14’50” W; (map 38).

A local name published in 1875 by USG&GS; so called because a small lake is located at its foot.

Lake Kenai: locality, see Primrose.

Lake Minchumina: village, pop. 30, on NW shore of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Low.; 65°33’ N, 152°19’ W; (map 88). Var. Minchumina.

This is the location of an airfield, Indian village, and store. A post office was established in 1930.

Lake Point: point of land, on SW coast of Kodiak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°37’40” N, 176°59’00” W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "because of the numerous lakes back of the point."

Lake Point: point of land, on N shore of Kvichak Bay at mouth of Supply Creek, 29 mi. W of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°41’55” N, 157°47’30” W; (map 41).

Local name published in 1965 by USGS.

Lake Point: point of land, see Atka, Cape.

Lake Point: point of land, see Lance Point.

Lake River: stream, see Karta River.

Lakeshore Cone: hill, 585 ft., W of Fenner Lake, on Semisopchoni I., Rat Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°57’40” N, 179°37’25” W; BGN 1952; (map 15).

So named in 1950 by USGS "because of the proximity to Fenner Lake."

Lakeside Point: point of land, 5.5 mi. NW of Naga Point, on central Kanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°50’ N, 177°12’ W; (map 17).

Name published by US&GS in 1957 on Chart 9193.


Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Lakeview, locality, on Kenai Penin., at E end of Kenai Lake, mile 20 on The Alaska RR., on W side of Bear Lake, Kenai Penin.; 60°12’ N, 149°22’ W; BGN 1945; (map 63).

Var. Kenai.

Name of a stop on The Alaska Railroad, listed in the timetables of 1927.

Lakina Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, 5 mi. SW of Long Lake and 18.5 mi. SW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; BGN 1966; 61°20’40” N, 143°27’00” W; (map 67).

Name used by local airplane pilots, because of its proximity to the river of that name, reported in 1965 by L. A. Yehle, USGS.

Lakina River: stream, flows SW 25 mi. from Lakina Glacier terminus to Chitina River, 25 mi. SW of McCarthy, Copper River Basin.; 61°19’30” N, 143°54’00” W; (map 67).

Var. Lachina.

Oscar Rohn (1900, p. 406) spelled U as "Lachina" in 1899.

Lakloeey Hill: hill, 700 ft., SE of Badger Road.; 55° E of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°49’30” N, 147°30’30” W; (map 100).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.
Lamode Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Discovery Creek, 22 mi. SW of Solomon, Seward Pen. High.; 64°51' N, 164°45' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Lamb Creek: stream, flows SE 1.6 mi. to Lazy Lamna Lake: lake, see Lliamna Lake.

Laznont: locality, on S bank of Lamont Slough, in Yukon Delta, named Lamont; reported in 1952 by USC&GS in 1943 Army map.


Lanagan Creek: stream, in Besdenebeka Mt., flows SW 3.5 mi. to Pargon River, 13 mi. E of Mount Besdenebeka, Seward Pen. High.; 65°09' N, 163°39' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by Smith and Eakin (1911, pi. 1), USGS. This appears to be the stream shown as "Dry" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Landmark Gap: water gap, elev. 3,250 ft., 5.5 mi. SSW of Oshetna River, 31 mi. SW of its junct. with Susitna River, Talkcetna Mts.; 62°32'30" N, 146°05'00" W; (map 86). Name published in 1955 by Reuben Kachadorian, USGS.

Landis Lake: lake, see Lliamna Lake.

Lamont: locality, on S bank of Lamont Slough, 4.5 mi. SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°42'25" N, 164°25'50" W; (map 77). Var. Ekukutuk. This is the fish camp of an Eskimo family named Lamont; reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Lamont Slough: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends NW-SE 5.6 mi. between Sunshine Bay and Kwiguk Pass, 1.5 mi. SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°44' N, 164°30' W; (map 77). "Name derived from the name of the Eskimo family whose camp (Lamont) is situated at the mouth" of this slough; reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Lamp Hills: hills, 1,015 ft., center Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°58'17" N, 177°29'44" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lance Point: point of land, on W shore of Lynn Canal, at N entrance to William Henry Bay, 42 mi. NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 55°45'00" N, 135°13'50" W; (map 11). Name published in 1924 by USCS&GS on Chart 8302.

Lanchas, Puerto de las: cove, on the coast of Yuktat Bay.

Lanckor Creek: stream, flows NW 16 mi. to lower Meshik River, 17 mi. S of Port Heiden Airfield, Bristol Bay Low.; 56°43' N, 158°33' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Landmark Gap: water gap, elev. 3,250 ft., 5.5 mi. long, in Amphitheatre Mts., at Landmark Gap Lake, 19 mi. NW of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°08' N, 146°05' W; (map 86). Descriptive name given in 1898 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Landmark Gap Lake: lake, 4 mi. long, in Landmark Gap, in Amphitheatre Mts., 19 mi. NW of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°07'30" N, 146°05'00" W; (map 86). Name reported in 1955 by Reuben Kachadorian, USGS.

Landis Creek: stream, flows NW 3.8 mi. to Oshetna River 31 mi. SW of its junct. with Susitna River, Talkcetna Mts.; 62°15'15" N, 147°52'10" W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Named in 1956 by USGS "for a landslide on the east side of its valley."

Lane: locality, mi. 242 on The Alaska RR, 15 mi. N of Talkcetna, Talkcetna Mts.; 62°32'30" N, 146°05'00" W; (map 81). This place was listed as a flag stop in the 1922 Railroad Time Table.

Lane: city, see Anchorage.

Lane, Mount: mountain, in York Mts., about 30 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Pen. High.; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakelee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Lane Creek: stream, flows SW 11 mi. to Susitna River, 14 mi. N of Talkcetna, Talkcetna Mts.; 62°01'35" N, 150°06'05" W; (map 81).
Lane Creek

Name reported on a 1915 railroad-location blueprint map.

Lane Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Placer Creek which flows to Goodhope River, 25 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°40' N, 164°00' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1907.

Lane Creek: stream, flows NW to Ninilchik River, between Camp and Richter Creeks, about 6 mi. NW of Council and 30 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; (map 110).

Prominent name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps. See Paterson Creek.

Lane Creek: stream, see Bennett Creek.

Lane Island: island, 800 ft. long, in Danger Passage between Felce Strait and Revilagigedo Channel, Alex. Arch.; 55°02'10" N, 131°13'00" W; (map 3).

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Lane Ridge: ridge, 0.6 mi. long, between Mutt and Jeff Coves, center of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°56'15" N, 177°29'06" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to the "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lane River: stream, on Seward Penin., flows NE 17 mi. to Nungnualtuk Lake, 44 mi. NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°12' W, 164°15' W; (map 113). Var. Kugachuk River.

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Lanes Landing: locality, see Shifton.

Langara, Isla de: islands, the easternmost of the Barren Islands including East and West Amatulli Islands.

Name appears on a 1779 Spanish map (Wagner, 1937, p. 466). Probably named for Juan de Langara.

Langara, Isla de: islands, see Barren Islands.

Langdon Glacier: glacier, heads in Sargent Icefield, trends NW 4 mi. to its terminus, 2 mi. E of head of Kings Bay, 24 mi. S of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°26'15" N, 148°39'00" W; BGN 1911; (map 63).


Lange, area, the W part of Mountain View, in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°13'40" N, 149°48'50" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Lange Island: island, 1.6 mi. long, in Yukon River E of Clay I., 11 mi. E of Birrhrs, Ninwina Low.; 65°07'45" N, 153°11'30" W; (map 107).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of the Interior.

Langmuir, Mount: mountain, 8,648 ft., N of Second Branch Columbia Glacier 29 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°20'30" N, 147°00'45" W; (map 69).


Lanin, Cape: point of land, see Lapin, Cape.

Lankey Road House: locality, see Tatiana Roadhouse.

Lansberg Creek: stream, heads at Lake Gilbert, flows S to Murchison Bay, at SW end of Alaska Penin., Bristol Bay Low.; 55°03' N, 163°12' W; (map 29).

Name reported by USCS in 1926.

Lansing Bluff: bluff, on E coast of Long L., 5.5 mi. SE of Kodiak, Kodiak L; 57°45'00" N, 152°16'05" W; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Lansing Creek: stream, flows E 10 mi. to Granite Fork, 60 mi. N of Stevens Village, Kokoine-Hodzana High.; 66°51' N, 149°21' W; (map 116).

Named in 1909 by A. G. Maddren in (Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7)., USGS.

Lantern Creek: stream, flowing N 1 mi. to Bluff Cove, S of Leo Hill, Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°59'13" N, 177°28'52" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to the "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

La Perouse, Mount: peak, 10,728 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 12 mi. N of Ice Point, St. Elias Mts.; 58°34' N, 137°05' W; (map 10).

Named in 1874 by W. H. Dall, USCS, for Jean François de Galopa de la Perouse. See La Perouse Glacier.

La Perouse Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads on the S slope of Mount Crillon, trends S 15 mi. to the Gulf of Alaska 8 mi. NW of Ice Point, 71 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°27' N, 137°17' W; (map 10).

Named in 1874 by W. H. Dall, USCS, for Jean François de Galopa de la Pérusse, 1741-1818, a French navigator who explored the coast in this area in 1786. The name was published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 201). La Perouse, a member of the French navy, was sent in 1782 to Canada to attack the British forts on Hudson Bay. In 1785 he was given command of an expedition of exploration by Louis XVI. With two ships, La Boussole and L'Atalante, he sailed in 1886 from the Sandwich Islands to the Alaska coast in the neighborhood of Mount St. Elias where he mapped the coast and studied the Indians. While returning to France, La Perouse, his two ships, and crew were lost. Parts of his ships were found in 1827 on Santa Cruz Island in the New Hebrides in the South Pacific.

Lapin, Cape: point of land, on N coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°58'00" N, 164°07'30" W; (map 24). Var. Cape Lapin.

Probably named for Capt. Ivan Savich Lapin, a fur trader in this area in 1762. Capt. Tekenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, however, shows the name as "Mylr Lanin."
Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for the Pallid Horned Lark (Eremophila alpestris arctica), the only lark found in Alaska.

Larratita: island, see Larzatita Island.

Larry Hill: mountain, 1,300 ft., central Kiiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'40" N, 177°23'55" E; (map 14). Var. Indian Hill.

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 AMS map.

Lars Island: island, 0.4 mi. across, at mouth of Berg Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.3 mi. SE of Netland I. and 38 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°31'00" N, 136°07'45" W; BGN 1942; (map 10).

Named by USGS in 1939 for Lars Netland, in 1890 to be a native settlement "containing less than 20 people" in the 11th Census in 1890 (1893, p. 79). The native name was "Uyuky."" Larsen Bay: bay, see Larsen Bay.

Larsen Bay: bay, see Larsen Bay.

Larsen Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, 6.5 mi. E of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°20'15" N, 149°53'10" W; BGN 1963; (map 82). Var. Talkeetna Lake.

Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Larsen Bay: village, see Larsen Bay.

Larsen Island: island, see Larsen Island.

Larsen Island: island, 1.7 mi. long in Anton Larsen Harbor: bay, see Larsen Bay.

Larsen Creek: stream, in Rampart Mts., flows E and S 7 mi. to Bear Creek 2 mi. N of that.


Larsen Bay: bay, extends W 6 mi. off Uyak Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak I.; 57°32'20" N, 153°58'45" W; (map 34). Var. Larsen Harbor, Larsen Bay's.

Local name reported in 1890 in the 11th Census in 1890 (1893, p. 79).

Larsen Bay: bay, see Larsen Bay.

Larsen Island: island, 1.7 mi. long in Anton Larsen Bay, 11 mi. NW of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°52'30" N, 152°39'00" W; (map 34). Name derived from Anton Larsen Bay published in 1952 by USGS.

Larsen Rocks: rocks, see Latass Rocks.

Larsen Bay: bay, see Larsen Bay.

Larsen Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, 6.5 mi. E of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°20'15" N, 149°53'10" W; BGN 1963; (map 82). Var. Talkeetna Lake.

Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Larsen Bay: village, see Larsen Bay.

Larratita Island: island, 1,400 ft. long, in San Christoval Channel, between Prince of Wales and San Fernando Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°34'50" N, 133°19'40" W; BGN 1968; (map 4). Var. Isl Larratita, La Ratita, Larrañita.

Spanish name given in 1775–79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "La Ratita," meaning "a short time (?)"; the name Larratita is an alteration of Maurelle and Quarda's name (Wagner, 1937, p. 394).

Larratita Island Reef: reef, in San Christoval Channel, N of Larratita I., Alex. Arch.; 55°35'05" N, 133°14'40" W; (map 4).

Named by USGS and published in 1932 (p. 216).

LaSalle Creek: stream, flows W 7.5 mi. from Emma Dome, S of Bluecloud Mtn., to Glacier River, 4 mi. S of Delay Pass, 15 mi. W of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°23' N, 150°39' W; (map 124).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Lascano, Archipiélago de: islands, see Lascano, Ila de.


Name appears on the "Galiano map of 1802" (Wagner, 1937, p. 467).

Lash Bay: cove, 0.7 mi. across, on S coast of Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°40'00" N, 178°02'30" W; (map 16).

Name published in the 1946 supplement to the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1946, p. 118).

Lash Hills: mountains, 1,400 ft. center of Kiiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'43" N, 177°28'30" E; (map 10).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Laska Cove: cove, 0.5 mi. across, on W coast of Kagalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°49'45" N, 176°24'40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

A clipped name derived from Kagalaska Island, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

La Spyre Creek: stream, flows SE 3 mi., joins Mt. S. of the mouth of the Nome River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

LaSalle Creek: stream, flows W 7.5 mi. from Emma Dome, S of Bluecloud Mtn., to Glacier River, 4 mi. S of Delay Pass, 15 mi. W of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°23' N, 150°39' W; (map 124).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Lascano, Archipiélago de: islands, see Lascano, Ila de.


Name appears on the "Galiano map of 1802" (Wagner, 1937, p. 467).

Lash Bay: cove, 0.7 mi. across, on S coast of Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°40'00" N, 178°02'30" W; (map 16).

Name published in the 1946 supplement to the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1946, p. 118).

Lash Hills: mountains, 1,400 ft. center of Kiiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'43" N, 177°28'30" E; (map 10).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Laska Cove: cove, 0.5 mi. across, on W coast of Kagalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°49'45" N, 176°24'40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

A clipped name derived from Kagalaska Island, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

La Spyre Creek: stream, flows SE 3 mi., joins Mt. S. of the mouth of the Nome River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

LaSalle Creek: stream, flows W 7.5 mi. from Emma Dome, S of Bluecloud Mtn., to Glacier River, 4 mi. S of Delay Pass, 15 mi. W of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°23' N, 150°39' W; (map 124).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Lascano, Archipiélago de: islands, see Lascano, Ila de.


Name appears on the "Galiano map of 1802" (Wagner, 1937, p. 467).

Lash Bay: cove, 0.7 mi. across, on S coast of Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°40'00" N, 178°02'30" W; (map 16).

Name published in the 1946 supplement to the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1946, p. 118).

Lash Hills: mountains, 1,400 ft. center of Kiiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'43" N, 177°28'30" E; (map 10).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Laska Cove: cove, 0.5 mi. across, on W coast of Kagalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°49'45" N, 176°24'40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

A clipped name derived from Kagalaska Island, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

La Spyre Creek: stream, flows SE 3 mi., joins Mt. S. of the mouth of the Nome River Country" by J. M. Davidson.
Last Chance Creek

Local name reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS.

Last Chance Creek: *stream*, flows NE 3 mi. to Tibbs Creek. 4.6 mi. S of that stream's junction with Goodpastor River and 49 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°25' N, 144°18' W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Last Chance Creek: *stream*, flows E 3.5 mi. to North Fork Snake River, 14 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penn.; 64°45' N, 165°27' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Last Chance Creek: *stream*, flows SW to North Fork Snake River.

Last Chance Gulch: *stream*, heads on E slope of Saddlerock Mts., flows SW to Snake River.

Last Chance Gulch: *stream*, heads on E slope of Saddlerock Mts., flows NE 3 mi. to Long Creek. 2 mi. N of Long and 21 mi. E of Bering Sea, 44 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penn.; 64°52'30'' N, 155°31'45'' W; (map 98).

Var. Last Chance Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Last Chance Gulch: *stream*, see Last Chance Creek.

Last Creek: *stream*, heads on E slope of Saddlerock Mts., flows E 3 mi. to Saddlerock River, 23 mi. N of Mount Michelton, Brooks Ra.; 69°38' N, 144°24' W; BGN 1961; (map 139).  

So named by USGS because the final field work of the 1948 season in the Saddlerock Mts. was done on this stream.

Last Lake: *lake*, see Ambrosjavan Lake.

Last Point: *point of land*, at mouth of Back Bay, in Afognak Bay, 5 mi. N of Afognak, on S coast of Afognak Is., N of Kodiak Is.; 58°04'35'' N, 152°46'05'' W; (map 43).  

Var. Krainie Cape.

Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Last Creek: *stream*, flows SW 9 mi. to Bering Sea, 44 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penn.; 64°56' N, 166°30' W; (map 94).

So named by prospectors; reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Var. Last Creek.

Last Creek: *stream*, see North Fork Snake River.

Last Creek: *stream*, heads on E slope of Saddlerock Mts., flows E 3 mi. to Saddlerock River, 23 mi. N of Mount Michelton, Brooks Ra.; 69°38' N, 144°24' W; BGN 1961; (map 139).

So named by USGS because the final field work of the 1948 season in the Saddlerock Mts. was done on this stream.

Last Lake: *lake*, see Ambrosjavan Lake.

Last Point: *point of land*, at mouth of Back Bay, in Afognak Bay, 5 mi. N of Afognak, on S coast of Afognak Is., N of Kodiak Is.; 58°04'35'' N, 152°46'05'' W; (map 43).  

Var. Krainie Cape.


Last Slough: *stream*, see Jacks Slough.

Last Tettin Hill: *hill*, 2,360 ft., S of Tettin Lake, 23 mi. S of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 63°01' N, 142°40' W; (map 85).

Local name reported in 1963 by USGS.  

Named for Last Tettin Village.

Last Tettin Village: *village*, pop. 19, on N bank of Tettin River, 3.3 mi. SE of Tettin Lake, 23 mi. SE of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 63°02' N, 142°37' W; (map 85).

Local name reported in 1963 by USGS.

Last Timber Cape: *point of land*, see Last Timber Point.

Last Timber Point: *point of land*, on S coast of Raspberry I., N of Kodiak I.; 57°58'50'' N, 152°58'55'' W; (map 34).  

Var. Last Timber Cape, Myis Posladnyoy Lysu, Poslednedo Liusu.


Name given by USC&GS in 1910 in an effort to stem the increasing duplication of "Bombovyye," published for this feature by the Russian American Company in 1849, and "Sea Otter," the translation of Bombovyye, applied to these rocks by Baker (1906, p. 55).  

So named for the Aleut "cngatuq" meaning "hairy sea otter" according to R. H. Geoghagan.

Latch Hill: *hill*, 350 ft., near S coast of Quing Cove, on NW shore of Kinga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°58'30'' N, 177°22'45'' E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II, published on a 1953 AMS map.

Late Point: *point of land*, S tip of Windfall I., in Seymour Canal, 29 mi. NE of Angoon, on E coast of Admiralty Isl., Alex. Arch.; 57°53'00'' N, 134°15'20'' W; (map 9).


Lathrop, Mount: *mountain peak*, 6,190 ft., 14 mi. E of Ustelbell Peak and 17 mi. NE of Healy. Alaska Ra.; 63°54'18'' N, 148°25'40'' W; BGN 1965; (map 87).


Late Island: *island*, 500 ft., on Perian Ridge, west-central Kodiak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°58'20'' N, 177°23'30'' E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II, published on a 1953 AMS map.

Latouche Island: *island*, 13 mi. long, between Montague Strait and Latouche Passage, 55 mi. ESE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°00' N, 147°55' W; BGN 1910; (map 63).  

Var. Foot
Island, Isla San Antonio, Khilkahlk Island,
Otrov Khilkahlk.

Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, probably "after the famous naval commander LaTouche-Tréville, of France" (Wagner, 1937, p. 394). It was called "Foot Island" in 1787 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock because of its shape. Its Eskimo name was reported by Martin Sauer in 1802 as "Otrov Khilkahlk," i.e., "Khilkahlk Island."
The Eskimo name probably means "island."

Latouche Mountain: mountain, see Latouche Peak.

Latouche Passage: water passage, extends 16 mi. SW from Knight Island Passage to Gulf of Alaska, on W side of Latouche I., Chugach Mts.: 60°00' N, 148°00' W; (map 63).

Local name published in 1907 by USC&GS; derived from nearby Latouche Island.

Latouche Peak: mountain, 2,000 ft., on Latouche Laughton Glacier: glacier, trends N 2.2 mi. to Latouche Passage: water passage, extends 16 mi. SE of Glacier and 9 mi. NE of Skagway, its terminus, 0.2 mi. S of Skagway River, 1.6 mi. to the N terminus of an extensive lava-flow; published by USGS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 85).

Lava Bight: cove, 1.4 mi. across on NW coast of Aukutu I., Aleutian Is.: 54°09'30" N, 166°05'00" W; (map 23).

Name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Lava Cove: cove, 2 mi. across, SE of Secum Island, Aleutian Is.: 52°17' N, 172°26' W; (map 19).

Name for Lava Point, and published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 85).

Lava Creek: stream, flows S 10 mi. to Thorne River, 2 mi. NW of Thorne Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.: 55°42'28" N, 132°36'30" W; BGN 1960; (map 4).

Name published in 1956 by C. L. Sainsbury, USGS, because it is eroded into a sequence of lava beds.

Lava Creek: stream, flows N 1.5 mi. to Kashvarep Passage, on N coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.: 56°14'30" N, 133°06'20" W; BGN 1923; (map 19).

Name published in 1925 by USC&GS.

Lava Lake: lake, 2 mi. across, 19 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.: 65°35' N, 163°55' W; BGN 1952; (map 110).

Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS. "The name 'Lava Lake' was applied by the 11th Weather Squadron, USAAF, to a weather station operated on the east shore of the lake in 1945."

Lava Point: point of land, on SE coast of Seguam I., Aleutian Is.: 52°17' N, 172°24'50" W; (map 19).

Descriptive name given by a special U.S. Navy survey party because the point forms the terminus of an extensive lava-flow; published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 85).

Lava Point: point of land, on NW coast of Aukutu I., Aleutian Is.: 54°10'20" N, 166°04'45" W; (map 23). Var. Flat Top.

Descriptive name, reported by USGS in 1902. It was called Flat Top by J. F. Meier, USN, in 1897.

Lavannak Point: point of land, see Twinlav Point.

Lavinia, Point: point of land, on N tip of Inian Penin., on Chichagof I., S shore of South Inian Pass, 1.3 mi. N of Elfin Cove and 38 mi. NNW of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.: 58°13'20" N, 136°15'15" W; (map 10).

Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, in 1794 for Lady Lavinia Spencer, daughter of Margaret Bingham, Countess of Lucan (Wagner, 1937, p. 394).

Lawak: village, see Klawock.


Listed as a station in The Alaska RR. guide of 1925. Recent USGS maps indicate a site of six or seven buildings.

Lawrence: area, in NE part of Anchorage, between Runstetter and Vanover, Cook Inlet Low.: 61°13'08" N, 149°47'55" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1934 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Lawrence, Port: cove, 0.5 mi. across, on S coast of Shuyak I., 40 mi. N of Kodiak I.: 58°29'30" N, 152°36'20" W; (map 43).

Name published by USC&GS in 1896.

Lawrence Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. through Lawrence Valley to Herendeen Bay, NE shore of Mt. of Kruzof I., 14 mi. W of Sitka, Alex. Arch.: 57°00'20" N, 135°42'15" W; (map 9). Var. Otstov Lava, Lava Inlet.

Derived from a Russian name meaning "lava," given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasilev the first, IRN; published by Lt. Sariichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[ptrov] Lava."

Lawa Lake: lake, 2 mi. across, 19 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.: 65°35' N, 163°55' W; BGN 1952; (map 110).
Lawrence Creek: stream, flows SW and S 2 mi. to Gulf of Alaska, N of Umbrella Reef and 87 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°00'30" N, 142°02'50" W (map 65). Named after Lawrence E. Barber, one of the first to locate oil in the Yakataga region in 1897. This local name was reported by G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1903 and published in 1905.

Lawrence Glacier: glacier, heads W of head of Tébenkof Glacier, trends NW 2.5 mi. to Blackstone Bay, 8 mi. SE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°40'30" N, 148°38'00" W; BGN 1930; (map 63). Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin for Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin.

Lawrence Valley: valley, 5 mi. long, extends SW along course of Lawrence Creek to Herendeen Bay, between Gull and Crow Points, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.; 55°44'30" N, 160°39'00" W (map 28). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN.

Lawrence Collrije, Applcton, Wisconsin.

Lawson Creek: stream, on NE shore of Douglas I., flows 2 mi. NE to Gastineau Channel, 0.7 mi. NW of Douglas and 1 mi. S of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 59°17'12" N, 134°24'36" W; (map 11). Named for William Lawson, 1843–1932, a skilled carpenter and boatbuilder in Juneau in the 1880's. The name Lawson Creek appears first in the mining records in 1894 (De- Armond, 1957, p. 29).

Lawson Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi., joins M[ys] Sloislyy meaning "in layers" in the 1880's. The name Lawson Creek appears first in the mining records in 1894 (De-Armond, 1957, p. 29).

Lawson Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi., joins Munson Creek to form Clums Fork Birch River, 8 mi. to Gulf of Alaska, N of Umbrella Reef and 87 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°00'30" N, 142°02'50" W; (map 65). Named after Lawrence E. Barber, one of the first to locate oil in the Yakataga region in 1897. This local name was reported by G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1903 and published in 1905.

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Lawson Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi., joins Munson Creek to form Clums Fork Birch River, 8 mi. to Gulf of Alaska, N of Umbrella Reef and 87 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°00'30" N, 142°02'50" W; (map 65). Named after Lawrence E. Barber, one of the first to locate oil in the Yakataga region in 1897. This local name was reported by G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1903 and published in 1905.

Lawrence Valley: valley, 5 mi. long, extends SW along course of Lawrence Creek to Herendeen Bay, between Gull and Crow Points, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.; 55°44'30" N, 160°39'00" W (map 28). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN.

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Lawson Creek: stream, on NE shore of Douglas I., flows 2 mi. NE to Gastineau Channel, 0.7 mi. NW of Douglas and 1 mi. S of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 59°17'12" N, 134°24'36" W; (map 11). Named for William Lawson, 1843–1932, a skilled carpenter and boatbuilder in Juneau in the 1880's. The name Lawson Creek appears first in the mining records in 1894 (De-Armond, 1957, p. 29).

Lawson Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi., joins Munson Creek to form Clums Fork Birch Creek, 64 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°07'10" N, 145°30'00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Lawson Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi., joins Munson Creek to form Clums Fork Birch Creek, 64 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°07'10" N, 145°30'00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Lawson Mountains: mountains, 1,310 ft., center of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'40" N, 177°25'06" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lay Point: point of land, on barrier island of Chukchi Sea coast, 43 mi. SW of icy Cape, Arctic Plain; 69°45'45" N, 163°23'40" W; (map 145). Var. Lay Point, Sloislyy. Named in September 1826 by Capt. Beeche (1831, v. 1, p. 303), RN, who wrote, "and to the points and inlets to the southward [of Cape Smyth] I with pleasure affixed the names of the officers of the ship, whose merits entitled them to this distinction." George Tradescant Lay was the naturalist of the expedition. Tikhmeniev's 1861 map shows the name M[ys] Sloislyy meaning "in layers."

Lawman Hill: mountain, 1,445 ft., center of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°58'07" N, 177°28'48" W; (map 14).
Leah Crossing: crossing, in Yukon River, downstream from Quill I., Innoko Low.; 63°53' N, 159°10' W; (map 91).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Leah Island: island, see Quail Island.

Leak Hill: hill, 610 ft., center of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'43" N, 177°29'56" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Leaking Glacier: glacier, just W of Two Echo Cliffs, trends S 1 mi. to its 1929 terminus, 0.5 mi. N of terminus of Nugget Creek Glacier and 9 mi. N of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°26'20" N, 134°25'30" W; (map 11).

Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Leaky Lake: lake, 150 yd. across, south-central Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°56'10" N, 177°22'55" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Leak Hill: mountain, 1,225 ft., center of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'13" N, 177°25'20" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Leather Hill: hill, 750 ft., on central Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'15" N, 177°25'00" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to the largest island on present day map.

Leather Lake: lake, 125 yd. across, center of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'15" N, 177°25'00" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Leathc Island: barrier island, 2 mi. long, one of Jones Is. on Beatford coast, W of Peingok Island, Arctic Plain.; 70°34' N, 149°35' W; (map 150).

E. de K. Leffingwell (1919, p. 97) originally named "the largest of the Jones Islands, ** Leavitt Island, ** ** after Capt. [George] Leavitt of the whaling fleet." Leffingwell gave its Eskimo name as "Pongok," meaning "mound," which name is applied to the largest island on present day maps.

Leavitt Island: barrier island, see Peingok Island.

Lepelovski: islands, see Pribilof Islands.

Leycha, Ozero: lake, see Swan Lake.

Lechner Glacier: glacier, 1.3 mi. long, 1 mi. E of Atalik Bay, 16 mi. SW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°56'30" N, 149°39'30" W; BGN 1919; (map 49).

Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant, USGS, for John Lechner, prospector, then living at Seward; Lechner and F. P. Skee "probably had more to do with the finding of lode gold north of Seward than any other two men." See Skee Glacier.

LeConte Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, at S end of Frederick Sound, 17 mi. SE of Petersburg, Coast Mts.; 56°44'30" N, 132°31'00" W; BGN 1905; (map 6). Var. Huitli Bay, Huitli Bay, Leconte Bay, Thunder Bay.

Ledyanoprovskoe:

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Joseph LeConte, professor of geology at the University of California at that time. The Indian name is "Huti," reported by John Muir in 1884, for "the Tingis' mythical thunder bird, the flapping of whose wings produces the thunder."


Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Joseph LeConte, professor of geology at the University of Calif. See LeConte Bay.
Lee, Mt.: peak, 260 ft., S of Burja Pass, on Alaska Pen., 45 mi. S of Nome, Seward Pen., High.; 64°37'40" N, 166°10'20" W; (map 85).

Lee Camp: locality, on right bank of Solomon River, 4 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Pen., High.; 64°37'40" N, 166°10'20" W; (map 95).

Lee Gulch: ravine, see Lee Gulch.

Lee Tributary, area of, 3 mi. across, in Seward Pen., 50 mi. SE of Nome, Seward Pen., High.; 65°00'00" N, 165°16'20" W; (map 34).

Russian name meaning "fox" in published in 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 357). See Aleutkina Bay.

Leesfinskaya Bay: bay, 0.2 mi. across, in Aleutkina Bay, 4 mi. NE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°00'00" N, 144°30'00" W; (map 5).

Russian name meaning "fox" in published in 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 357). See Aleutkina Bay.

Leesfinskaya Bay: bay, see Aleutkina Bay.

Lee Island: island, see Fox Island.

Lees Island: is.; 51°57'00" N, 177°29'14" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Leeper, Mt.: mountain, 8,200 ft., in Robinson Mts., 8 mi. NW of Yaka Peak and 98 mi. NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mts.; 60°17'40" N, 142°06'00" W; (map 65).

Local name reported in 1943 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Leepinw Glacier: glacier, 5 mi. from S side to E side of Mount Michelson at head of Leffingwell Glacier in Romanof Mts., Brooks Ra.; 69°18' N, 144°08' W; (map 95).

Named for Ernest de Koven Leffingwell who for several years, between 1906 and 1914, explored and studied the geology and geography of northeast Alaska, culminating with his report on "The Canning River Region." The name "Leffingwell Glacier" was published in USGS Open File Report 810, 1965, by E. C. Sable.

Leflingwell Creek: stream, heads at Leffingwell Glacier, flows NE 3 mi. to Okpik Lake, Romanof Mts., Brooks Ra.; 69°21' N, 144°03' W; (map 139).

Named for E. G. Sable, USGS.

Leflingwell Glacier: glacier, trends 5 mi. from S side to E side of Mount Michelson at head of Leffingwell Glacier in Romanof Mts., Brooks Ra.; 69°18' N, 144°08' W; (map 139).

Named for Ernest de Koven Leffingwell who for several years, between 1906 and 1914, explored and studied the geology and geography of northeast Alaska, culminating with his report on "The Canning River Region." The name "Leffingwell Glacier" was published in USGS Open File Report 810, 1965, by E. C. Sable.

Lefflingwell Glacier: glacier, trends 5 mi. from S side to E side of Mount Michelson at head of Leffingwell Glacier in Romanof Mts., Brooks Ra.; 69°18' N, 144°08' W; (map 139).

Named for E. G. Sable, USGS.

Left Fork Cache Creek: stream, flows E 8 mi. to Cache Creek, 15 mi. W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°51'10" N, 148°19'45" W; (map 100). Var. Cash Creek.

Left Fork Cash Creek: stream, see Left Fork Cache Creek.

Left Fork Chicken Creek: stream, flows 2.5 mi. to Chicken Creek, 50 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°07' N, 141°55' W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Left Fork Chickencreek: stream, see Chicken Creek.

Left Fork Dexter Creek: stream, flows N 0.5 mi. to Dexter Creek, 6 mi. NNE of Nome, Seward Pen., High.; 64°34'42" N, 165°20'25" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by George Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Left Fork Dry Creek: stream, heads on Newton Peak, flows SW 1.5 mi. to Dry Creek, 3 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Pen., High.; 64°32' N, 165°19' W; (map 94). Var. Newton Creek.

Left Fork Dome Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Dome Creek, 23 mi. NW of Solomon. Seward Pen., High.; 64°53' N, 164°29' W; (map 95). Var. Left Fork Iron Creek.

Left Fork Goose Creek: stream, flows S 2 mi. to Goose Creek, 50 mi. SE of Rampart, Yakutat-Tanana High.; 65°19'35" N, 149°29'00" W (map 105).

Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pi. 5).

Left Fork Harris Creek: stream, flows E 0.7 mi. to Harris Creek which flows to North Fork Kougarok River, W of Harris Dome and 41 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Pen., High.; 65°38' N, 164°35' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pi. 5).

Left Fork Hunter Creek: stream, flows NW 8.5 mi. to Hunter Creek, 39 mi. NW of Hacksaw, Seward Pen., High.; 65°46' N, 161°28' W (map 109).

Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21).

Left Fork Iron Creek: stream, see Left Fork Dome Creek.

Left Fork Kougarok Creek: stream, see Left Fork Kougarok River.
Lemon Glacier: glacier, see Lemon Creek Glacier.

Lemon Point: point of land, at N point of entrance to Port McArthur, in Affleck Canal, on S coast of Kuiu I., Alex. Arch.; 56°04’20” N, 134°07’20” W; (map 5).

Lemon Point Rock: rock, in Affleck Canal, near the mouth of Port McArthur, on S coast of Kuiu I., Alex. Arch.; 56°04’ N, 134°06’35” W; (map 5).

Local name published by USCGS in 1932.

Coast Pilot (p. 249).

Lena, Point: point of land, at S entrance to Lena Cove on Favorite Channel, 14 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°23’35” N, 134°44’30” W; (map 11).

Local name published in 1928 by USCGS for adjacent Leo Anchorage.

Leo, Point: point of land, on N shore of Salisbury Sound, on Chichagof I., 20 mi. SE of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°25’30” N, 135°51’30” W; (map 9).

Local name published in 1900 by USCGS on Chart 8928.

Leo Anchorage: anchorages, 0.5 mi. across, 1 mi. NE of Chichagof I., 19 mi. SE of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°25’20” N, 135°51’30” W; (map 9).

Surveyed and named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghill, USN, presumably for the steamer Leo, which operated in these waters at that time. The name was published by USCGS in 1891.

Leo Creek: stream, 0.1 mi. long, on Chichagof I., 1.5 mi. NE of Chichagof Island, flows from Leo Lake to Leo Anchorage, 19 mi. SE of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°25’30” N, 135°51’00” W; (map 9).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Leona Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. across, on E coast of Baranof I., 2.4 mi. NW of Port Alexander, Alex. Arch.; 56°16’ N, 134°42’ W; (map 5).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Leopard Island: island, 0.7 mi. long, 0.5 mi. W of Long I., in Yukon River, 2.5 mi. SW of Tanana, Alaska; 65°09’30” N, 152°10’00” W; (map 106).

Local name recorded in 1952 by USGS.

Leonard Wood Point: point of land, see Aurora Point.

Leone, Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, 1 mi. SW of Kuluk Bay, on NE coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°50’30” N, 176°38’30” W; (map 14).

Local name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Leonora Creek: stream, flows WSW 2.6 mi. to Minook Creek, 1 mi. E of Rampart and 62 mi. ENE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°30’30” N, 150°07’00” W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name shown on a manuscript map dated 1906; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Leontovitch, Cape: point of land, see Leontovich, Cape.

Leontovich, Cape: point of land, on N coast of Alaska Penin., 4 mi. NE of mouth of Cathedral River, 18 mi. NE of Molleit Point and 33 mi. NE of village of Gold Bay, Bristol Bay Low.; 55°40’25” N, 162°16’45” W; BGN 1966; (map 29).

Var. Cape Leon, Cape Leontovich, Starling Cape, Starling Point.

Local name reported by F. H. Moffit, USGS, in 1910.

Lepre Lake: lake, 0.1 mi. across, at mouth of Lazy Creek, center of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°56’25” N, 177°26’00” E; (map 14).

Local name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lepping's, Cape: point of land, see Seppings, Cape.

Leroy Creek: stream, flows NW 2.4 mi. to Bluestone River, 12 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin.; 65°07’ N, 166°07’ W; (map 111).

Local name recorded in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17). USGS.

Leskoff: point of land, see Leskof, Cape.

Lesnios Ilet: island, see Lesei Island.

Lesser Arm: bay, see Small Arm Whale Bay.

Lesser Island: island, 3.8 mi. long, southernmost of the Beardslee Is., in Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, St. Elias Mts.; 58°28’ N, 153°50’ W; BGN 1942; (map 111).

Local name recorded in 1994.

Lester River: stream, flows NW 15 mi. to Tuxekan Passage, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°49’15” N, 133°10’00” W; (map 4). Var. Stanley Creek.

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.
Levashef, Port: bay, at head of Captains Bay in Lrvacheff, Porl: bay, see Levashef, Port.

Leuel Lake: lake, 100 yd. across, south-central.

Letrushkin: locality, on Admiralty I. on N shore.

Letnikof Cove: cote, see Utnikoff Cove.

Lctniki-Takaiak : locality, see Takaiak.

Leto, River: stream, on Alaska Penin., in the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes to Ukak River, 18 mi. NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 59°23’45” N, 153°24’00” W; BGN 1924; (map 42).

Named in 1917 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society; suggested by Lethe, the "river of forgetfulness" in the Hades of Greek mythology.

Letniki-Takaik: locality, see Takaik.

Letnikof Cove: locality, on right bank of Yukon River.

Lewes River: stream, see Yukon River.

Lewis: locality, on right bank of Yukon River and 58 mi. E of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 62°24’30” N, 158°06’00” W; BGN 1937; (map 40).

Named by local pilots about 1880; called "Side Island" in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 77). This island has been confused with nearby Walker Island.

Lewis Island: island, on NE coast of Gravina I., 4 mi. NW of Ketchikan Harbor, Alex. Arch.; 55°22’30” N, 131°44’15” W; (map 3).

Named about 1880 by local navigators; reported by USCSGS.

Lewis Point: point of land, on N bank of Nushagak River, 33.5 mi. NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low; 61°14’ N, 150°49’ W; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA.

Lewis Reef: reef, in Tongass Narrows, extends 1,000 ft., off Lewis Point on NE coast of Gravina I., Alex. Arch.; 55°22’30” N, 131°44’15” W; (map 3).

Named about 1880 by local navigators; reported by USCSGS.

Lewis Rich Channels: stream, distributary of Kobuk River, flows SW 7 mi. to Hotham Inlet, 52 mi. NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°43’ N, 161°52’ W; (map 114).

Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Lewis River: stream, head on Mount Susitna, flows S 30 mi. to Cook Inlet, 41 mi. W of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°14’ N, 150°49’ W; BGN 1916; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1916 by USGS.

Lewis River: stream, see Igloolik Creek.

Lewis River: stream, see Ivan River.

Lewis River: stream, see Yukon River.

Lewis River Slough: lake, 1 mi. long, one of Chedatna Lakes, on W bank of River, 10 mi. NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°15’45” N, 150°46’10” W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS; derived from nearby Lewis River.

Lewis' Store: locality, see Lewis.

Lgvar, Cape: point of land, see Liar Rocks.

Lvakac, Cape: point of land, see Kanastak Cape.

Lhakatruntunamé: lake, see Fish Creek Lake.

Lhoojokiv, Cape: point of land, see Shishmek Point.

Lhoojokiv Cape: point of land, see Shishmek Point.

Lunik, Cape: point of land, between Three Saints Bay and Sitkalidak Strait, on SE coast of Kodiak I.; 57°00’ N, 153°22’ W; (map 34).
Liaikik Bay: bay, see Three Saints Bay.


This is an 1882 translation by US&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasilievich the first; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Lyakh." The name of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 58°35′ N, 158°22′ W; BGN 1960 (map 132).

So named by personnel of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations in the 1940's, because the lake was used as a landmark by supply-plane pilots flying converted B-24 long-range bombers called "Liberator" by the British during World War II.


Named by personnel of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations in 1949 for Liberator Lake.

Liberator Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. across, 58 mi. NW of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°53′ N, 158°22′ W; BGN 1960 (map 132).

Named by personnel of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations in the 1940's, because the lake was used as a landmark by supply-plane pilots flying converted B-24 long-range bombers called "Liberator" by the British during World War II.

Liberator Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. across, 58 mi. NW of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°53′ N, 158°22′ W; BGN 1960 (map 132).

So named by personnel of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations in the 1940's, because the lake was used as a landmark by supply-plane pilots flying converted B-24 long-range bombers called "Liberator" by the British during World War II.

Liberator Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. across, 58 mi. NW of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°53′ N, 158°22′ W; BGN 1960 (map 132).

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Liberator Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. across, 58 mi. NW of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°53′ N, 158°22′ W; BGN 1960 (map 132).

So named by personnel of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations in the 1940's, because the lake was used as a landmark by supply-plane pilots flying converted B-24 long-range bombers called "Liberator" by the British during World War II.

Liberator Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. across, 58 mi. NW of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°53′ N, 158°22′ W; BGN 1960 (map 132).

So named by personnel of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations in the 1940's, because the lake was used as a landmark by supply-plane pilots flying converted B-24 long-range bombers called "Liberator" by the British during World War II.
Russian name meaning "wooded" given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasilev (the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Ostrov" Lysnoy.

Liesnoi Island: island, 1.4 mi. long, between Eliza and Woewodshi Harbours, off SE coast of Admiralty I., 14 mi. NE of Tyeck, Alex. Arch.; 57°25′10″ N, 134°17′20″ W; (map 9). Var. Ostrov Lysnoy.

Named in 1838 by Capt. Lt. D. F. Zarembo; published as "Ostrov Lysnoy" meaning "wooded island" in 1848 on Russian Hydro. Dept. Chart 1396.

Liesnoi Islet: island, see Liesnoi Island.

Liesnoi Islet: island, see Liesnoi Island.


Russian name meaning "wooded," given in 1809 by the navigator En. Vasilev (enname) published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Ostrov" Lysnoy.

Liesnoi Island: island, see Makhani Island.

Liesnoi Island: island, see Woody Island.

Liesnoi Islet: island, see Liesnoi Island.

Lincn Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mts., heads about 1908 by 1BC surveyor. Name from prospectors; reported in 1902 by prospectors' manuscript map.

Lignite: locality, mile 363.3 on The Alaska RR. Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 prospectors' manuscript map.

Lignite Creek: stream, flows W 15 mi. to Nenana River, 3.5 mi. NW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 61°32′30″ N, 141°00′30″ W; (map 67). Name used by prospectors and reported about 1908 by 1BC surveyor.

Lignite Creek: stream, flows N 2 mi. to Casa-depaga River, 23 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°53′ N, 164°14′ W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Lignite: locality, mile 363.5 on The Alaska RR., 4 mi. N of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°54′30″ N, 149°01′10″ W; (map 87). Var. Dry Creek.

Name of a railroad station reported by The Alaska RR. on its 1922 timetable: derived from the lignite coal found in the area. This station was originally named "Dry Creek."

Lignite Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mts., heads in Canada, flows NW 2.6 mi. to Rocker Creek, 0.3 mi. W of Alaska-Canada boundary and 70 mi. NE of McCarthy, Alaska Ra.; 61°52′30″ N, 141°00′30″ W; (map 67). Name used by prospectors and reported about 1908 by 1BC surveyor.

Lignite Creek: stream. Name from prospectors; reported in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS. Named for the lignite coal deposits in the area. It was called "Hoseanna Creek" in 1916.

Lignite Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to Cripple River, about 23 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; (map 110).

Prospectors' name published in 1956 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Lillian Creek: stream, flows W 1 mi. to Liven-good Creek, 48 mi. E of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°30′45″ N, 148°34′40″ W; (map 105).

This stream was prospected and named about 1914, by N. R. Hudson, for his daughter. The name was reported in 1915 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Lillian Creek: stream, flows SW 2.4 mi. to Buster Creek, 8 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°56′ N, 165°15′ W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Lilac Hill: hill, 925 ft., center of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°58′52″ N, 177°26′30″ E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lilac Hill: hill, 925 ft., center of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°58′52″ N, 177°26′30″ E; (map 14).

Lilac Hill: hill, 925 ft., center of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°58′52″ N, 177°26′30″ E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lili Creek: stream, flows NW to Aquil Creek which flows to Cripple River, about 23 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on a precint map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Lillegren Passage: water passage, in Prince William Sound, extends E-W 6 mi. between Storey I. and Peak and Naked Is., 39 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mt.; 60°42′30″ N, 147°25′30″ W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1910 by USCGS.

Lillian Creek: stream, flows S 2.4 mi. to Buster Creek, 8 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°36′ N, 165°15′ W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Lillian Creek: stream, flows W 1 mi. to Liven-good Creek, 48 mi. E of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°30′45″ N, 148°34′40″ W; (map 105).

This stream was prospected and named about 1914, by N. R. Hudson, for his daughter. The name was reported in 1915 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Lillian Creek: stream, flows SW 2.2 mi. to Henry Creek which flows to Kougakor Creek, 13 mi. SW of Midnight Mtn. and 50 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 63°38′ N, 164°55′ W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Lillian Creek: stream, flows NW to Kusitrin River, about 25 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on a precint map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Lillian Creek: stream, see Magnet Creek.

Lillie Creek: stream, flows SE 4 mi. to Lake Aleknagik, in Sunshine Valley, 37 mi. NW of...
Lilliput Cove

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Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°28' N, 159°03' W; (map 33).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Lilliput Cove: cove, 0.2 mi. across, 1.6 mi. NW of Vega Point, S coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°50'50" N, 177°17'30" E; (map 14).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska I. by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Lilliwig Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Ingle Creek, 56 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°03'30" N, 142°01'45" W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name published in 1925 by ARC.

Lily Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Bering Sea, central Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°58'50" N, 177°23'30" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L." grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Lilly Creek: stream, flows W 5 mi. to Lake Nancy, 3 mi. SE of Willow and 34 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°42'10" N, 150°00'25" W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Lilly Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.1 mi. long, 6 mi. WSW of Ohlorn Mtn. and 7 mi. NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°42'10" N, 151°42'10" W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Lily Creek: stream, flows NE 10 mi. to Nenana River, 38 mi. SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mts.; 63°22'20" N, 148°19'00" W; (map 67).

Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Lily Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on Chilkat Peninsula, 1.2 mi. SW of Battery Point on Chilkoot Inlet and 18 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°12'15" N, 135°23'30" W; (map 45).

Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Lily Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula.

N of Sterling Highway, 26 mi. E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°32'10" N, 156°30'15" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Lily Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. long, in course of Tyone Creek, NW of Moore Lake. 49 mi. NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°25'30" N, 146°57'00" W; (map 83).

Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Lilypad Lake: lake, see Long Lake.

Limb Island: island, 3 mi. long, Stikine River 14 mi. NE of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°40'30" N, 132°17'00" W; (map 6).

Var. Desert Island.

Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Lime Butte range, swv, 5,100 ft., extends SW 2 mi. from junc of Copper and Dan Creeks, 17 mi. SE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°21'30" N, 142°26'30" W; (map 67).

Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Lime Creek: stream, flows 3 mi. NE to Chitina River, E of Iron Creek, 45 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°02'30" N, 141°50'30" W; (map 67).

Local name reported in 1915 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Lime Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows NW 1.5 mi. to Rock Creek. 19 mi. W of Mount Blackburn, Wrangell Mts.; 61°41'30" N, 143°56', 45" W; (map 67).

Local name reported in 1902 by D. C. Whithopson (in Moffit and Knopf, 1910, p. 1).

Lime Creek: stream, flows N 1.6 mi. to East Fork Solomon River, 14 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°42' N, 164°06' W; (map 95).

Var. Little Creek.

Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Lime Creek: stream, see Bear River.

Lime Glacier: glacier, trends 11 mi. SE to its terminus at head of Lime Creek, E of Middle Fork Glacier and 42 mi. NE of McCarthy, Alaska Ra.; 61°47'30" N, 141°55'00" W; (map 67).

Name shown on 1908 fieldsheet by S. R Capps, USGS.

Lime Gulch: ravine, trends NE 0.2 mi. to Mystery Creek, 10 mi. N of Medfra, Seward Penin. High.; 63°58'30" N, 144°35'15" W; (map 68).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Lime Hill: mountain, 6,000 ft., at head of Grayline Creek, E of Ernie Pass, 23 mi. E of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°06'00" N, 150°50'34" W; (map 134).

About his naming this mountain in 1930, Marshall (1936, p. 41) wrote, "Above me rose the last thousand feet of my mountain just a gray stack of limestone. So I called the peak 'Limestone Mountain' ......"

Limestone Bluffs: mountain, 3,650 ft., on N shore of Limestone Inlet, Stephens Passage, 25 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°03'10" N, 133°58'30" W; (map 12).

Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN (in Baker, 1906, p. 404), who says, "... From a remarkable-looking streak on the side of the mountain forming the west side of the inlet I called it 'Limestone Inlet' and the mountain 'Limestone Bluff.'"

Limestone Cliffs: cliffs, extends NE-SW 3 mi. along NW coast of Norris Bay, 13 mi. SW of Elm, Seward Penin. High.; 64°30' N, 162°35' W; (map 95).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Limestone Creek: stream, flows W 4 mi. to head of Limestone Inlet, 25 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°02'10" N, 133°56'10" W; BGN 1929; (map 12).

Name derived from Limestone Bluffs in 1929 by USFS.

Limestone Creek: stream, flows 2.7 mi. to Clear Creek, 4.5 mi. NE of terminus of Long Glacier, 84 mi. NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mts.; 61°45'35" N, 144°04'45" W; (map 68).

Local name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Limestone Creek: stream, flows SE 1.7 mi. to Jump Creek which flows to Candle Creek. 4.5 mi. SW of Candle and 37 mi. NE of Imuruk River. 27 mi. NE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°05'20" N, 144°38'00" W; (map 86).

Named on relatively recent maps.

Limestone Creek: stream, flows NE 1.7 mi. to Jump Creek which flows to Candle Creek. 4.5 mi. SW of Candle and 37 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°35'3" N, 162°04'0" W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Limestone Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 mi. to Bettles River opposite mouth of Eightmile
Creek, 24 mi. WNW of Chalander, Brooks Ra.; 67°34'15" N, 149°22'30" W; (map 123).

This name was reported prior to 1956 by USGS. It applied to a longer stream to the west. See Matthews River.

Limestone Creek: stream, see Matthews River.

Limestone Gap: gap, 5,025 ft., in Limestone Hills at head of Little Nelchina River, 16 mi. NW of Tahneta Pass, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°03'00" N, 147°38'30" W; (map 82).

Descriptive name given in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA.

Limestone Gulch: ravine, extends W 2.3 mi. to Billy Creek, in Limestone Hills, 16 mi. NW of Tahneta Pass, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°02'20" N, 147°41'45" W; (map 82).

Local descriptive name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Limestone Gulch: ravine, trends SW 3.5 mi. to Favorite Channel, on E coast of Lincoln I., 24 mi. NW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°29'30" N, 134°58'00" W; (map 11).

Local name derived from Lincoln Island; published in 1962 by USGS.

Lincoln Bay: bay, see Lituya Bay.

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.


Local name published in 1890 by USGS &CS as "Lincoln Bay."

Lincoln Channel: water passage, 3.5 mi. long, between Kanagast and Sitkan Is., Coast Mts.; 54°44'30" N, 130°41'40" W; (map 2). Var. Lincoln Passage.

Named in 1869 for U.S. Revenue Cutter Lincoln, published by G. Davidson, US&GS.

Lincoln Creek: stream, flows SW 10 mi. to Fourth of July Creek, 6 mi. S of Crater Mtn. and 40 mi. NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°43' N, 156°47' W; (map 79).

Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Lincoln Creek: stream, flows SE 3.2 mi. to Goldstream Creek, 16 mi. W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°52'50" N, 148°13'40" W; (map 100).

Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Lincoln Creek: stream, flows NE 6 mi. to Henry Creek which flows to Kougak Creek, 16 mi. SW of Midnight Mtn. and 51 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°37' N, 164°38' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Lincoln Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 mi. to Eldorado Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, 28 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°42' N, 164°13' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.


Lind Creek: stream, flows NW 7 mi. to Sethokokina River, 74 mi. NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°58' N, 153°17' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Lind Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Hunter Creek, 39 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°44' N, 161°39' W; (map 109).

Local name published on maps after 1950.

Lind Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. from Lind Creek Lake to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 36 mi. W of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°31'15" N, 149°51'00" W; (map 123).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. C. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pi. 71), USGS.

Linda Creek Lake: lake, 0.1 mi. across, at head of Linda Creek, 39 mi. WNW of Chandalar.
Lindenberg: point of land, 0.7 mi. SE of Brooks Ra.; 67°33' N, 149°45' W; (map 123). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Lindell Creek Pass: pass, 2,400 ft., between Bettles and Middle Fork Koyukuk Rivers by way of Lindell Creek, a tributary of Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 31 mi. NW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°33' N, 149°40' W; (map 123). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Lindale: area, in S part of Anchorage, between Rees and North Fork Chester Creek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°12'16" N, 149°51'15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Linda Vista Creek: stream, flows N 0.6 mi. to Big Hurrah Creek, 9 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°59' N, 164°16' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Lindblom Creek: stream, flows 1.6 mi. to Snake River, 8 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°37' N, 165°26' W; (map 94). Var. Lindblom Creek.

Reported as "Lindblom" on a map by E. King, dated 1900. Named for Erik C. Lindblom, one of the "three Swedes" who discovered gold in the Nome area in the summer of 1898. Lindblom, a native of Sweden, was 30 years old in 1898, and for several years had been a tailor in San Francisco. He joined the stampede to Kotzebue Sound, but ended up in Council where he met John Brynteson, a Swede, and Jafel Lindeberg, a Norwegian. These three, often called the "three Swedes," sought new territory and prospected along the coast of Norton Sound where they found gold along the Snake River (Rickard, 1909, p. 330-334).

Lindblom Creek: stream, see Lindblom Creek.

Linden River: stream, see Don River.

Lindenberg Harbor: bay, 0.5 mi. across, at Todd, on S coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°27'30" N, 135°01'40" W; (map 9). Var. Gavan Lindenberg.

Named in 1883 by the Russian navigator Ena. Vasileff for G. Lindenberg (cnaa), who made surveys in this area in 1838.

Lindenberg Head: point of land, 0.7 mi. SE of Todd, on Peril Strait, on S coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°27'20" N, 135°01'20" W; (map 9). Apparently named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. F. K. Moore, USN, for adjacent Lindenberg Harbor. The name was published by USC&GS on Chart 8283.

Lindenberg Peninsula: peninsula, 30 mi. long, on E coast of Kupreanof I., separated from Mitkof I. on SE by Wrangell Narrows, 26 mi. NW of Wrangell, Alex. Arch.; 56°48'30" N, 133°06'00" W; (map 6). Var. Berge Lindenberga, Lindenberg Shoal.

Named by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1853, who published it on Chart 1493 as "Bereg Lindenberga," i.e. "Lindenberg Shore," referring to the eastern shore. The generic "peninsula" was given by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1883. This feature was named for the Russian, G. Lindenberg (cnaa), who explored and surveyed in the Alexander Archipelago in 1838.

Lindenberg Shore: peninsula, see Lindenberg Peninsula.

Lindenberga, Bereg: peninsula, see Lindenberg Peninsula.

Lindenberg, Gavan: bay, see Lindenberg Harbor.

Linder Lake: lakes, 1.6 mi. SW of Sawmill I. and 9 mi. N of Nenana, Tanana Low.; 64°42'10" N, 149°11' W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Lindita Peak: mountain peak, 7,910 ft., 0.7 mi. SE of Tazol Peak and 20 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°20'38" N, 146°36'22" W; (map 68).

Local name reported in 1955 by L. E. Nielsen; it is a Spanish word meaning "little beauty."

Lindman Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. long, at head of Kasaan Peninsula, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°36'35" N, 132°29'50" W; (map 64).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Line Island: island, 300 ft. across, in Sitka Sound, 1.5 mi. W of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°03'27" N, 135°22'50" W; (map 107). Var. Linet Island.

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of the Interior.

Linet Island: island, see Linet Island.

Lingo, ares, in SW Anchorage 1.5 mi. SW of City Hall, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°12'10" N, 149°55'15" W; (map 69).

Residential district in city of Anchorage reported by office of city engineer of Anchorage.


An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "J" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II.

Link Mountain: mountain, 3,195 ft., at junction of Caribou Creek and Matanuska River, 49 mi. NE of Palmer, 61°47' N, 147°40' W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Lion: bay, on Beaufort Sea coast between Flaxman I. and mainland, extending 10 mi. W of Point Brownlow, Arctic Plain; 70°10' N, 146°00' W; (map 151).

Probably named for one of the two boats used by Sir John Franklin's party in 1826; the name, however, is recent.

Lion Bird: "isee, 0.9 mi. across, on SW coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian I.; 53°25'15" N, 167°08'00" W; BGN 1938; (map 23).

Named by USC&GS in 1938, "because of its nearness to Lion Rock."

Lion Cove: "isee, 0.6 mi. across, halfway between Yug and Orient Points, S coast of Little Kiska I., Aleutian I.; 51°57' N, 177°41' E; (map 14).

This is one of the animal names arbitrarily applied to features in this area in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Lion Creek: stream, flows N 1.1 mi. to Big Hurrah Creek, 9 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°38' N, 146°12' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name shown on an Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Lion Head: mountain, 3,195 ft., at junction of Caribou Creek and Matanuska River, 49 mi. NE of Palmer, 61°47' N, 147°40' W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Lion Hills: hills, 520 ft., center Kiska I., Aleutian I.; 51°56'15" N, 177°24'56" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "J" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1945 Army map.

Lion Island: island, see Tigavariak Island.
Lion Point: point of land, NW tip of an island, was once part of Tigvariaq I., at E point of entrance to Foggy I. Bay, on Beaufort Sea coast, Arctic Plain; 71°14'30" N, 147°16'25" W; (map 150). Var. Lion and Reliance Reef, Lion Reef, Point Lion.

On August 7, 1826, Franklin (1828, p. 152) named the island Lion and Reliance Reef after his two boats (the Lion was driven aground at this place). Leffingwell (1919, p. 100) adopted the Eskimo name "Tigvariaq" for the island, and, in his text, applied Franklin's names to the NE (Point Reliance) and NW (Point Lion) points of the island (p. 89). However, Leffingwell's maps show these points as Reliance Point and Point Lion.

Lion Reef: point of land, see Lion Point.

Lion Rock: rock, in Lion Bight on SW coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 55°25'12" N, 167°08'45" W; BGN 1939; (map 23).

Descriptive name given by USCGS in 1938, "because, when seen from the southeast, it has the appearance of a crouching lion."

Lions Head: mountain, see Lions Head Mountain.

Lions Head Mountain: mountain, 5,400 ft., on Kakukan Range, 3.6 mi. NE of Point Sherman on Lynn Canal and 46 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°52'24" N, 135°03'40" W; BGN 1923; (map 11). Var. Lions Head.

Descriptive name given in 1867 by George Davidson, USCGS, because its "serrated profile is said to show, when seen from Chatham strait, a resemblance to a couchant lion" (Knopf, 1911, p. 10). The name was published in the 1869 Coast Pilot. The mountain was charted, however, east of Berrnert Bay and continued to be shown for nearly 40 years.

Lissart Point: point of land, at mouth of Afoqnak Bay, 1.5 mi. NE of Afoqnak, on SW coast of Afoqnak I., N of Kodiak I.; 58°01'35" N, 152°45'05" W; (map 43). Var. Lietnik Cape, Point Lissart.

Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, Commander of the USBF steamer A1bietess. This point was called "M[ys] Lyntika" meaning "summer village cape" by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840, and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849 on Chart 1425.

Lira, Port: point of land, on S shore of Port Raffign on Suarez I.; Alex. Arch.; 55°77' N, 133°18' W; (map 4).

Spanish name given by F. A. Maurelle and Bodega y Quadra in 1779, probably for Benito de Lira, naval captain (Wagner, 1937, p. 467).

Lisburne, Cape: point of land, NW tip of an island, between Thetis and Tetebek Bay, on W coast of Kuia I., Alex. Arch.; 56°26'35" N, 134°08'50" W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Var. Bridge Point.

Russian name meaning "fox" given in 1926 by USCGS; suggested by triangulation station Fox on the point.

Lisbon, Cape: promontory, see Lisburne, Cape.

Lisbon Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Bering Sea, center of Kinka I., Aleutian Is.; 51°59'13" N, 177°28'22" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lisburne, Cape: promontory, see Lisburne, Cape.

Lisburne, Point: point of land, NW tip of an island, between Thetis and Tebenkof Bays, on W junct. of Johnson and Tanana Rivers and 39 rape" by Sub-lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840, and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849 on Chart 1425.

Lisburne was often referred to as "Uivak," generally spelled "Wevuk" or "Wevok." Cape Lisburne was named the island Lion and Reliance after his two boats (the Lion was driven aground at this place). Leffingwell (1919, p. 10). The name was published in the 1869 Coast Pilot. The mountain was charted, however, east of Berrnert Bay and continued to be shown for nearly 40 years.

Lisburne Ridge: ridge, elev. 2,660 ft., extends WNW ESE 11 mi. between Etivluk River and Johnson River, on SW coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°10'30" N, 135°23'40" W; (map 9).

Named in 1883 by W. H. Dall, USCGS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 152). It was named for Capt. Urey Theodorovich Lisianski, Russian explorer, who visited this area in 1804 and 1805.

Lisburne, Range: range, see Lisburne Hills.

Listvinichnaia Bay: bay, see Listvinichnaia Bay.

Litiansky Strait: water passage, see Lisianski Strait.

Local name reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Lisas, Cape: point of land, on the NW coast of Little Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°52'50" N, 176°12'30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Var. Fox Cape.

Russian name reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1849, atlas notes, p. 119), IRN, as "Lises," probably from the word "lisa" meaning "fox" or "vixen." "C. Lisas (Fox Cape)" published by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office (1868, 1898).

Lihtvak: stream, see Shotgun Creek.

Lisianski Bay: bay, see Barling Bay.

Lisianski Inlet: estuary, 25 mi. long, trends SE from its mouth on Cross Sound, on NW coast of Chichagof I., 37 mi. W of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°07'30" N, 136°27'30" W; BGN 1908; (map 10).

Name published by USCGS in the 1908 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 169).

Lisianski Peninsula: peninsula, 8 mi. N of Sitka, on NW coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°10' N, 135°23' W; (map 9).

Named in 1883 by W. H. Dall, USCGS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 152). It was named for Capt. Urey Theodorovich Lisianski, Russian explorer, who visited this area in 1804 and 1805.

Lisianski Point: point of land, on S tip of Lisianski Penins., 6.5 mi. N of Sitka, on NW coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°08'35" N, 135°23'40" W; (map 9).

Named in 1883 by W. H. Dall, USCGS; for Capt. Urey Theodorovich Lisianski, Russian explorer, who visited Sitka in 1804 after the Indians had destroyed the settlement. He bombarded and destroyed the Indian village on Indian River in retaliation.

Lisianski River: stream, on Chichagof I., flows 7 mi. NW to head of Lisianski Inlet, 7 mi. SE of Lisianski Point, Alex. Arch.; 57°52' N, 136°06' W; BGN 1960; (map 9).

Named in 1955 by USGS for Lisianski Inlet.

Lisianski Strait: water passage, 13 mi. long, extends S from Lisianski Inlet to Point Urey on NW coast of Chichagof I., 18 mi. NW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°50' N, 136°27' W; (map 9). Var. Lisianski Strait.

Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USCGS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 184). It was named for Capt. Urey Theodorovich Lisianski, Russian explorer, on whose chart this strait first appeared in 1814.

Lisiansky Strait: water passage, see Lisianski Strait.

Lisken: point of land, see Liskeno, Cape.

Liskeno: locality, see Liskeno, Cape.

Listvinichnaia Bay: bay, see Larch Bay.

Listvinichnaia Bukhta: bay, see Larch Bay.

Listvinichnoy Bay: bay, see Larch Bay.

Liszy, Ostrovo: island, see Fox Islands.

Lithkealik River: stream, heads in Askunik Mts., flows SW 10 mi. to Keokechik Bay, 11 mi. SE of Cape Romanov, Yukon-Kusokwim Delta; 61°42' N, 165°51' W; Var. Ishkiilik River.

Eskimo name reported by USCGS in 1951.
Lithkaaliktulik Slough: stream, see Owl Creek.

Little Cove: cove, see Letnikof Cove.

Litnik: locality, on S coast of Afognak I. at head of Afognak Bay, 5 mi. N of Afognak, Kodiak I.; 58°05'00" N, 152°48'20" W; (map 43). Var. Lietnik, Lithnik. Russian name (from the words "lytniy domik" meaning "summer house") reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. Baker (1906, p. 406) wrote that this village "is apparently the Afognak of other maps ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❤ ❞
Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°36' N, 142°10' W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Little Bonanza Creek: stream, flows N 5 mi. to Boston Creek, 7 mi. SW of Ruby, Kibbutz-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°38'00' N, 155°35'45" W; (map 98).

Little Boulder Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, 2.1 mi. W of Four Winds Mtn., flows SE 6.5 mi. to Klehini River, 3.6 mi. E of Porcupine and 29 mi. W of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°25'30" N, 136°07'35" W; BGN 1956; (map 45). Var. Jeltatakatschkahin Creek, Teltakatschkahin Creek, Teltakatschkahin Creek, Yealthkaklatselahini, Yeltakaska Creek. Prospectors' name reported by Wright (1904, pl. 2), USGS. It was called by its Indian name Teltakatschkahin Creek or Jeltakatschkahin by Krause (1883, map).

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Little Cabin Creek: stream, flows NW 8.5 mi. to Caribou Creek, 8 mi. N of Flat, 52 mi. SE of Holikachuk, Kibbutz-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°34'10" N, 158°03'40" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Little Caribou Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows NE 7 mi. to Crooked Creek, 3 mi. W of junction of Toklat River and its Clearwater Fork, Alaska Ra.; 63°48'30" N, 150°22'45" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Griffin, USGS.

Little Chena River: stream, heads at 65°11' N, 146°36' W, flows SE 43 mi. to Chena River, 3 mi. E of Fairbanks, Anchorage-Valdez Mts.; 64°52' N, 147°55' W; (map 100).

Named in 1956 by USGS relative to Brushman Mountain.

Little Coal Bay: estuary, extends S 0.5 mi. of Cartoon, Bay, E coast of Prince of Wales Is., 0.3 mi. E of Coal Bay, Alex. Arch.; 53°30'25" N, 132°27'50" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Little Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows SW 3.8 mi. to Chuilina River, 42 mi. NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°53'55" N, 149°46'15" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Little Crooked Creek: stream, flows SW 6 mi. to Chanthuka River, 9.5 mi. WNW of Mount Ryan and 47 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°17'10" N, 146°33'45" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name published in 1940 by USGS.

Little Chena Roadhouse: locality, on Little Chena River, 14 mi. E of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°52' N, 147°15' W; (map 100).

Little Coal Creek: stream, see Little Chena River.

Little Clearwater Creek: stream, heads in Clearwater Mts., flows S 14 mi. to Clearwater Creek, 41 mi. S of Mount Hayes, Alaska Ra.; 63°02'35" N, 146°52'35" W; (map 86).

Local name reported in 1910 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Little Cold Bay: estuary, extends S 0.5 mi. of Kasaan Bay, E coast of Prince of Wales Is., 0.3 mi. E of Coal Bay, Alex. Arch.; 53°30'25" N, 132°27'50" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name recorded in 1949 by USGS.


Named in 1956 by USGS relative to Brushman Mountain.

Little Cambell Creek: stream, flows NW 8.3 mi. to Campbell Creek 4.4 mi. S of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°09'23" N, 149°52'30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Little Cape Corwin: point of land, extends into Etolin Strait, 3 mi. SE of Twin Mtn. and 24 mi. NE of Cape Mendehall, on E coast of Nunivak I.; 60°01'15" N, 165°38'00" W; (map 57).

Local name reported about 1908 by USC&GS.

Little Caribou Creek: stream, flows NW 6.5 mi. to Caribou Creek, 8 mi. N of Flat, 52 mi. SE of Holikachuk, Kibbutz-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°34'10" N, 158°03'40" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Local name reported in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Little Coal Bay: estuary, extends S 0.5 mi. of Cartoon, Bay, E coast of Prince of Wales Is., 0.3 mi. E of Coal Bay, Alex. Arch.; 53°30'25" N, 132°27'50" W; (map 4).

Local descriptive name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Little Cove: cove, 0.9 mi. across, at head of Middle Bay, on NE coast of Kodiak I; 57°39'20" N, 152°30'05" W; (map 34). Var. Zaliv Mylkoy.


Little Crazy Mountains: mountains, 2,000 ft., extend 15 mi. E from junction of Mule and Preacher Creeks, 25 mi. W of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°50' N, 144°35' W; (map 104).

Local name reported by USGS in 1952; named in contrast to the higher Crazy Mountains three miles south.


Site of a RR. station established in 1905 (Gole, 1953, p. 14). Its precise location is unknown.

Little Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Is., Alex. Arch.; 56°16'10" N, 133°20'50" W; (map 6).

Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Little Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Kuskokwim River 1.4 mi. N of its junction with Osokawalk River, 33 mi. W of Sleetmute, Kibbutz-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°45'40" N, 158°10'20" W; (map 72).

Local descriptive name recorded in 1952 by USGS.

Little Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mts., flows SE 2.8 mi. to easternmost of Braye Lakes, 1.5 mi. NE of Braye Pass, Alaska Ra.; 62°02'28" N, 141°06'00" W; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1959.
Little Creek: stream, flows N 11 mi. to Iditarod River, 3 mi. SW of the junct. of Montana Creek, 35 mi. SE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°05'25" N, 158°42'00" W; BGN 1948; (map 79).

Little Crow Hills: mountains, 1,600 ft., extend SE 4 mi. from junct. of Kisaralik River and Quartz Creek, 53 mi. SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°32'2" N, 160°15' W; (map 59).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Little Creek River: stream, see Little Creek River.

Little Crow Hill: mountains, 1,600 ft., extend SE 4 mi. from junct. of Kisaralik River and Quartz Creek, 53 mi. SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°32'2" N, 160°15' W; (map 59).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Little Creek River: stream, see Little Creek River.

Little Daisy Creek: stream, flows NW 6 mi. to Coldwater River, 27 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°50' N, 164°02' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 1).

Little Dall River: stream, heads at Suspyminn Lakes, flows SE 30.0 mi. to Yukon River, 42 mi. NE of Rampart, Yukon Flats; 65°57' N, 149°17' W; (map 105). Var. Little Dall River.

Local name recorded in 1927 by USGS.

Little Dayuho Harbor: water passage, 0.8 mi. long, between SE coast of Dall I. and Dayuho Is., Alex. Arch.; 54°42'10" N, 132°42'30" W; (map 1).

Local name published in 1924 by USGS.

Little Delta Creek: stream, see Delta Creek.

Little Delta River: stream, heads at junct. of East and West Forks of Little Delta River and flows N 24 mi. to Tanana River, 28 mi. NW of Big Delta, Tanana Low.; 64°17' N, 146°42' W; (map 101). Var. Delta Creek, Husahage, Silokh Creek.

Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, named a stream west of Delta Creek "Delta Creek," but its exact identity has been a problem to map makers. This particular stream came to be called "Little Delta River" in the early 1900's, no doubt in an effort to retain a form of Lt. Allen's name, but at the same time to differentiate it from nearby Delta River and Delta Creek. Its Indian name was "Silokh" according to A. H. Brooks, USGS, in 1898. J. T. Goeghegan, however, gives its Indian name as "Husahage."

Little Denver Creek: stream, heads on Manley Creek, flows W 5.8 mi. to Cache Creek, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°02'35" N, 150°54'30" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Little Derby Creek: stream, flows S 0.6 mi. to Norton Sound, 6 mi. SE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°28'09" N, 165°12'10" W; (map 94). Var. Minne Ha Ha Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. C. Geridine, USGS.

Little Devil Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, on Dall I., SE of Devil Lake, Alex. Arch.; 54°54'50" N, 133°05'00" W; (map 1).

Local descriptive name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Little Dickey Creek: stream, flows SE 1.7 mi. to Dollycock Creek, 32 mi. NW of Talkatna, Ala. Ra.; 62°28'50" N, 151°03'40" W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Little Dome Creek: stream, flows SE 1.7 mi. to Gordine Creek, 32 mi. NW of Talkatna, Ala. Ra.; 62°28'50" N, 151°03'40" W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Little Dome: peak, 1,000 ft., on Hermit Ridge, 20 mi. NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodana High.; 66°26' N, 148°10' W; (map 118).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Little Doro Creek: stream, flows S 0.8 mi. to Sheep Creek, 9 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Valkyra-Tanana High.; 64°54'25" N, 147°59'15" W; (map 100).

Locally named relative to Dome Creek north of Goldstream Creek Valley and published on a railroad location map of 1936 or 1937.

Little Dry Creek: stream, see Cold Creek.

Little Dry Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, between Dry and Farm Is., at mouth of Stikine River, 11 mi. NW of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°57'10" N, 132°31'00" W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Little Duncan Bay: bay, extends SE 3.5 mi. to W shore of Duncan Canal, 16 mi. SW of Petersburg, on S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°35'30" N, 133°06'30" W; BGN 1933; (map 6). Var. Little Duncan Canal.

Local name used by fishermen; name published in 1932 by USGS.

Little Dutch Creek: stream, flows SE to Niikhi River, W of Ophir Creek, about 4 mi. NW ofCouncil and 32 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1902 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

In the late 1800's this island was commonly known as "Little Diomed," which was derived from the collective name of both islands named in 1728 by Vitus Bering. See Diomed Islands. In 1826 Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 247) named it "Krusenstern," after the Russian Adm. (Adam Johann von) Kru- neslern. Its Ekaemo name, reported by M. K. Sauer (1802, p. 258), was "Imaglinii"; Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 1), IRN, records the name as "Ingalyuk.

Little Dixie Creek: stream, flows NW 1.4 mi. to Casaddress River, 26 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°55' N, 164°09' W; (map 95). Var. Nipple Gulch.

Reported in 1907 as "Nipple Gulch" by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 3), The geologists applied "Little Dixie Creek" to the next stream to the northeast. Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectus manuscript map.

Little Dollar Creek: stream, flows SE 1.3 mi. to Dicky Creek, 32 mi. NW of Talkatna, Ala. Ra.; 62°28'50" N, 151°03'40" W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Little Dome: peak, 1,030 ft., on Hermit Ridge, 20 mi. NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodana High.; 66°26' N, 148°10' W; (map 118).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.
Little Eagle Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, on Eagle River 2.5 mi. downstream from Eagle Lake, 40 mi. SE of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°06'15" N, 131°31'30" W; (map 7). Var. Eagle Lake.

Local name recorded in 1966 by USFS; recorded in 1929 by USFS as "Eagle Lake."

Little Eastern Rookery: rookery, see Little East Rookery.

Little East Fork George River: stream, flows SW 16 mi. to join Munther Creek to form East Fork George River, 5 mi. W of Granite Mtn. and 38 mi. SE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°18'20" N, 156°53'00" W; (map 79).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.


The name is reported as "Little Eastern Rookery" by Elliott (1881, p. 61); this rookery has 570 ft. of sea-margin for seals. It was called "Little East Rookery" by Joseph Stanley-Brown, USGS, in 1891, and by W. W. Duffield, USCS&GS, in 1897. Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USCS&GS, gives the Aleut name as "Kreglucht'en-ang'ten-algre'ogrey" (BGN orthography) meaning "the rookery at Kreglucht'en-ang'ten-algre'ogrey, Little Eastern Rookery."

"Kreg'lucht'en-ang'ten-algre'ogrey" [BGN 1933; (map 17)]. Var. Egg Islands.

Little Eightmile Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, in Polk Inlet. Both Egg and Little Egg Islands were named Egg Islands in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USCS&GS. The names were applied separately in USCS&GS.1916 Coast Pilot (p. 177).

Little Eightmile Island: island, in Yukon River, 41 mi. SW of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°11' N, 158°40' W; (map 97). Var. Daiger Island.

Little descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Little Eldorado Creek: stream, in Nootootin Mts., flows S 2.2 mi. to Bonanza Creek 2.2 mi. NE of its junc. with Chathenda Creek, 12 mi. E of Euchre Mtn., Alaska Ra.; 62°06'15" N, 141°50'00" W; (map 84).

Named by prospectors and reported by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 222), USGS.

Little Eldorado Creek: stream, heads N of Lookout Mtn., flows NW 15 mi. to Bonanza Creek, 10 mi. S of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mtns.; 62°18'40" N, 158°05'40" W; (map 79).

Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by J. B. Meritt, USGS.

Little Eldorado Creek: stream, heads at junc. of Last Chance and Louis Creeks, flows NW 5.5 mi. to Chatanika River, 17 mi. N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°06' N, 147°41' W; BGN 1933; (map 105). Var. Eldorado Creek, Big Eldorado Creek.

Named by prospectors: reported in 1903 by USGS as Eldorado Creek (Prindle, 1905, pi. 13). Var. Elderado Creek.

Little Fairmount Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, in Prince William Sound, Great Sitkin I., Aleutian Is.; 51°52'42" N, 143°26' W; (map 14). Var. Maloi Kriepost.

Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Little Fish Creek: stream, flows NW 11 mi. through Fish Lake to Fish Creek, 5 mi. NW of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°27' N, 143°26' W; (map 85).

Local name recorded in 1950 by USGS.

Little Flash Lake: lake, 100 mi. across, on southern Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°52'42" N, 177°18'20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Little Fork Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, on SE coast of Shuyak I., 42 mi. N of Kodiak I.; 58°30'20" N, 152°23'00" W; (map 43).

Local descriptive name reported in 1951 on a USGS map.

Little Garfield Creek: stream, flows SE 8.5 mi. to Noksapaga River, 3 mi. S of Noksapaga and 29 mi. S of Seward, Seward Peninsula. Local name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Little Garvanski Island: island, 0.4 mi. across, in Gavanski Is., 6 mi. NW of Sitka, Alaska Arch.; 57°07'30" N, 153°25'00" W; (map 9). Var. Gavanski Islet, Little Gavanski Islet, Ostrov Gavanskoy Menhoy.

USCS&GS derived this name around 1882 from translation of part of "Ostrof Gavanskoy Menhoy," meaning "small harbor island"; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN: originally given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasilev the first, IRN.

Little Gavanski Islet: island, see Little Gavanski Island.

Little Gerstle River: stream, flows NE 24 mi. to Tanana River, 34 mi. SE of Delta Junction, Tanana Low.; 64°47'30" N, 144°46'30" W; BGN 1937; (map 86).

Local name recorded in 1937 by USGS.

Little Glacier Slough: stream, on S coast of Alaska, flows S 3 mi. to Gulf of Alaska, 10 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°27' N, 145°32' W; (map 64).

Little Goat Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, on mainland, drains into Big Goat Lake, 2 mi. W of Wilson Lake, Coast Mts.; 55°31' N, 150°38' W; (map 3).

Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS.

Little Gold Creek: stream, flows N 6.5 mi. to Jarvis Creek, 26 mi. S of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63°39'55" N, 145°40'40" W; BGN 1933; (map 86).

Local name recorded in 1937 by USGS.

Little Goldstream Creek: stream, heads at 64°42' N, 148°36' W, flows W and NE 32 mi. to Goldstream Creek, 6 mi. S of Mintos Lakes, Tanana Low.; 64°47' N, 148°33' W; (map 100).

Local name shown on an Alaska RR. manuscript map dated 1914.

Little Goose Bay: cove, 0.4 mi. wide, on Polk Inlet, Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 53°24'45" N, 132°27'30" W; BGN 1963; (map 4).

Local name adopted in 1961 by USFS; so called by local loggers and fishermen, "because of its proximity to Goose Bay."

Little Goose Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, part of Sandman Reefs, 12 mi. S of Deer I., Aleutian Is.; 54°41'00" N, 162°12'15" W; (map 23). Var. Goose I., Gusninno, Ciovusty Rocher.

Name derived from Goose Island, published in 1882 by USCS&GS on Chart 806. See Goose Island.

Little Granite Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 mi. to Matanuska River, 2 mi. E of Sutton and 12 mi. NE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°43'25" N, 149°49'35" W; (map 69).

Local name recorded in 1942 by AMS.

Little Granite Creek: stream, flows W 4 mi. to North Fork Salcha River 7 mi. N of that stream's junc. with Salcha River and 45 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°45' N, 145°18' W; (map 101).

Local name recorded in 1958 by USGS.

Little Green Island: island, 0.7 mi. long, in Montague Strait, 1.5 mi. SW of Green I., 20 mi. SE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°12'20" N, 147°30'00" W; (map 63).

Local name published on recent USGS maps: named relative to nearby Green Island.

Little Gulch: ravine, trends W 0.5 mi. to Glacier Creek, 8 mi. N of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°37'15" N, 165°20'30" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.
Little Gulch: ravine, trends NE 0.5 mi. to Nome River, 22 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°48' N, 162°15' W; (map 94). Var. Mays Oaka Gulch.

Prospectors' name reported as "Little or Mays Oaka Gulch" on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Little Gulch: ravine, see Phillips Gulch.

Little Gunnuk Creek: stream, flows W 3.5 mi. to Nome, SE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°58'05" N, 133°55'45" W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Little Hamilton Island: island, 0.6 mi. long, in Hamilton Bay, 7.5 mi. SE of Kake, on NW coast of Kupreanof I., Arch. Arch.; 56°33'40" N, 133°48'30" W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Little Harbor: anchorage, see Fox Hole.


Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. This appears to be the "Chilly Creek" shown on a present map of Seward Peninsula by Monmr and Hutchins; corrected to precisely located on current maps.

Little Hogaza River: stream, see Hogatzahtokot Creek.

Little Hog Butte: hill, 930 ft., 51 mi. NE of Medrfa, Klikuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°36' N, 153°31' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Little Hog River: stream, see Hogatzahtokot Creek.

Little Honoluluc Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 mi. to Honolulu Creek, 60 mi. SW of Healy, Talkeetna Mts.; 63°03'10" N, 149°34'15" W; (map 87).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by S. R. Capps (in Martin, 1919, pl. 5), USGS.

Little Humpback Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 0.4 mi. S of Humpback Lake and 46 mi. SE of Ketchikan, Coast Mts.; 55°00'30" N, 130°33'30" W; BGN 1963; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Little Harran Creek: stream, flows N 1.3 mi. to Big Harran Creek, 9 NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°39' N, 164°14' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Little Indian Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Penin. flows W 8 mi. to Chickaloon Bay, 10 mi. W of Hope, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°56'00" N, 149°55'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1895 by Becker (1898, p. 82), USGS.

Little Indian River: stream, flows NW 34 mi. to Mathews Slough, 25 mi. NNE of Hochando-hdelha Mtn., Koksines-Hodzana High.: 65°51' N, 154°27' W; (map 107).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.


This is a translation by USGS about 1882 of the name given by the Russian pilot En. Vasiilev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "O[strov] Malvy.

Little Island: island, in Lynn Canal, 0.4 mi. N of Ralston Island and 28 mi. NW of Juneau, Arch. Arch.; 58°30'25" N, 135°02'35" W; (map 11).

Descriptive name given in 1880 by Lt. F. M. Symonds, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coat Pilot (p. 194).

Little Jack Creek: stream, heads in Mentasta Mts., flows S 7 mi. to Jack Lake, Alaska Ra.; 62°31'20" N, 143°18'40" W; BGN 1899; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1939 by USGS.

Little Jack Slough: slough, heads in lake, flows SE 4 mi. to Redoubt Bay, 35 mi. W of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°32' N, 152°16' W; (map 62).

Local name published in 1963 by USGS.


Name published in 1934 by USGS.

Little Jessie Creek: stream, flows S to Niihluk River, about 6 mi. NW of Council and 32 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Little Jew Mountain: peak, see Little Njoo Mountain.

Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Little John Cape: cape, 100 yds. long, facing South Pass, W coast of Little Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'30" N, 177°37'15" E; (map 14).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska I. by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Little Kiska Head: point of land, on NW tip of Little Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°58'20" N, 177°38'20" E; BGN 1937; (map 14).

Name published on a 1905 USGS chart.

Little Kiska Island: island, 3.5 mi. long, E of Kiska I., one of Rat Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°57' N, 177°39' E; BGN 1937; (map 14).

So called by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 326).

IRN, to distinguish Petrie Kyska Ile (Little Kiska Island) from Grande Kyska Ile (Kiska Island).

Local descriptive name reported in 1953 by USGS; derived from Kokiay Island.

Little Kobuk Sand Dunes: sand dunes, 3 mi. long and 1 mi. wide, in Kobuk River valley, 32 mi. NW of Shungnak, Brooks Ra.; 67°01' N, 158°18' W; (map 126).

Descriptive name given in 1956 by Orth.

See Big Kobuk Sand Dunes.

Little Konniul Island: island, 8 mi. long, in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°00' N, 159°23' W; (map 26). Var. Ostrov Malvy Konniul.

Tangimak Island, Tankinak, Toughini Island.
Local name reported in 1949 by USCSGS.

Local Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, 2.0 mi. SE of Big Lake and 14 mi. SW of junction of Herron and Foraker Rivers, Tanana Low.; 63°30' N, 152°27' W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Local McKinley: peak, see Hunter, Mount.

Local Mecklenburg Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Macklin Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 6 mi. W of Midnight Mtn. and 47 mi. NW of Immok Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°45' N, 164°47' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Local McLellan Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. from McLellan Pass to McLellan Creek, 13 mi. ENE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°33' N, 146°02' W; (map 123). Var. McLellan Creek.

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Local Mead Creek: stream, flows SE to Nome River, about 37 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; (map 94). Var. Little Mead Creek.

Local name reported in 1968 as "Little Merloni River" by Maddren (1910, pl. 5), USGS.

Little Merganzer Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. NE of Big Merganzer Lake, 25 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°43'20" N, 150°36'15" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Red-breasted Merganzer, Salt-water Sheldrake, or Sea Robin (Mergus serrator), a duck which breeds in Alaska and along the Arctic coast to Greenland.

Little Mike Point: point of land, see Murder Point.

Little Miller Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 mi. to Dome Creek, 29 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°23'30" N, 141°12'10" W; (map 102). Var. Miller Creek.

Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Little Mink Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. NW of Big Mink Lake, 20 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°39'20" N, 150°43'30" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Little Minook Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Minook Creek, between Idaho and California Bars, 3.5 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°27'30" N, 150°06'00" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name published in 1898 by USCSGS on Chart 3098. Gold was discovered here in the early 1890's by John Minook, but the first claim was located by F. S. Langford in 1896. See Minook Creek.

Little Minook Junior Creek: stream, heads on California Bar, flows NW 2.1 mi. to Minook Creek, 4 mi. SSE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°27'35" N, 150°06'10" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Little Montana Creek: stream, flows SE 1.6 mi. to Bonanza Creek, 20 mi. NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°31'20" N, 157°23'50" W; (map 79).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.
anchorage, cook inlet low.; 61°24' n, 149°27' w; (map 69).

local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Little peters hill: ridge, 2,500 ft., extends 6 mi. along W bank of bear creek, 22 mi. W of talkatina, alaska ra.; 62°18' n, 150°30' w; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1911 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks, 1912, pi. 9), usgs.

Little polovina rookery: rookery, see little polovina rookery.

Little pole anchorage: estuary, see fishermans harbor.

Little polly creek: stream, flows SE 8 mi. to Polly Creek, 1.8 mi. W of redoubt point and 45 mi. SW of Kenai, aleutian ra.; 60°17'00" n, 152°27'30" w; (map 62). Var. Little polovina.

"polovina" is Russian for "halfway" (Baker, 1906, p. 408). The name was reported as "Little polovina" by Elliott (1881, St. Paul map). See Polovina Hill.

Little polovina hill: hill, see Little Polovina Hill.


This seal rookery was named relative to Polovina Rookery; noted by Elliott (1881, Manuscript map by C. W. Joint).

Local name reported in 1958 by USgs.

Local name published in 1959 by USgs.

Little rapid, island: island, 0.1 mi. across, S of fast creek, Cook Inlet low.; 61°04'38" N, 149°49'25" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1912 by USgs.

Local name obtained in 1952 by usgs.

Little rapid creek: stream, flows NW and W 6.2 mi. to rabbit creek, 9.5 mi. S of anchorage, Cook Inlet low.; 60°14'38" N, 149°49'25" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1958 by USgs.

Little rabbit creek: stream, flows NW and W 6.2 mi. to rabbit creek, 9.5 mi. S of anchorage, Cook Inlet low.; 60°14'38" N, 149°49'25" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1958 by USgs.

Little rapid creek: stream, flows NW 6.2 mi. to rabbit creek, 9.5 mi. S of anchorage, Cook Inlet low.; 60°14'38" N, 149°49'25" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1912 by USgs.

Local name obtained in 1952 by USgs.

Local name reported in 1958 by USgs.

Local name obtained in 1958 by USgs.

Local name reported in 1958 by USgs.

Local name published in 1960 by USgs.

Local name obtained in 1952 by USgs.

Local name obtained in 1952 by USgs.

Local name reported by A. G. Maddren, usgs, in 1913.

Little river lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, in course of Little river, on NW coast of Kodiak I.; 57°46'20" N, 153°39'00" w; (map 34).

Name derived from Little River and published in 1952 by USgs.

Little Rock: rock, 200 ft. long. in revillagigedo Channel 3 mi. S of Mary I., Alex. Arch.; 55°00'10" N, 131°11'30" w; (map 3).

Named about 1880 by local navigators; reported by USgs.

Little Rock Mountain: mountain, 3,120 ft., 31 mi. NW of Christian and 42 mi. N of Venetie, Brooks ra.; 67°37' N, 146°09' W; (map 122).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Little rose island: island, 0.2 mi. across. in peril strait. 0.5 mi. NE of rapids point, off NW coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°27'30" N, 135°32'40" W; (map 9).

Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, usn; published by USgs&G on chart 727.

Little Russian Mission: settlement, see Russian Mission.

Little rusty creek: stream, flows N 1.5 mi. to White creek, 69 mi. SE of healy, Alaska ra.; 63°11'15" N, 147°18'20" W; (map 87).

Named relative to nearby Rusty Creek; published in 1960 by USgs.

Local name obtained in 1912 by USgs&G.

Local name reported in 1952 by USgs.

Local name in the northeastern part of this feature was published as "North Branch Big Saint Michael Canal" in 1901 by USgs&G.

Little salchaket river: stream, see little salchak river.

Little salcha river: stream, flows SW 17 mi. to Tanana River, 44 mi. NW of big delta, Tanana low.; 64°31'45" N, 147°03'00" W; (map 100). Var. Little salchak river.

Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USgs as "Little Salchak River." Present name reported in local usage in 1907 by Prindle (1908, pl. 4), USgs.

Little salmon: stream, see Karta River.

Little salmon lake: lake, see Karta Lake.

Little salmon river: stream, heads in lake Adak and flows S 3.5 mi. to Gulf of Alaska, 5 mi. NW of Icy Cape and 79 mi. NW of yakutat. Malaspina coastal plain; 59°59'20" N, 141°49'00" W; (map 47).

Local name reported by A. G. Maddren, USgs, in 1913.

Little puffin Bay: bay, 0.9 mi. long, on W coast of Baranof I., 5 mi. W of port Alexander, Alex. Arch.; 56°13'50" N, 134°47'00" W; BGN 1925; (map 5).

Named in 1925 by USgs&G; derived from puffin Bay.

Little Pup: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Poomran Creek, 0.8 mi. SE of poorman and 45 mi. S of Ruby, kiluck-Kuskukwim Mts.; 64°05'-28" N, 153°31'58" W; (map 98).

Local name reported in 1933 by USgs.

Little Pybus Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on SE coast of Admiralty I., 5 mi. SW of Pybus Bay, Alex. Arch.; 57°13' N, 134°08' W; (map 9).

Local name reported in 1951 by USgs.

This seal rookery was named relative to Polovina Rookery; noted by Elliott (1881, St. Paul map). See Polovina Hill.

This seal rookery was named relative to Polovina Rookery; noted by Elliott (1881, p. 56); "There is a small rookery, which I call 'Little Polovina' • • • ."

Little Port Walter: bay, 0.2 mi. across, S of port walter, 9 mi. N of village of port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°23'-00" N, 134°38'30" W; BGN 1933; (map 5). Var. Inner Port Walter.

Local name used by fishermen; published in 1925 by USGS&G as "Inner Port Walter" and in 1927 as "Little Port Walter."

Little potato mountain: peak, 1,250 ft., on N side of potato mtn., 15 mi. NE of Cape Prince of wales, seward peninsula; 65°29'15" N, 167°34'00" W; (map 111).

Local name reported in 1918 by Steidmann and Cathcart (1922, fig. 14), USGS.

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Local name in the northeastern part of this feature was published as "North Branch Big Saint Michael Canal" in 1901 by USGS&G.

Little salchak river: stream, see little salchak river.

Little salcha river: stream, flows SW 17 mi. to Tanana River, 44 mi. NW of Big Delta, Tanana low.; 64°31'45" N, 147°03'00" W; (map 100). Var. Little salchak river.

Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS as "Little Salchak River." Present name reported in local usage in 1907 by Prindle (1908, pl. 4), USGS.

Little salmon: stream, see Karta River.

Little salmon lake: lake, see Karta Lake.

Little salmon river: stream, heads in a lake 1.6 mi. NE of Porcupine Peak, flows E 8.5 mi. to Tsirku River, 3.6 mi. W of Kluwan and 25 mi. SW of skagway, st. elias mts.; 59°23'05" N, 135°59'20" W; (map 45).
Little Salt Creek

Local name reported by Wright (1904, pl. 2), USGS. At that time the Tirkku River was called the Salmon River by the miners, therefore the name.

Little Salt Creek: stream, in Ray Mts., flows ENE 13 mi. to Yukon River, 21 mi. N of Rampart and 73 mi. NE of Tanana, Kukrimos-Hodzana Hig.; 63°48'15" N, 150°04'00" W; (map 106).-Named for the Little Salt Creek Island, see Little Sakin Island.

Little Sheep Creek: stream, 1.1 mi. long, SW of Petersburg, between Weoedwaki I. and Lindenberg Penin., Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°35'45" N, 133°01'15" W; BGN 1933; (map 6).

Local name reported in 1936 by Ortix.

Little Selatna River: stream, flows 0.5 mi. long, off W coast of Smith I., in Prince William Sound, 28 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°31'15" N, 147°29'30" W; (map 63).-Named for the Little Sandy Island.

Little Situk Lake: lake, see Lake. Mountain Lake.

Little Skoookum Chuck: water passage, see Tonowee Narrows.

Little Smith Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, off W coast of Smith I., in Prince William Sound, 28 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°31'15" N, 147°29'30" W; (map 63).-Named for the Little Smith Island.

Local name reported in 1965 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Local name reported in 1953 by USGS.

Little Selatna River: stream, flows SW 30 mi. to East Fork George River, 32 mi. W of Slettnetxe, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°09'30" N, 157°03'40" W; (map 79).-Named for the Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Local name reported in 1961 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS, and published in 1918.

Local name reported in 1940 by USGS.

Little Sheep Creek: stream, 1.1 mi. long, flows SW to SW shore of Gastineau Channel, 1.5 mi. NW of Dumont and 5 mi. SE of Juneau, Gastaa Mts.; 58°14'40" N, 134°17'30" W; (map 11).-Local name reported in 1916 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS, and published in 1918.

Local name reported in 1940 by USGS.

Little Shotgun Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 mi. to Shotgun Creek, 61 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°02'40" N, 149°48'00" W; (map 87).-Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by S. R. Capps (in Martin, 1919, pl. 5), USGS.

Local name reported in 1939 by USGS.

Little Silver Bow Basin: valley, see Lurvey Basin.

Little Singatook: mountain, 3,653 ft., at W end of Kigluaik Mts., 1 mi. N of Grand Singatook and 35 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°55' N, 166°05' W; (map 94).-Named in 1966 by L. G. Madlend; he reported therefore the name.

Little Sitkoo Island: island, see Little Sitkoo Island.

Little Sitkoo Island: island, 6.8 mi. across, one of Rat Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°57' N, 178°31' E, BGN 1937; (map 15).-Var. Little Sitkoo Island, Western Sitkoo Island.


kin" may possibly be from the Aleut word "sitkan," which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, Brooks, Ra.; 62°39'15" N, 150°15'00" W; (map 142).

Probably named in the 1940's by the geologists on the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 exploration.

Little Susitna River: stream, heads at Mint Glacier, in Talkeenta Mts. at 61°51'30" N, 149°03'30" W, flows SW 110 mi. to Cook Inlet. 13 mi. W of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°15'15" N, 150°17'30" W; (map 70).-Local name published in 1898 by USC&GS.

Little Swede Creek: stream, flows E 2 mi. to Glacier River, 1.5 mi. S of mouth of Swede Creek. 11.5 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°31'45" N, 150°24'30" W; (map 124).-Local name reported by Marshall (1956, map).

Little Swift Creek: stream, flows NW 14 mi. to Crooked Creek, 74 mi. SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°16'N, 159°51'W; (map 59).

Little descriptive name; reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Little Swift River: stream, see Enatalk Creek.

Little Tanaga Island: island, 10 mi. long, one of Andreanof Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°50' N, 176°08' W; BGN 1936; (map 77).-Var. Tanaga Island, Tannak Island.

Aleut name published by Capt. Tekenkov (1852, map 28), IRN. as "Ofstrov Tanaga, or "Tanaga Island." The name was changed to Little Tanaga Island by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855 to distinguish it from the larger Tanaga Island.

Little Tanaga Strait: water passage, between Little Tanaga and Kalgasla Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°48' N, 176°14' W; BGN 1936; (map 17).-Named derived from Little Tanaga Island and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Little Tanana Slough: stream, anabranch of Tanana River, N of Tanacross, flows W 15 mi. Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°22'30" N, 145°26'00" W; (map 85).-Name reported in 1902 by Lt. William Mitchell, U.S. Army Signal Corps.

Little Togiak Lake: lake, extends SE 6 mi. to Lake Nerka, 22 mi. E of Togiak Lake and 96 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°34' N, 157°12' W; BGN 1948; (map 60).-Named relative to the Taylor Mountains; name reported about 1915 by USGS.

Little Tokigak Lake: lake, extends SE 6 mi. to Lake Nerka, 22 mi. E of Togiak Lake and 96 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°34' N, 157°12' W; BGN 1948; (map 60).-Named relative to the Taylor Mountains; name reported about 1915 by USGS.

Little Tom River: stream, heads at Glacier terminus in Mentasta Mts., flows N 32 mi. to Tok River, 22 mi. SW of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 63°15' N, 143°22' W; BGN 1936; (map 85).-For Little Tokio River.

Local name reported in 1992 by S. E. Schanno, USGS (in Menendez and Schrader, 1993, pl. 3, p. 48).
Little Tonina River: stream, flows NW 20 mi. to Tonina River, 3.3 mi. SW of Tonina and 49 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°56'45" N, 145°12'35" W; BGN 1932; (map 68). Var. Mosquito River.

Local name reported in 1932 by C. F. Feuchsel, USGS.

Little Tonozza River: stream, flows at glacier terminus, flows NW 4.5 mi. to lake in Nixon Fork Takotna River, 20 mi. NW of Medina, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°15' N, 155°15' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Little Wabash Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 mi. to lake in Nixon Fork Takotna River, 20 mi. NW of Medina, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°15' N, 155°15' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.


Little Washington Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Seventymile River, 22 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°56' N, 141°51' W; (map 102). Var. Washington Creek.

Named by prospectors and reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Little Waterfall Bay: bay, extends S 1.2 mi. off Pererenos Bay, on N coast of Afognak I., Kodiak I.; 58°24'00" N, 152°29'30" W; (map 43). Local descriptive name published in 1952 by USGS.

Little Whale Bay: bay, see Small Arm Whale Bay.

Little Whiteman Creek: stream, flows NW 9 mi. to McKinley Creek, 60 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°20'20" N, 142°53'50" W; (map 102). Var. Solomon Gulch.

Local name derived from Whiteman Creek, published in 1956 by USGS.

Little Williams Slough: stream, anabranch, heads at Tanana River, flows NW 5.6 mi. to Williams Slough, 37 mi. NE of The Bithrinzi Mts., Nowitna Low.; 64°58' N, 151°28' W; (map 99).

Riverboat pilots' name published on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Little Willow Creek: stream, flows NW and SW 36 mi. to Susitna River, 5.5 mi. NW of Willow and 42 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°48'40" N, 150°09'30" W; (map 70).

Name reported in 1906 by R. H. Sargent and T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Little Willow Creek: stream, flows S 1.9 mi. to Willow Creek, 30 mi. NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°37' N, 157°07' W; (map 79). Var. Willow Creek.

Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Little Willow Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Chakatina River, 11 mi. N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°08' N, 147°41' W; (map 103). Var. Willow Creek.

Name originally published in 1908 as Willow Creek by USGS, but changed by local use to its present form.

Little Windy Creek: stream, flows SE 6 mi. to Windy Creek, 30 mi. S of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°25'27" N, 148°54'30" W; (map 87). Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Little Woods Creek: stream, flows SE 5.8 mi. to Mac West Lake, S of Glenn Highway, 17 mi. W of Glenallen, Copper River Basin; 62°05' N, 146°05' W; (map 83).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Little Wrangell Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in Biorka Channel, 5 mi. of Wrangell I. and E of Biorka I., 4.5 mi. NW of Goodard, Alex. Arch.; 56°50'50" N, 135°29'30" W; (map 57). Var. Octrov Maliy Vrangel.

This island was named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasilev the first; Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published the name as "Ojtrov Maliy Vrangel" or "little Wrangell Island."

Little Writer Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows SE 1 mi. to Willow Creek, 0.5 mi. N of its junct. with Cottonwood Creek, 28 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°33'20" N, 150°49'40" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Little Ysetna River: stream, flows NE 55 mi. to join Big Ysetna River to form Yetna River, 32 mi. E of Holikachuk and 32 mi. NW of Flat, Innoko Low.; 62°51'30" N, 158°30'00" W; (map 79).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.


Tlingit Indian name obtained and used by the Russians. In 1805 Capt. Liniakski (1814, p. 221), IRN, called it "L'tooca Bay." It was published in Russian as "Zailiv L'tua" by Capt. Tepenkov (1852, map 8), IRN, and the Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378 shows "Zaliv Altua ili Port Frantuzov" meaning "Altua Bay or Port of Frenchmen." La Pérouse (1797, map 19) originally called the bay "Port des Français" meaning the "bay of the Frenchmen." Whalers knew it as Frenchman's Bay. La Pérouse visited and surveyed the bay in 1786 and made observations about the Indians living there.

Lituya Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads on SW slope of Fairweather Ra., trends SW 11 mi. to Gilbert Inlet, on Lituya Bay, 1.6 mi. NW of the terminus of Cascade Glacier and 85 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°40'30" N, 137°31'00" W; BGN 1945; (map 10). Var. Desolation Glacier.

Named in 1917 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Lituya Mountain: mountain, 11,924 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.8 mi. SW of Mount Salisbury, 87 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°48'20" N, 137°26'00" W; (map 10). Var. Mount Crillon.

Name published in Russian by Capt. Tepenkov (1852, map 8), IRN, as "[Gora]
Livengood: village, see Livengood.

Livengood Dome: mountain, 2,622 ft., 5 mi. NE.

Livelock: village, see Livelock.

Lodge, Mts.: 65°31'30" N, 148°34'10" W; (map 105).

Lockwood Peak: mountain, 3,300 ft., in Missionary R., 13 mi. NW of Petersburg, on Lindenberg Penin., Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°57'15" N, 135°11'10" W; (map 6).

Lockwood Ridge: ridge, 2 mi. long, between Nakat and Millmore Inlet, Coast Mts.; 54°51'-15' N, 130°36'30" W; (map 2).

Lockwood Peak: mountain, 3,300 ft., in Missionary R., 13 mi. NW of Petersburg, on Lindenberg Penin., Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°57'15" N, 135°11'10" W; (map 6).

Lockwood Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Cripple Creek, 76 mi. SE of Bethel, Kilubuck-Kukwim Mts.; 60°43'30" N, 159°33'10" W; (map 59).

Lodestone Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Secret Creek, 4.5 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°35' N, 164°15' W; (map 95).

Lockwood Peak: mountain, 3 mi. across, 7 mi. SE of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°46' N, 135°13' W; (map 5).

Lockwood Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. across, Portlock Harbor, 5.5 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°44'30" N, 136°11'50" W; (map 9).

Lockwood Peak: mountain, 3 mi. across, 7 mi. SE of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°46' N, 135°13' W; (map 5).

Lockwood Hills: mountains, 1.05 mi. across, Portlock Harbor, 5.5 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°44'30" N, 136°11'50" W; (map 9).

Lockwood Peak: mountain, 3 mi. across, 7 mi. SE of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°46' N, 135°13' W; (map 5).

Lockwood Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. across, Portlock Harbor, 5.5 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°44'30" N, 136°11'50" W; (map 9).

Lockwood Peak: mountain, 3 mi. across, 7 mi. SE of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°46' N, 135°13' W; (map 5).

Lockwood Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. across, Portlock Harbor, 5.5 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°44'30" N, 136°11'50" W; (map 9).

Lockwood Peak: mountain, 3 mi. across, 7 mi. SE of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°46' N, 135°13' W; (map 5).

Lockwood Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. across, Portlock Harbor, 5.5 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°44'30" N, 136°11'50" W; (map 9).

Lockwood Peak: mountain, 3 mi. across, 7 mi. SE of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°46' N, 135°13' W; (map 5).

Lockwood Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. across, Portlock Harbor, 5.5 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°44'30" N, 136°11'50" W; (map 9).

Lockwood Peak: mountain, 3 mi. across, 7 mi. SE of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°46' N, 135°13' W; (map 5).

Lockwood Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. across, Portlock Harbor, 5.5 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°44'30" N, 136°11'50" W; (map 9).
An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Lofty Mountain: mountain, 2,284 ft., on NE part of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°56'38" N, 166°18'00" W; (map 23).

Descriptive name published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 28).


Named by L. E. Nielsen in 1959 for "Dr. Logan who spent the winter of 1898-99 in the interior of Alaska where he saved the lives of many prospectors. About March, 1899, he died on the Valdez Glacier while trying to bring a group of prospectors with scurvy to Valdez."

Logan Beach: beach, 4 mi. long, on E shore of Yakutat Bay, S of Logan Bluffs, 19 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°49'00" N, 139°35'30" W; (map 46).

Named by Tarr and Martin (1906, map), USGS. Gold, disseminated through the gravel of this beach, attracted prospectors to this area in 1905 (Tarr, 1909, p. 166-167).

Logan Bluffs: bluff, on E shore of Yakutat Bay, extend 3 mi. S of Point Latouche and 23 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°52'30" N, 139°38'00" W; (map 46).

Local name derived from nearby Logan Beach; published in 1959 by USGS.

Logan Creek: stream, flows NE 10 mi. to Yukon River, 43 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°16'20" N, 141°59'10" W; (map 103). Var. Butter Creek, Jewett Creek.

Name used by prospectors and reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon. Mertic (1930, p. 195) published the name "Butter Creek" in 1930. The name was given by prospectors because of a huge log jam there in the Tolovana River.

Logging Camp Bay: cove, 0.1 mi. across, at NE side of Passage Canal, 8.5 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°49'45" N, 148°23'50" W; BGN 1915; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1914 by USGS.

Logging Lakes: lakes, 0.7 mi. long, between Tetlin and Tatlin Lake, 19 mi. SE of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 63°08' N, 142°35' W; (map 85).

Local name reported by USGS in 1964.

Log Island: island, tidelands, E side of Passage Canal.

Logjam: point of land, on W side of Passage Canal, 3.6 mi. S of junc. of Little Tok and Tok Rivers, 23 mi. S of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 63°01'30" N, 143°21'00" W; (map 85).

Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.


Local name reported in 1961 by USFS; "stream has a huge log jam that has accumulated over several hundred years.

Log Jam Road House: locality, on left bank of Tokolaska River, 22 mi. S of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°14' N, 148°40' W; (map 105). Var. Log Jam.

Former roadhouse reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pi. 9). The name was given by prospectors because of a huge log jam there in the Tolovana River.

Log Lakes: lakes, 0.2 mi. across, center of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'12" N, 177°26'15" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Log Point: point of land, on N coast of Luseni I., in Woesowski Harbor, on Admiralty I., 26 mi. SE of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°10'30" N, 134°16'00" W; (map 9).

Lone Baldy

Lone Baldy: mountain, 1,294 ft., 2.5 mi. NW of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°13' N, 144°35' W; (map 64).

Name published in 1907 by USGS.

Lone Butte: mountain, 3,668 ft., 10 mi. SE of junc. of Oshetna and Susitna River and 64 mi. NW of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°30' N, 147°18' W; (map 82).

Local descriptive name reported by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1915, pl. 6), USGS.

Lone Butte Creek: stream, flows N 15 mi. to

Lone Baldy: mountain, 1,294 ft., 2.5 mi. NW of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°13' N, 144°35' W; (map 64).

Name published in 1907 by USGS.

Lone Butte: mountain, 3,668 ft., 10 mi. SE of junc. of Oshetna and Susitna River and 64 mi. NW of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°30' N, 147°18' W; (map 82).

Local descriptive name reported by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1915, pl. 6), USGS.

Lone Butte Creek: stream, flows N 15 mi. to

Lone Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in Glacier

Lone Indian Mountain: mountain, 2,701 ft., 45 mi. NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°44' N, 154°25' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1934 by USGS.
Highpower Creek: stream, 31 mi. SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°29'30" N, 152°37'20" W; (map 88).

Local name obtained in 1958 from Fabian Carey and "Val" Blackburn by USGS.

Long Island Inlet: island, 300 ft. across, at S point of entrance to Whitewater Bay, on Admiralty I., 17 mi. S of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°15'00" N, 134°38'15" W; (map 9).


Long Tree Point: point of land, westernmost tip of Mickey I. in Yukon River, 0.3 mi. S of Hardluck I. and 30 mi. NE of Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 64°55'34" N, 148°12' W; (map 49).

Local name reported in the early 1950's by USGS.

Long Bend: bend, of Koyukuk River, 15 mi. NE of Hughes, Hogatzia High.; 66°14' N, 154°03' W; (map 116).

Local name reported in 1956 by Orth as a translation of a Koyukan Indian name transcribed as "Kild-o-gidinakh-ten."
Long Island

Descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published by USCG in 1885 Coast Pilot (p. 177).


Partial translation of the descriptive name "Otsrov Dolgoy ili goloy," meaning "long or bare island," published by Sarichev (1826, map 16). Called "Barren Island" by Liansian in 1804 (1814, p. 169).

Long Island: island, 0.6 mi. long, off W shore of Port Frederick, 1 mi. SW of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°05'50" N, 135°28'00" W; (map 11).

Descriptive name given in 1880 by USN and published in 1881 on Hydrog. Chart 883.

Long Island: island, 0.6 mi. long, at mouth of Tonsina Bay, 30 mi. SE of Seldovia, Chuagach Mts.; 59°18'30" N, 150°54'00" W; (map 50).

Local name reported by USCG in 1938.

Long Island: island, 8 mi. long, in Copper River, 23 mi. NW of Katalina, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°28' N, 144°56' W; (map 64).

Local descriptive name reported in 1912 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS. (p. 177).


Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Long Island: barrier island, 5.5 mi. long, on Beaufort Sea coast, in Return Is., 2.5 mi. E of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70°28'35" N, 148°55'30" W; (map 150).

Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 97) in 1911, "After Capt. Long of the whaling fleet."

Long Island: island, see Bull Island.

Long Island: island, see Clifford Island.

Long Island: island, see Dolgoi Island.

Long Island: island, see Kasaan Island.

Long Island: island, see Lone Island.

Long Island: island, see Squire Island.

Long Island: spit, see Carter Spit.

Long Island Channel: stream, anabranch of Copper River, on W side of Long I., 2.5 mi. NW of Katalina, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°26' N, 145°03' W; (map 64).

Local descriptive name published in 1952 by USGS.

Long John: locality, on Long John Lagoon, 7 mi. NW of Dolgoi I., near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.; 55°15'15" N, 161°53'50" W; (map 28).

Reported in 1929 by USGS.

Long John Lagoon: lagoon, 2.5 mi. long, on W shore of Pavlov Bay, 6.5 mi. NW of Dolgoi I., near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.; 55°14'30" N, 161°53'30" W; BGN 1939; (map 28). Var. East Bay, East Bay Lagoon. Long Johns Lagoon.

W. H. Dall, USCG, reported the name as "East Bay" in 1880; it was published in 1911 by USCG as "Long Johns Lagoon."
Long Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 2 mi. W of Nelson Lake and 13 mi. NW of Beaver, Yakutat Flats; 66°30' N, 147°46' W; (map 118).

Probably named by William Yanert, who recorded it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yakutat Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Long Lake: lake, extends N-S 1 mi., 4 mi. SE of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kokolik Low.; 66°54' N, 159°57' W; (map 114).

Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Long Lake: lake, see Mundenlag Lake.

Long Lake: lake, see Takslesluk Lake.

Long Lake: lake, extendi N-S 1 mi., 4 mi. SE of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kokolik Low.; 66°54' N, 159°57' W; (map 114).

Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Long River: stream, flows E 12 mi. to Speeul River, 30 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°11'45" N, 133°37'30" W; (map 12).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Long Point: point of land, at E entrance to Long Lake, 2 mi. long, 2 mi. W of Nelson Lake, 24 mi. SE of Karluk, Kodiak Is.; 57°00' N, 137°23' W; (map 86).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Long Point: point of land, on SE shore of Karluk Lake, 24 mi. SE of Karluk, Kodiak Is.; 57°18'20" N, 154°01'00" W; (map 35).

Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Long Point: point of land, at E entrance to Long Bay, 54 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°55'55" N, 147°10'45" W; (map 63).

Local name published on recent USGS maps; derived from nearby Long Bay.

Long Point: point of land, 4 mi. long, formed by a bend of Yukon River, 10 mi. NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66°02' N, 148°45' W; (map 118).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Long Point: point of land, on SW coast of Kanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°41'42" N, 177°34'12" W; (map 17).

Name published in 1943 on an AMS map.

Long Pond: estuary, flows NW 5 mi. to Wrangell Narrows at Petersburg, on NW coast of Mt. St. Helens, 28 mi. NW of Wrangell, Alex. Arch.; 56°48'30" N, 132°57'30" W; (map 6).

Local name published in 1943 by USCG.

Long Portage Creek: stream, see Beaver Creek.

Long Portage Creek: stream, see Goblet Creek.

Long Ridge: ridge, elev. 2,200 ft., extends NE 17 mi. from Dall River, 32 mi. NW of Stevens Village, Kukrius-Hodzana High.; 66°27' N, 149°26' W; (map 118).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Long River: stream, flows E 12 mi. to Speeul River, 30 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°11'45" N, 133°37'30" W; (map 12).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Long Sands: shoal, 4.5 mi. long, in Nushagak Bay, between Middle and Ship Channels, 19 mi. S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°44' N, 158°32' W; (map 40).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Long Slough: lake, 2 mi. long, between Beaver Lake and Jefferson Creek, 18 mi. SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°15'50" N, 146°54'00" W; (map 119).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Long Slough: stream, anabranch of Koyukuk River, 6 mi. long E of Long Bend, 13 mi. NE of Hughes, Dogtzu High.; 66°14' N, 154°02' W; (map 116).

Local name reported by Orth in 1956.

Long Stretch: reach, of Koyukuk River, extends N-S 1.24 mi., 43 mi. SW of Roundabout Mtn., Koyukuk Low.; 65°08' N, 157°39' W; (map 108).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1955 by USGS.

Long Tangle Lake: lake, 4.5 mi. long, one of Tangle Lakes, near head of Delta River, 15 mi. W of Paxon, Alaska Ra.; 63°06'10" N, 145°47' W; (map 86).

Name published on relatively recent maps.

Lonieof Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, on Baranof I., 20 mi. NW of Port Alexander, Alex. Arch.; 56°30' N, 134°55' W; (map 5).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Lontana Point: point of land, S tip of Suemenes I., Alex. Arch.; 55°12'15" N, 133°20'10" W; BGN 1923; (map 4).

Spanish word (from "lontana"), meaning "distant" or "background," given in 1923 by USCG.

Lookout, Point: point of land, on SW shore of Security Bay, on N coast of Kuiu I., Alex. Arch.; 56°50'00" N, 134°20'10" W; (map 5).

Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Lookout, Point: point of land, on E shore of Stephens Passage, 0.8 mi. N of Dry Bay and 5 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 57°39'00" N, 133°40'30" W; (map 8).

Named in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, named in 1869 on Hydrogr. Chart 225. Probably so named because "a very dangerous reef awash at high water, extends off this point a mile and a half" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 168).

Lookout Cove: cove, 2 mi. across, on SE coast of Unmak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°00'25" N, 168°36'45" W; (map 22).

Name derived from Lookout Point; published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Lookout Glacier: glacier, heads 1.5 mi. W of Mount Byam, trends 1.5 mi. SW to its 1961 terminus, 1.2 mi. E of 1961 terminus of South Crillon Glacier and 77 mi. NW of Hoona, St. Elias Mts.; 58°36' N, 137°21' W; (map 10).

Name published by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwait, 1936, map).

Lookout Hill: hill, 700 ft. elev., 1 mi. NE of Bales Landing, on N shore of Stepovich Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°52' N, 159°47' W; (map 27).

Local name published by USCG in 1916 Alaska Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 164).

Lookout Hill: mountain, 1,500 ft., on SE side of Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°49'37" N, 173°07'30" E; (map 13).

Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Lookout Hill: hill, 2,440 ft., NW of Rainy Pass Lodge, 86 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°06'00" N, 152°44'45" W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Lookout Mountain: hill, 413 ft., 7 mi. E of Muntrak Hill and 10 mi. NE of Goodnews, Killisok-Kusokkowim Mts.; 59°09'15" N, 161°20'00" W; (map 53).

Var. Kiyanayakayagak.

Name published in 1951 by USGS. The Eskimo name, reported to be "Kiyanayakayagak," was obtained about 1951 at Goodnews by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Lookout Mountain: hill, 528 ft., 3 mi. N of Reindeer I., and 21 mi. SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°30' N, 154°37' W; (map 51).

Name published by USGS (in Martin and Katz, 1912, pl. 1).

Lookout Mountain: mountain, 1,622 ft., on Kenai Peninsula, 3 mi. NW of Kachemak Bay and 6 mi. NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°42'30" N, 151°27'00" W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Lookout Mountain: mountain, 2,146 ft., 23 mi. S of Flat and 40 mi. NW of Sleethome, Kil
Lookout Mountain

Lookout Peak: hill, see Dexter Peak.

Lookout Point: point of land, on SE Caton I.,

Lookout River: stream, heads in lake, flows E 60

Lookta-ck: locality, see Alaganik.

Loon Creek: stream, flows S 9.5 mi. through

Loon Lake: lake, 800 ft. long, on Revillagigedo I., N of Throne Arm, between Ella and Mirror Lakes, Alex. Arch.; 55°37'40" N, 131°20'00" W; BGN 1960; (map 4).

Loon Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, at head of Kassan Penin., on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°37'40" N, 131°20'00" W; (map 39). So named by C. L. Sainsbury, USGS, in 1956 "because of the large number of loons observed on it at various times."

Loon Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. long, 2 mi. NNE of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 54°56'30" N, 136°25'30" W; BGN 1926; (map 143). Name proposed by Gerald Fitzgerald, USGS, in 1925, in reference to the numerous Eskimo lookout stations and frames of old camps seen there. This ridge is a convenient observation area for the Eskimo in hunting caribou.

Loon Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, in course of Loon Creek, 13 mi. N of Silvertip Mtn. and 76 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°57'30" N, 146°36'00" W; (map 83). Name proposed in 1935 by Gerald Fitzgerald, USGS, after Lookout Ridge. The Eskimo name for this stream is "Kolaktok."

Look-at or: locality, see Alakanuk.

Loonis Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.2 mi. long, heads NE of Emerson Peaks, flows N to Plateau Glacier, 68 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°56'30" N, 136°25'30" W; (map 10).

Local name obtained in 1900 by A. H. Brooks, USGS for "Rev. William Thomas Lopp, of Indiana missionary to the Eskimo, who began work here in 1890" (Baker, 1906, p. 413). According to Schrader and Brooks (1900, p. 25), USGS, Lopp was in charge of a US government reindeer station in 1899 and employed Kivyezrak, the Eskimo who died covered in gold in the Cape York region.

Lorain Creek: stream, flows SW 3.7 mi. to Kotiana River, 0.3 mi. N of mouth of Iron Creek and 76 mi. NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mtn.; 61°36'15" N, 144°12'15" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name shown on a 1912 field sheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Loras Harbor: harbor, see Dora Harbor.

Lord Islands: islands, 2 mi. across, at mouth of Nakat Bay, Cook Mts.; 54°44' N, 130°47' W; (map 2).

Local name obtained in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Lord Rock: island, 0.1 mi. across, in SW end of Lord Is. at mouth of Nakat Bay, Cook Mts.; 54°43'35" N, 130°49'05" W; (map 2).

Local name derived from Lord Islands; given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Lords Harbor: harbor, see Dora Harbor.

Lords Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 12 mi. N of East Porcupine Plat.; 64°57'30" N, 141°00' W; (map 102).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS

Lords Pocket: bay, 0.1 mi. across, 4 mi. N of mouth of Patterson Bay, on SE coast of Barrow I., Alex. Arch.; 55°33'35" N, 134°39'30" W; (map 6).

Local fishermen's name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Loop, The: lake, an oxbow of Nowitna River, 18 mi. NE of Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 64°46' N, 154°14' W; (map 98).

Local name obtained by Orth in 1956.


An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Loper Creek: stream, flows N 19 mi. to Preacher Creek, 45 mi. W of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°46' N, 145°37' W; (map 104); Var. Preacher Creek.

Name originally reported in 1896 by J.E. Spurr, USGS, to be Preacher Creek. However, in 1903, T. G. Gerdsine, USGS, reported the present name (in Frinkle, 1903, pl. 13).

Loper Island: island, 0.4 mi. across, between Maucon Slough and Chena River at Tanana River, 6 mi. SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°44'57" N, 147°55'00" W; (map 100); Var. Preacher Creek.

Name originally published in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Lopp Lagoon: lagoon, 18 mi. long, on NW coast of Seward Penin., 2 mi. NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 52 mi. NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 65°45' N, 167°45' W; (map 111).

Named in 1900 by A. H. Brooks, USGS for "Rev. William Thomas Lopp, of Indiana missionary to the Eskimo, who began work here in 1890" (Baker, 1906, p. 413). According to Schrader and Brooks (1900, p. 25), USGS, Lopp was in charge of a US government reindeer station in 1899 and employed Kivyezrak, the Eskimo who died covered in gold in the Cape York region.

Lorraine Creek: stream, flows SW 3.7 mi. to Kotiana River, 0.3 mi. N of mouth of Iron Creek and 76 mi. NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mtn.; 61°36'15" N, 144°12'15" W; (map 68).

Prospectors' name shown on a 1912 field sheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Loras Harbor: harbor, see Dora Harbor.

Lord Islands: islands, 2 mi. across, at mouth of Nakat Bay, Cook Mts.; 54°44' N, 130°47' W; (map 2).

Named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.
Lore Hill: mountain, 1,275 ft., center of Kiska Is.; *51°58'20" N, 177°26'30" W; (map 14). Var. Sorg Hill.

An arbitrary name beginning with “L” to correspond to “I” grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAF map.


An arbitrary name beginning with “L” to correspond to “I” grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAF map.

Lorenz River: stream, see Zitiziana River.

Loring: village, pop. 10, on W coast of Revilago Is.; 51°58'20" N, 177°26'30" W; (map 14). Var. Loring.

Local name published in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4). Prospects’ name reported in 1900 by W. J. Peters (in Mendenhall, 1901, pl. 20), USGS.

Lost Butte: hill, 2,305 ft. 18 mi. W of Billy Line.

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4). Prospects’ name reported in 1900 by W. J. Peters (in Mendenhall, 1901, pl. 20), USGS.

Lost Cove: cove, 0.3 mi. across, near S end of Lisianski Strait, on Chichagof I., 12 mi. SW of Pelican, Alex. Arch.; *57°51'40" N, 136°25'20" W; (map 9).

Named by USGS &C&GS and published in 1922 on Chart 8285.

Lost Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads at Lost Lake, flows 6.5 mi. to Salmon Creek, 4.5 mi. NE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°15'44" N, 149°24'25" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pls. 1, 2), USGS.

Lost Creek: stream, flows 2.5 mi. S to North Fork Bremner River, 4.5 mi. SW of Hanagita Peak and 41 mi. SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mts.; *61°01'35" N, 143°48'30" W; (map 67).

Local name published by Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Lost Creek: stream, in Montastu Mts., flows 10.5 mi. to Jack Creek, 2.5 mi. SE of Jack Lake, Alaska Ra.; 62°30'00" N, 143°10'45" W; (map 84).

Local name reported by Mendenhall (1905, pl. 11), USGS.

Lost Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. to Nome River, 6.5 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°34' N, 165°13' W; (map 94).

Prospects’ name reported on a map by S. E. King, dated 1900.

Lost Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Klokerbolk River, 20 mi. E of Seward, Seward Peninsula; 64°59' N, 145°49' W; (map 95).

Prospects’ name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Lost Creek: stream, 4.5 mi. SW 2 mi. to Kasson Creek which flows to Solomon River, 9 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°41'40" N, 164°23'45" W; (map 95).

Prospects’ name reported by Arthur Gibson’s “Map of Nome Precinct” dated 1904.

Lost Creek: stream, flows N 1 mi. to Lower Willow Creek which flows to Casadepava River, 16 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°40' N, 164°24' W; (map 95).

Prospects’ name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. dated 1901.

Lost Creek: stream, flows S 2 mi. to Mission Creek, 2 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°48'30" N, 141°16'20" W; (map 102).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Lost Creek: stream, flows N 3.2 mi. to Stewart River, 22 mi. N of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°49'24" N, 165°21'50" W; (map 94). Var. Christmas Creek.

Prospects’ name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerinde, USGS. Shown as “Christmas Cr.,” on the 1902 “Map of the Nome and Snake River Country” by J. M. Davidson.

Lost Creek: stream, flows SW 20 mi. to Serpentine Creek, 62 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-

Lost Chicken Hill: mountain, 2,100 ft., 1 mi. N of junction of Denison and Mosquito Forks, 55 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°04' N, 141°15'55" W; (map 102).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Lost Cove: cove, 0.3 mi. across, near S end of Lisianski Strait, on Chichagof I., 12 mi. SW of Pelican, Alex. Arch.; *57°51'40" N, 136°25'20" W; (map 9).

Named by USGS &C&GS and published in 1922 on Chart 8285.

Lost Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads at Lost Lake, flows 6.5 mi. to Salmon Creek, 4.5 mi. NE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°15'44" N, 149°24'25" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pls. 1, 2), USGS.

Lost Creek: stream, flows 2.5 mi. S to North Fork Bremner River, 4.5 mi. SW of Hanagita Peak and 41 mi. SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mts.; *61°01'35" N, 143°48'30" W; (map 67).

Local name published by Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Lost Creek: stream, in Montastu Mts., flows 10.5 mi. to Jack Creek, 2.5 mi. SE of Jack Lake, Alaska Ra.; 62°30'00" N, 143°10'45" W; (map 84).

Local name reported by Mendenhall (1905, pl. 11), USGS.

Lost Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. to Nome River, 6.5 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°34' N, 165°13' W; (map 94).

Prospects’ name reported on a map by S. E. King, dated 1900.

Lost Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Klokerbolk River, 20 mi. E of Seward, Seward Peninsula; 64°59' N, 145°49' W; (map 95).

Prospects’ name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Lost Creek: stream, 4.5 mi. SW 2 mi. to Kasson Creek which flows to Solomon River, 9 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°41'40" N, 164°23'45" W; (map 95).

Prospects’ name reported by Arthur Gibson’s “Map of Nome Precinct” dated 1904.

Lost Creek: stream, flows N 1 mi. to Lower Willow Creek which flows to Casadepava River, 16 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°40' N, 164°24' W; (map 95).

Prospects’ name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. dated 1901.

Lost Creek: stream, flows S 2 mi. to Mission Creek, 2 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°48'30" N, 141°16'20" W; (map 102).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Lost Creek: stream, flows N 3.2 mi. to Stewart River, 22 mi. N of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°49'24" N, 165°21'50" W; (map 94). Var. Christmas Creek.

Prospects’ name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerinde, USGS. Shown as “Christmas Cr.,” on the 1902 “Map of the Nome and Snake River Country” by J. M. Davidson.

Lost Creek: stream, flows SW 20 mi. to Serpentine Creek, 62 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-

Lost Harbor: bay, 1.5 mi. across, on W coast of Akun I., Krenitsin Is., Aleutian Is.; 54°13'45" N, 145°56'30" W; (map 24).

Named in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.


Name of a former mining camp that was located on the island in the 1920’s. The camp contained a smelter, tramway, machine shop, commissary and other buildings for the operation of a sulphur mine.
Lost Horse Creek: **stream**, flows SW 5 mi. to Washington Creek, 22 mi. N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°09'45" N, 147°49'20" W; (map 105).

Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Lost Jim Cone: **hill**, 1,536 ft., in lava, 3 mi. NW of Sandy Lake and 3 mi. S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°29' N, 163°18' W; BGN 1952; (map 110).

Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; so named because while "mapping the [lava] flow in 1947, a member of the Geological Survey field party was separated from the remainder of the group and lost for nearly a day."

Lost Lake: **lake**, 0.2 mi. across, N of Pierucci Ridge, on E end of Attu Is., Aleutian Is.; 52°54'03" N, 173°17'15" E; (map 13).

Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Lost Lake: **lake**, on Kenai Penin., 1.5 mi. long, at head of Lost Creek, 10 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°16' N, 149°26' W; BGN 1910; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pls. 1, 2), USGS.

Lost Lake: **lake**, 0.7 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. SW of Woods Lake, 32 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°48'40" N, 150°30'15" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Lost Lake: **lake**, 1.2 mi. long, W of Knik Arm Cook Inlet, 8.4 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°20'10" N, 149°59'40" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Lost Lake: **lake**, 0.2 mi. across, 1 mi. NE of Chitina and 56 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°31'45" N, 144°25'45" W; (map 60).

Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Lost Lake: **lake**, 0.5 mi. long, WSW of Quartz Lake and 3.3 mi. N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°12' N, 145°51' W; (map 101).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Lost Lake: **lake**, 0.6 mi. long, 0.4 mi. S of mouth of Dome Creek and 29 mi. NW of Birches, Kukrines-Hatchetna High.; 65°30'30" N, 154°03'00" W; (map 107).

Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Lost Lake: **lake**, 0.7 mi. long, 1 mi. SW of Sweeney Lake and 18 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°08'20" N, 147°47'00" W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Lost Lake: **lake**, see Crescent Lake

Lost River: **stream**, flows SW 5 mi. to Gulf of Alaska, 7 mi. SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain.; 59°27'20" N; 139°36'30" W; BGN 1962; (map 16). *Var. Lost Creek, Thaghlan Creek, Thaghlan River.*

Local name reported as early as 1903: a general translation of the stream's Tlingit Indian name was reported in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, as "Tha-ghe-an."

Lost River: **stream**, flows NE 46 mi. to Nowitina River, 14 mi. NE of Monzonite Hills, Kilkuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°30' N, 154°15' W; (map 98).

Local name reported in 1915 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 10), USGS.


Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by Collier (1904, p. 2), USGS.


Site of a mining camp and landing listed in the 1915-16 Polk's Gazeteer. In 1903 A. J. Collier, USGS, accompanied three miners to Lost River, where he discovered the first lode tin in the York district (Steidtmann and Cathcart, 1922, p. 14). This area remained an important source of tin for many years. It appears a resident population was never established at this site.

Lost Rocker Falls: **waterfall**, somewhere along Sheep Creek, about 5 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°16' N, 134°19' W; (map 111).

Miners' name reported by DeArmond (1957, p. 39).

Lost Slough: **stream**, distributary of Ninna River, flows N 12 mi. to Seventeenmile Slough, 9 mi. S of Nenana, Tanana Low.; 64°27'30" N, 149°10'20" W; (map 100).

Local name published by USGS in 1919.

Lost Temper Creek: **stream**, heads on Monument Ridge, flows N 17 mi. to Colville River, Arctic Slope; 68°54' N, 157°25' W; (map 132).

Named in 1950 by B. H. Kent, USGS geologist connected with the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations because of a camp incident. Name was published by USGS in 1951.

Lothian: **bay**, see Icy Bay

Lotus Island: **island**, 0.15 mi. long, between Nizki and Shemya Is., Semichi Is., Aleutian Is.; 52°43'40" N, 174°02'40" E; (map 13).

Name published in 1948 on USGS Chart 9130.

Louden: **locality**, on right bank of Yukon River, 43 mi. E of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°38' N, 156°41' W; (map 97). *Var. Lowden, Sackett, Sackett, Sackett, Sacket, Sackett, Sackett.*

Named in 1950 by B. H. Kent, USGS geologist connected with the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations because of a camp incident. Name was published by USGS in 1951.

Lostinni: **bay**, see Icy Bay

Louis Creek: **stream**, flows NW 14 mi. to Kooyuk River, 7 mi. W of Roundabout Mt. and 35 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°31' N, 145°00' W; (map 104).

Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Lousie Corner: **locality**, on S coast of Alaska Penin. at head of Stepanov Bay, Aleutian Is.; 55°51'10" N, 159°47'00" W; (map 27).

Local name reported by USGS in 1916 Coast Pilot.

Louisa Point: **point of land**, on E shore of Stephens Passage, 0.8 mi. SW of Fairhaven and 12 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°22'25" N, 134°43'30" W; (map 11).

 Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardale, USN, for the great aunt of Oliver J. Vanderbilt; local miner; published by USGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 174).

Louisa Creek: **stream**, flows W 1.2 mi. to Kougark River, 18 mi. S of Midnight Mtn. and 45 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; 65°51' N, 146°42' W; BGN 1996; (map 110). *Var. Louise Creek.*

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Louise Bay: **estuary**, at NE end of Knight I., extends NE 1 mi. to Lower Passage, in Prince William Sound, 42 mi. SE of Whittier. Chugach Mts.; 60°28'45" N, 147°40'00" W; BGN 1908; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Louis Creek: **stream**, flows NW 6 mi. to Anan Fork, 28 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra. 65°36'20" N, 148°10'00" W; (map 87).
Loups, Île aux: island chain, see Kodiutok Islands.
Loups, Île aux: island, see Krigskoi Island.
Louise Creek: stream, flows N 2.2 mi. to Bluff Cove through Middle Pass, Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°59' N, 177°29' E; (map 14). Var. Swallow Creek.

An arbitrary beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War I; published on a 1943 AMS map. Variant published on a 1945 USAAF map.

Louise Creek: stream, flows N 2 mi. to Middle Fork Fortymile River, 45 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°27'45" N, 142°31'50" W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Louise Hill: mountain, 1,300 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Is.; 51°57'35" N, 177°28'22" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War I; published on a 1943 Army map.

Love Lake: lake, 4.5 mi. across, 2 mi. NE of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 61°02'35" N, 146°45'50" W; (map 68).

Named by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, in 1898, for Lt. Percival G. Lowe, USA, a member of his exploring party.

Lowell Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads between Marathon Mt. and Bear Mt., flows E 2.5 mi. to an aqueduct W of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°06'10" N, 149°27'00" W; (map 63).


Lowell Glacier: glacier, in Kenai Mts. on Kenai Peninsula, trends NE 5 mi. to head of Placer Creek, 14 mi. NW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°14'59" N, 149°44'30" W; BGN 1986; (map 63). Var. Placer River Glacier.

Named in 1915 by USGS; probably named "for Mr. Lowell the first white settler in Seward."

Lowell Glacier: glacier, trends NE 2 mi. to its terminus, 3 mi. SE of Carmen Lake and 5 mi. N of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°51' N, 148°41' W; (map 63).


Lowell Glacier: glacier, in Dora Ken Rd., trends N 4 mi. to Harvard Glacier, 46 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 60°16'25" N, 147°37'30" W; BGN 1930; (map 69).


Lowell Island, island, see Renard Island.

Lowell Point: point of land, at NW side of Resurrection Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, 2 mi. S of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°04'15" N, 149°26'00" W; BGN 1906; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1905 by USGS.

Lowenstein, Capes: point of land, E entrance point to Shishmaref Inlet, 6 mi. E of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°14' N, 165°52' W; (map 112).

Named in August 1816, by Lt. Otto von Kotzebue, IRN.

Lower Arm Cabin Cove: cove, 0.4 mi. across, on E coast of Kagalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°49'20" N, 176°18'00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Var. South Arm Cabin Cove.

Descriptive name given by members of the Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855.
**Lower Basin**

U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

**Lower Basin: valley, on lower part of Nugget Creek, 0.2 mi. E of 1962 terminus of Mendenhall Glacier and 9 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°25'30" N, 134°30'45" W; (map 11).**

Local name published by USGS (Knopf, 1934, pl. 1).

**Lower Beluga Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, in course of Beluga River, 20 mi. NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°21'30" N, 151°21'30" W; (map 70).**

Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

**Lower Birch Creek Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, flows SW 15 mi., 44 mi. SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°27' N, 146°30' W; (map 119).**

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

**Lower Black Bear Creek: stream, flows NW 9 mi. to Salcha River 9.5 mi. E of that stream's junction with its North Fork and 46 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°39' N, 145°00' W; (map 101).**

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

**Lower Checots Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, 1 mi. NE of Winstanley l. in Behm Canal, 32 mi. NE of Ketchikan, Coast Mts.; 53°27'50" N, 130°52'10" W; (map 3).**

Local name published in 1955 by USGS. See Checot Point.

**Lower Cohoe Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, one of the Cohoe Lakes, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, 16 mi. SW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°19'33" N, 151°20'30" W; BGN 1966; (map 62).**

D. F. Smith, Anchorage, proposed this name in 1965 to differentiate the Cohoe Lakes.

**Lower Dewey Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, 1.4 mi. W. of Upper Dewey Lake and 2 mi. SE of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°26'30" N, 135°19'00" W; (map 45).**

Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

**Lower Doane Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on Doane River, 3 mi. S of Gateway Knob, in Alek River, 62 mi. SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°08'50" N, 138°09'23" W; (map 46).**

Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

**Lower Ella Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, on E coast of Revillagigedo l., in course of Ella Creek, 2 mi. W of Behm Canal, Alex. Arch.; 55°50'15" N, 131°02'55" W; (map 3).**

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

**Lower Engineers Creek: locality, pop. 60, on the Alaska RR., on Kenai Peninsula, at E end of Turnagain Arm, Chugach Mts.; 60°49' N, 148°58' W; (map 63).**

Railroad camp reported in 1953 by USGS.

**Lower Falls: falls, on Kinarilik River, 4.5 mi. NW of Quicksilver Creek, 65 mi. SE of Bethel, Kuskokwim-Muts.; 60°25'30" N, 160°05'30" W; (map 59).**

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

**Lower Fire Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, one of the Fire Lakes, at head of Fire Creek, 15 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°21'20" N, 149°32'30" W; (map 69). Var. Fire Lake.**

Local name reported in 1942 as Fire Lake by AMS.

**Lower Fish Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, in course of Fish Creek, 4 mi. NE of Paxson, Alaska Range.; 63°05'15" N, 145°25'00" W; (map 86).**

Name published on relatively recent maps.

**Lower Fork Twelvemile Creek: stream, flows S 3 mi. to Twelvemile Creek, 3 mi. NE of Twelvemile Mtn. and 17 mi. SW of Wiseman, Brooks R.; 67°11'30" N, 150°24'00" W; (map 124).**

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

**Lower Halfway Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. long, 0.7 mi. S of Gas Lake and 23 mi. SE of Beaver, Yukon-Tanana High.; 66°05' N, 146°57' W; (map 119).**

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

**Lower Herring Bay: estuary, on NW coast of Knight Island, extends SW 4.5 mi. to Knight Island Passage, 10 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°22'45" N, 147°51'15" W; (map 63).**

Local name published in 1908 by USC&GS.

**Lower Horseshoe Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, E of Big Lake, 21 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 60°15'00" N, 148°09'00" W; (map 118).**

Var. Lower Horseshoe

Probably named by William Yanert, who recorded it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

**Lower Icefall: icefall, in Multdaw Glacier, NW of Mount Tatum, in Carre Ridge, on NE slopes of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range.; 63°12'30" N, 150°51'00" W; (map 88).**

Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

**Lower Lagoon, The: lagoon, on lower part of Kuskokwim River 2.2 mi. SW of Kalskag, Arctic Slope; 66°34'40" N, 153°08'00" W; (map 43).**

Name derived from Malina Bay; published by USGS in 1952.

**Lower Mountain: mountain, 5,462 ft., on N bank of Beaver Creek, 18 mi. N of Pingpiong Mtn. and 65 mi. NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range.; 62°00' N, 141°21' W; (map 67).**

Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

**Lower Mouth Birch Creek: stream, distributary, flows SW 50 mi. from Birch Creek to Lower Birch Creek Slough, 39 mi. SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°27' N, 146°38' W; (map 119).**

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

**Lower Mouth Porcupine River: stream, distributary of Porcupine River, flows SW 6.4 mi. to Yukon River, 5 mi. W of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°34'40" N, 145°26'00" W; (map 119).**

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

**Lower Nikolai River: stream, flows SW 23 mi. to Yukon River, 5 mi. NW of Ruby-Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 64°44'30" N, 153°35'40" W; (map 88).**

Var. Nikolai River.

Eskimo name "Amortak" means "canyon."

**Lower Ohner Lake**: lake, 0.9 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 1 mi. N of Skiak Lake and 33 mi. ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°22′20″ N, 150°18′30″ W; BGN 1966; (map 62). Var. Alacatraz Lake.

Local name reported in 1966 by USGS. Named for the late Earl N. Ohmer, former chairman of the Territorial Game Commission. "Alacatraz Lake" was a local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

**Lower Paradise Lake**: lake, extends NE-SW 1.5 mi., at SW end of Paradise Lakes, 20 mi. NE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°20′30″ N, 149°04′30″ W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

**Lower Passage**: water passage, trends SE--NW 5 mi., between Knight and Disk Is., in Prince William Sound, 40 mi. E of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°30′ N, 147°40′ W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Var. Knight Island Passage.

Local name reported in 1908 by USGS&CS.

**Lower Ramparts**: bluffs, 300 ft. high, extend 4 mi. along banks of Porcupine River, 35 mi. NE of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plat.; 66°59′ N, 142°46′ W; (map 120).

Descriptive name published in 1895 by USGS&CS.

**Lower Ramparts**: canyon, see Rampart Gorge.

**Lower Ruby Creek**: stream, flows SW 1.6 mi. to Cache Creek, opposite Hansen Bar, 31 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°26′32″ N, 151°03′00″ W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

**Lower Russian Lake**: lake, on Kenai Penin., 1.5 mi. long, coursed by Russian River, 6 mi. NW of Upper Russian Lake, 29 mi. NW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°26′30″ N, 149°59′00″ W; (map 63).

Local name published by USGS (Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2).

**Lower Silvis Lake**: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on Revillagigedo I., W of George Inlet, in course of Beaver Falls Creek, Alex. Arch.; 55°23′00″ N, 131°50′30″ W; (map 3).

Var. Silvis Lake.

Local name reported in 1919 by USGS.

**Lower Sucker Creek**: stream, heads in Sucker Creek, flows SE 13 mi. Alexander Creek, 6.5 mi. NW of Susitna and 33 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°36′50″ N, 150°39′30″ W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1938 by USGS.

**Lower Summit Lake**: lake, 0.5 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., along Canyon Creek, 16 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°39′45″ N, 149°28′40″ W; (map 63).

Local name reported about 1914 by USGS (Martin and others, 1915, pls. 2; 4).

**Lower Sweetheart Lake**: lake, 5 mi. long, on Sweetheart Creek, 2 mi. from Gilby Bar and 38 mi. ESE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 57°56′45″ N, 133°38′05″ W; (map 8). Var. Gilbil Lake, Sweetheart Lake.

Local name reported in 1953 by USGS; named "Sweetheart Lake; not Gilbert Lake" in 1923 by USFS.

**Lower Talarik Creek**: stream, flows SW 10 mi. to Iliamna Lake 24 mi. SW of Iliamna, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°37′25″ N, 135°32′00″ W; (map 51).

Name published in 1957 by USGS.

**Lower Tangle Lake**: lake, 2 mi. long, one of Tangle Lakes, near head of Delta River, 16 mi. NW of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°08′20″ N, 145°57′30″ W; (map 86).

Name published on relatively recent maps.

**Lower Tazimina Lake**: lake, 6 mi. long, in course of Tazimina River, 10 mi. E of Nondalton and 20 mi. NE of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 50°00′ N, 154°28′ W; BGN 1910; (map 51).

Var. Lower Tachemna Lake, Nohutino Lake, Nohutto Lake, Tazhemin Lake, Tazimina Lake.

Tatana Indian name reported in 1902 as "Tazimina Lakes" by A. G. Maddren, USGS. The present spelling was shown on a 1909 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

**Lower Telida Lake**: lake, 1 mi. long, 52 mi. NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°25′ N, 155°13′ W; (map 85).

Local name derived from the village name; reported in 1958 by USGS.

**Lower Tonsina locality**: 1 mi. NW of junc. of Tonsina River with Copper River, 64 mi. NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61°39′20″ N, 144°40′30″ W; (map 68).

This probably was little more than a roadhouse; first reported by F. H. Moffit, USGS, in 1914.

**Lower Trail Lake**: lake, extends N 1.5 mi. from head of Trail River to Upper Trail Lake, 22 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°26′30″ N, 149°24′15″ W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

**Lower Ugashik Lake**: lake, 11 mi. across, in course of Ugashik River, S of Upper Ugashik Lake, on Alaska Penin., 14 mi. E of Ugashik, Aleutian Ra.; 57°51′ N, 156°54′ W; (map 36).

Var. Ugashik Lakes.

Local name reported in 1903 as "Ugashik Lakes" for both Upper and Lower Ugashik Lakes by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 6), USGS.

The name "Lower Ugashik Lake" is applied separately on 1956 USGS map.

**Lower Willow Creek**: stream, flows SE 7.5 mi. to Casadepaga River, 18 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°49′ N, 164°21′ W; (map 95).

Var. Alert Creek, First Fork Kok suktapaga, Left Fork Casadepaga River, Willow Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. It was reported in 1900 as "Left Fork" by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. It was shown as "Left Fork" on the lower course and as "Willow" at the head on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

**Low Point**: point of land, N point of entrance to Mine Harbor, on SE shore of Herendeen.
Bay, on Alaska Penin., Aleutian Is.; 55°46'15" N, 160°42'00" W; (map 28). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN.

Low Point: point of land, on E shore of St. John Harbor, on NW coast of Zarembo I., Alex. Arch.; 56°27' N, 132°57' W; (map 6).


Low Point: point of land, on E shore of Chilkoot Inlet, 2.3 mi. SW of Mount Villard, 14 mi. S of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°13'50" N, 135°22'10" W; BGN 1929; (map 45).

Local descriptive name published in 1914 by USC & GS. The point is marked by Low Point Light, a white wooden house, 35 feet above high tide, built in 1915.

Low Point: point of land, see Broken Point.

Low Point: point of land, see Kaslokan Point.

Low Rock: rock, on W shore of Bay of Waterfalls, on SW coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°41'25" N, 176°50'45" W; (map 17).

Descriptive name published by USGS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Low Ridge: moraine, 4 mi. long, 27 mi. SE of Loy Island; 1,700 ft. across, in Twelve-Arch.; 56°27' N, 132°45' W; (map 67).

Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Lucan, Point: point of land, on N tip of Althorp Penin., on Chichagof I., 0.8 mi. NE of Three Hill I., 34 mi. W of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°09' N, 136°22' W; (map 10).

Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, probably for the Countess of Lucan. Lucan was also the family name of the wife of the second Earl of Spencer (Wagner, 1937, p. 395).

Lucas Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, in Skilak Lake on Kenai Penin., 41 mi. ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°24'30" N, 150°10'00" W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Lucie Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in Katchuma Is., 3 mi. S of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°00'40" N, 135°19'20" W; (map 35).

Named in 1880 by U.S. Navy "for Mr. Lucie, USN, one of the men on the U.S.S. Jamestown at Sitka that year." The name was published by USC & GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Lucie Island: island, see Emegen Island.

Lucchek Mountain: mountain, 1,699 ft., on W shore of Moser Bay, on SW coast of Kodiak I., 41 mi. S of Karluk; 57°00'20" N, 154°10'00" W; BGN 1934; (map 35).

Named by USGS in 1934 from the "Kachem word meaning 'signal' because the summit forms a natural signal for navigation."

Lucia Glacier: glacier, heads at 60°05' N, 140°00' W, and trends SE and S 15 mi. to 1961 terminus, 4 mi. NW of Blizhni Point and 23 I

flows W 11 mi., and joins Little Meadow Creek to form Meadow Creek, 22 mi. W of Palmer, Alaska; 51°57'30" N, 139°53' W; (map 46).

Named 1891 for Lucia Kerr, the mother of Mark B. Kerr, USGS topographer, who accompanied Russell on his expedition to this area.

Lucia Nunatak: nunatak, 1,400 ft., in Lucia Glacier, 2 mi. E of Floral Pass and 30 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°52' N, 139°53' W; (map 46).

Named in 1906 by Tarr (1909, p. 79), USGS, for Lucia Glacier.

Lucile Creek: stream, heads in Lucile Lake, flows W 11 mi. and joins Little Meadow Creek to form Meadow Creek, 22 mi. W of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°33'40" N, 149°44'54" W; (map 67).

Local name obtained by The Alaska Railroad on a 1918 blueprint map.

Lucille Gulch: stream, see Lucille Creek.

Lucille Lake:lake, 1.7 mi. long, in Matanuska Valley, W of Wasilla, 11 mi. SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°33'40" N, 149°28'30" W; (map 69). Var. Wassillas Lake, Lucille Lake.

Named in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USN, and published by him on a map of military expeditions of the route from Knik Arm to Tanana River.

Lucille Creek: stream, flows N 0.6 mi. to Livengood Creek, 3 mi. NE of Livengood, Yukon; (map 105). Var. Lucille Gulch.

Name originally reported in 1916 by J. B. W., USGS, as Lucille Gulch (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 13), but local usage has applied the name to the stream as shown on recent USGS maps.

Lucille Lake: lake, see Lucille Lake.

Lucille Creek: stream, flows N 7.5 mi. to Luck Lake, on NE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°55'42" N, 132°45'51" W; BGN 1963; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS, derived from Luck Point.

Luck Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, NE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°56' N, 132°45' W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS, derived from Luck Point.

Lucky Bay: estuary, extends SW 1.5 mi. to Lucky Chance Lakes, on Baranof I., W of Lucky Chance Mountain, 12 mi. SE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 56°57'10" N, 135°03'00" W; (map 5).

Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Lucky Bay: estuary, extends SW 1.5 mi. to Knight Island Passage, at SW end of Knight I., 8.5 mi. SE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°13'00" N, 147°52'15" W; (map 63).

Local name recorded in 1909 by USGS.

Lucky Chance Lakes: lakes, on Baranof I., W of Lucky Chance Mountain, 12 mi. SE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 56°57'10" N, 135°03'00" W; (map 5).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Lucky Chance Mountain: mountain, 3,240 ft., on Baranof I., 3.4 mi. NW of Point Alaya, Revillagigedo Is.; 56°7'30" N, 135°02'30" W; (map 5).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Lucky Cove: estuary, 0.2 mi. long, on S coast of Revillagigedo I., 3.4 mi. NW of Point Alaya, Alex. Arch.; 55°12'45" N, 131°16'00" W; (map 3).

Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Lucky Creek: stream, flows S 2 mi. to Cache Creek, between Iron and Rambler Creeks, 29 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°29'50" N, 150°22'15" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by Cap. (1913, fig. 5), USGS.

Lucky Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Livengood Creek, 4 mi. NE of Livengood, Yukon.
Lucky Gulch: ravine, trends SW 3.1 mi. to Lucky Gulch: ravine, in Kantishna Hills, extends NW 1 mi. to Valdez Lucky Gulch: ravine, trends N 5 mi. to Fourth of July Creek, 33 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°09′45″ N, 141°15′′00″ W; (map 103).

Prospectors' name reported in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson and William Yanert, USA. Lucky Gulch: stream, see Bullion Creek. Lucky Hill: mountain, 5,200 ft., 70 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra., 63°11′25″ N, 147°14′50″ W; (map 87). Name taken from the name of the ravine which heads on its western flank; reported in 1960 by USGS. Lucky Point: point of land, between Finger and Fourth of July Creek, 33 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°09′45″ N, 141°15′′00″ W; (map 103).

Lucky Point: point of land, on left bank of Gull Pass to Noatak River, Brooks Ra.; 67°42′45″ N, 149°24′30″ W; (map 69). Var. Lucky Shot. Lucky Gulch: ravine, trends SE 2.5 mi. to Fox Creek, 15 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°57′ N, 141°34′ W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Lucky Gulch: ravine, N 5 mi. to Fourth of July Creek, 33 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°09′45″ N, 141°15′′00″ W; (map 103).

Name taken from the name of the ravine which heads on its western flank; reported in 1960 by USGS. Lucky Point: point of land, between Finger and Sweeper Coves, on SW shore of Kuluk Bay, on NE coast of Adak Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°51′′-20″ N, 176°35′′00″ W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, for the survey signal Luk, located on this point. Lucky Shot Landing: village, pop. 3, reported in 1943 USAAF map. Prospector's name shown on 1933 USGS maps. Lucky Gulch: ravine, trends SE 2.5 mi. to Fox Creek, 15 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°57′ N, 141°34′ W; (map 102). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Lucky Gulch: ravine, trends E 2 mi. to Faro Creek, 25 mi. N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°27′30″ N, 161°31′00″ W; (map 111). Probably a prospector's name reported in 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS. Gold was discovered in this area about 1900. Lucky Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1 mi. to Valdez Creek, 70 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°12′-30″ N, 147°17′′00″ W; (map 87).

Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1909, p. 159), USGS. Lucky Gulch: ravine, in Kantishna Hills, extends S 0.5 mi. to Eureka Creek, 3.5 mi. N of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 65°32′40″ N, 150°53′′30″ W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Lucky Gulch: ravine, trends SW 3.1 mi. to Monument Creek, 11 mi. S of Long, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°15′ N, 155°30′ W; (map 98). Lucky Gulch: ravine, trends SW 3.1 mi. to Monument Creek, 11 mi. S of Long, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°15′ N, 155°30′ W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported by Merite and Harrington (1924, p. 97), USGS.
Lukannon Bay: bay, see Lukanin Bay.
Lukannon Hill: hill, see Lukanin Hill.
Lukannon Point: point of land, see Lukanin Point.
Lukannon Rookery: rookery, see Lukanin Rookery.
Lukannon Bay: bay, see Lukanin Bay.
Lukannon Point: point of land, see Lukanin Point.
Lukeens Fort: locality, see Kolmakof.
Luke Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 mi. to Luke Lake, 16 mi. W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 22'30" N, 147° 39'00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.
Lukat Creek: stream, see Benson Creek.
Lukat Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Clear Lake, 20 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63° 06'30" N, 147° 29'00" W; (map 105). Var. Cora Gulch.
Lukannon Bay: bay, see Lukanin Bay.
Lukannon Hill: hill, see Lukanin Hill.
Lukannon Point: point of land, see Lukanin Point.
Lukannon Rookery: rookery, see Lukanin Rookery.
Lukas Creek: stream, see Lumber Creek.
Luke Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 mi. to Luke Lake, 16 mi. W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 22'30" N, 147° 39'00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.
Luker's Fort: locality, see Kolmakof.
Luke Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. across, E of Doctor Cook Lake, 16 mi. W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 22'30" N, 147° 39'00" W; (map 118). Var. Third Lake.
Loktastan: locality, see Kolmakof.
Lukuhukukik Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. across, 2.6 mi. W of Sermilik Butte, 45 mi. NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak I.; 60° 09' N, 167° 14' W; (map 57). Eskimo name reported in 1942 by the USAAF.
Lukhtukituk Marsh: marsh, 1 mi. across, 2 mi. N of Kimikshak Hill and 38 mi. NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak I.; 60° 09' N, 167° 00' W; (map 57). Eskimo name refers to "molting place of geese," according in 1949 to USGS.
Lumather Island: island, 1 mi. long, at mouth of Duncan Canal, on S coast of Kupreanof I. 21 mi. SW of Cape Douglas, Alex. Arch.; 56° 30'45" N, 133° 04'15" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Condr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1888 on USGS Chart 705.
Lupine River: stream, heads in Brooks Ra., flows NW 45 mi. to Sagavanirktok River 30 mi. SW of its junction with Ilikivak River, Arctic Slope; 69° 05' N, 146° 44' W; (map 140). Named about 1951 by USGS geologists.
Lure Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. across, on Kenai Peninsula; 31 mi. NE of Kenai; Cook Inlet Low.; 60°46'45" N, 150°51'20" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.
Lurvy Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, N of Jeff Cove, center of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51° 56'25" N, 177° 28'15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.
Lume Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SW and NW 4 mi. to Clover Passage, on W coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55° 30'45" N, 131° 43'20" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.
Lump Gulch: ravine, in Peters Hills, trends SE 2.6 mi. to South Fork Martin Creek, 25 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62° 25'30" N, 150°52'00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930s by USGS.
Lunch Creek: lake, 2 mi. long, 5 mi. SW of Minto, Tanana Low.; 64° 52' N, 149° 19' W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.
Lung Island: island, 1 mi. long, at mouth of Duncan Canal, on S coast of Kupreanof I. 21 mi. SW of Cape Douglas, Alex. Arch.; 56° 30'45" N, 133° 04'15" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Condr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1888 on USGS Chart 705.
Lumpy River: stream, heads in Brooks Ra., flows NW 45 mi. to Sagavanirktok River 30 mi. SW of its junction with Ilikivak River, Arctic Slope; 69° 05' N, 146° 44' W; (map 140). Named about 1951 by USGS geologists.
Lure Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. across, on Kenai Peninsula; 31 mi. NE of Kenai; Cook Inlet Low.; 60°46'45" N, 150°51'20" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.
Lurvy Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, N of Jeff Cove, center of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51° 56'25" N, 177° 28'15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.
Lume Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SW and NW 4 mi. to Clover Passage, on W coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55° 30'45" N, 131° 43'20" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.
Lump Gulch: ravine, in Peters Hills, trends SE 2.6 mi. to South Fork Martin Creek, 25 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62° 25'30" N, 150°52'00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930s by USGS.
Lunch Creek: lake, 2 mi. long, 5 mi. SW of Minto, Tanana Low.; 64° 52' N, 149° 19' W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.
Lung Island: island, 1 mi. long, at mouth of Duncan Canal, on S coast of Kupreanof I. 21 mi. SW of Cape Douglas, Alex. Arch.; 56° 30'45" N, 133° 04'15" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Condr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1888 on USGS Chart 705.
Lush Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, on W bank of Yukon River, 3 mi. N of Rampart, 61 mi. ENE of Tanana, 56°33'15" N, 150°10'15" W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Lusnosi Island: island, see Lisnosi Island.

Lutak Inlet: estuary, 4.5 mi. long, trends NW from head of Chilkoot Inlet to outfall of Chilkoot Lake, 0.5 mi. S of Chilkoot and 13 mi. SW of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°17'15" N, 135°22'30" W; (map 45). Var. Klutak Inlet, West Arm Chilkoot Inlet.

Tlingit Indian name published in 1923 on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Lydonia Island: island, 0.7 mi. long, 4 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°43'40" N, 136°10'00" W; BGN 1926; (map 9).

Named in 1926 by USC&GS for the USC&GS steamer Lydonia, which anchored near the foot of Mount Lydonia, just north-west of the island, a few years before.

Lyel-gih Cliff: cliff, 4 mi. SW of Savoonga, Koomlaanguskuk Bay, N coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°40' N, 170°36' W; (map 93). Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Lynan Rock: see Lynan Rock.

Lynan Anchorage: anchorage, 1.2 mi. across, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., between Figgins and Lynan Points, on Kasaan Peninsula, Alex. Arch.; 55°33' N, 132°17' W; (map 4). Var. Fort Hadley.

Named in 1901 by USC&GS for "Charles Lynan, second watch officer of the Coast Survey steamer Gedney, engaged in Coast Pilot work in 1900."

Lyman Rock: see Sockeye Falls.

Lyman Point: point of land, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., E point of entrance to Lyman Anchorage on Kasaan Peninsula, Alex. Arch.; 55°32'30" N, 132°16'35" W; (map 4).

Named and described in the 1901 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 84).


Lynx Creek: stream, flows 3 mi. to Snake River, 5 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°35' N, 155°28' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Lynne Lake: lake, 3,300 ft. long, 2 mi. S of Willow and 34 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°42'40" N, 150°02'20" W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Lynna Sisters: islands, both are 0.2 mi. long, off W shore of Lynna Canal. 5.5 mi. S of Point Whidbey and 29 mi. NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 58°30'00" N, 135°07'15" W; (map 11). Var. The Sisters.

Named "The Sisters" in 1866 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and later modified to "Lynna Sisters." The present name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 194). See Lynna Brothers.

Lynx Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows S 3 mi. to Center Creek, 14 mi. SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°43'00" N, 149°17'35" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1899 by USGS.

Lynx Creek: stream, in Teocalli Mts., flows SE 5 mi. to Tatina River, 2.5 mi. E of junction with South Fork Kuskokwim River, 85 mi. SE of McGrath, Alaska Ra.; 62°17'15" N, 153°18'20" W; (map 80).

Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Lynx Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Nenana River, 1.4 mi. E of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Ra.; 64°34'00" N, 140°52'20" W; BGN 1965; (map 87).

Named in 1965 by the Alaska Dept. of Highways for the "many lynx which live in the area." See Iceworm Gulch.

Lynx Creek: stream, heads in Kuskokwim Mts., flows SSE 12 mi. to North Fork Kuskokwim River, 11 mi. W of village of Lake Minehunting, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°52'05" N, 152°50'43" W; (map 88).

Local name obtained in 1958 from Fabian Carver and "Val" Blackburn by USGS.

Lynx Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to McAdam Creek, 40 mi. SE of Nenana, Alaska Ra.; 64°02'10" N, 148°40'45" W; (map 100).

Prospectors' name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Lynx Creek: stream, flows NE 18 mi. to Kantishna River, 44 mi. SE of Bitihnotna Mts., Tanana Low.; 64°41'9" N, 150°34' W; (map 99).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Lynx Creek: stream, flows S 5 mi. to Grant Creek 2 mi. N of that stream's junc. with Yukon River, 25 mi. W of Tanana, 56°41' N, 149°34' W; (map 105).
Lynx Creek: stream, on Seward Penin., flows NW 9 mi. to Lopp Lagoon, 11 mi. NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 51 mi. NW of Teller, Kotzebue–Kobuk Low.; 65°41' N, 167°49' W; (map 111). Var. Potato Creek.

Lynx Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Kogoluktuk River, 13 mi. NE of Shungnak, Brooks Ra.; 66°58' N, 156°44' W; (map 115).

Lynx Dome: mountain, 1,952 ft., N of Yukon River. 9 mi. to Lopp Lagoon, 11 mi. NE of Cape Decision, on S coast of Kuiu I., Alex. Arch.; 56°05'00" N, 134°11'15" W; (map 5).

Lynx Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, between Mabel and Cordova Bays, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°59'30" N, 123°35'45" W; (map 1).

Lynx Lake: lake, 1.8 mi. long, 606 mi. S of Willow and 28 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°38'00" N, 150°03'20" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Lynx Lakes: on Kenai Penin S of Birch Tree Point, 36 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°51'10" N, 150°23'55" W; (map 62).

Lynx Pass: water passage, 0.5 mi. long, NE of Northway Junction, Yukon–Tanana Hwy.; 63°16' N, 141°02' W; BGN 1929; (map 5).

Lynx Pass: water passage, on approach to Kiska Harbor from Bering Sea, between McArthur Reef and NE coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°04' N, 177°46' E; (map 14).

Lynx Ridge at mouth of McArthur River High.; 63°16' N, 141°02' W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Mabel Creek: stream, flows N 8 mi. to Rocky Bay, 2 mi. SW of Thorne I., on N coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°02' N, 133°04' W; (map 6).

Mabel Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. to Masecot Creek in Noxapaga River basin, 33 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°27' N, 164°23' W; (map 110).

Mabel Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. to Masecot Creek in Noxapaga River basin, 33 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°27' N, 164°23' W; (map 110). Local name published in 1949 by USGS; derived from Mable Island.

Mabel Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. to Masecot Creek in Noxapaga River basin, 33 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°27' N, 164°23' W; (map 110). Local name published in 1901 by T. G. Gerding (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Mabel Island: island, 0.7 mi. long, between Mabel and Cordova Bays, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°59'30" N, 123°35'45" W; (map 1).

Mabel Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, in Dewey Field, USN, and published in 1897 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Mabel Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, between Thorne and Prince of Wales Is., 40 mi. SW of Wrangell, Alex. Arch.; 56°03'00" N, 133°04'30" W; (map 6).

Mabel Lake: lake, see Josephine, Lake.

Mabel Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, off E shore of Lynn Canal, 3 mi. SE of Point Bridget and 30 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°38'00" N, 134°57'15" W; (map 11). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Majeski, USN. Local name recorded in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USCG.

McAdam Creek: stream, flows SW 4.2 mi. to Tsuik River, 40 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°59' N, 166°11' W; (map 94).

McAdam Creek: stream, flows SE 3 mi. to California Creek which flows to Kougarok Creek, 15 mi. SW of Midnight Mtn. and 48 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin High.; 65°36' N, 164°52' W; (map 110).

Meadow Creek: stream, on Cordova Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., E of Point Webster, Alex. Arch.; 54°59'40" N, 132°36'30" W; (map 1).

Meadow Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Cordova Bay on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., E of Point Webster, Alex. Arch.; 54°59'40" N, 132°36'30" W; (map 1).

McMullen Creek: stream, flows NW 9 mi. to Nome River, 6 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°33'15" N, 165°14'20" W; (map 94).

McMullen Creek: stream, on Nome River, 6 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°33'15" N, 165°14'20" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

McMullen Pass: water passage, on approach to Kiska Harbor from Bering Sea, between McArthur Reef and NE coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°04' N, 177°46' E; (map 14).

McMullen Pass: water passage, on approach to Kiska Harbor from Bering Sea, between McArthur Reef and NE coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°04' N, 177°46' E; (map 14). Name published in the 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 466).

McMullen Pass: water passage, on approach to Kiska Harbor from Bering Sea, between McArthur Reef and NE coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°04' N, 177°46' E; (map 14). Name published in the 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 466).
Allen River, 6.5 mi. S of Gunghtn Mtn. and 50 mi. W of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°23' N, 151°59' W; BGN 1932; (map 124).

Named in 1931 by Robert Marshall "for an old prospector in the area, 'Mac' McCamant."

McGann Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Smalls River, 29 mi. NE of Cape Newenham, Kilkuck-Kuskowkim Mts.; 58°56'00" N, 141°40' W; BGN 1939; (map 39).

Local name published in a 1933 U.S. Dept. of Interior mining report.

McGann Hill: mountain, 4,275 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 11 mi. NE of Eagle, Porcupine Flat; 64°55' N, 141°00' W; (map 112).

Named in 1914 by CPCGN for W. S. McCann, member of 1912 Canadian Geological Survey party under D. D. Caines.

McCartey, Point: point of land, on an island in Braougha Is., at mouth of Nichols Passage, Alex. Arch.; 55°05'30" N, 131°45'15" W; (map 3).

Var. McCartye Point.

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

McCarthy Glacier: glacier, heads at McCarthy Glacier "for H. McBride, a member of his party in 1890. On the map dated 1890, Reed (1892, pl. 45). Var. Second North Tributary."

McCarthy, Mount: mountain, see Big Delta.

McCarthy, Mount: mountain, see McCarthy, Mount.

McCarthy Creek: stream, flows S and W 18 mi. from McCarthy Glacier terminus to Kennicott River at McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°25'45" N, 142°56'00" W; (map 67).

Local name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 3), USGS.

McCarthy Creek Glacier: glacier trends S 1.9 mi. to its terminus at head of McCarthy Creek, 11 mi. NE of McCarthy Glacier, Wrangell Mts.; 61°36' N, 142°49' W; (map 67).

Named for the creek; reported by Moffit and Capps (1911, p. 48), USGS.

McCarthy Glacier: glacier, see McCarthy Glacier.

McCarthy Marsh: basin, 25 mi. long, at junction of Pardon and Fish Rivers, S of Bendeleben Mts. and W of Darby Mts., Seward Peninsula. High.; 63°05' N, 163°10' W; (map 110).

Var. Upper Fish River Basin.

Local name published in 1956 by USGS; referred to as "Upper Fish River Basin" by Mendenhall (1901, p. 125), USGS.

McCarthy Telegraph Station: village, see Big Delta.

Macarney, Point: point of land, between Frederic Sound and Keku Strait, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, 38 mi. SE of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°01'30" N, 134°02'30" W; (map 9).

Named in 1794 by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 292) for George, Earl Macarney, English Governor of the Windward Islands in the Caribbean and later Governor of Madras, India (Wagner, 1937, p. 395). It was discovered in 1794 by James Johnston, a member of Capt. Vancouver's party.

McCartery: village, see Big Delta.

McCarty, Mount: mountain, 5,519 ft., 2.5 mi. SE of Mount Alexander and 26 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°53' N, 139°24' W; (map 46). Var. Mount McCarthy.

Named in 1905 by Tarr and Martin, (1906, map), USGS, for Neil McCarty, one of I. C. Russell's assistants on his 1891 expedition.

McCarthy Glacier: glacier, heads in Kenai Mts. and trends S 7 mi. to its terminus at East Arm Nuka Bay, 43 mi. E of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°44'00" N, 150°13'30" W; BGN 1911; (map 50).

Named for William McCarthy of Seward and reported by USGS in 1911.

McCarthy Glacier: glacier, 0.2 mi. W of summit of Mount McCarthy, trends SE 1.6 mi. to 1961 terminus, 2.7 mi. NW of Cape Enchanted and 25 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°51'45" N, 139°23'10" W; BGN 1911; (map 46). Var. McCarthy Glacier.

Named in 1905 by R. S. Tarr and G. C. Martin, USGS. See McCarthy, Mount.

McCarthy Lagoon: lagoon, 0.5 mi. wide, on E shore of East Arm Nuka Bay, Kenai Peninsula, 43 mi. ESE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°32' N, 150°21' W; (map 50).

Local name reported by USGS in 1911 as being "named for William McCarthy of Seward and McCarthy, Point.

McCarthy Point: point of land, see McCarthy, Point.

McCarthy Roadhouse: village, see Big Delta.

McCarthy Telegraph Station: village, see Big Delta.

McClellan Flats: tidal flat, 2.2 mi. across, at mouth of Chilkat River on Chilkat Inlet, 1 mi. N of Pyramid Harbor and 17 mi. SW of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°13' N, 139°28' W; (map 45).

Published by USGS and in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 201). This flat was named by the U.S. Navy for Lt. E. P. McClellan, USN, who visited the locality in 1880.

McClellan Group: islands, 0.1 mi. across, in Galakan In., Sitka Sound, 1.5 mi. S of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°01'40" N, 135°25'30" W; (map 9).

Named in 1880 by U.S. Navy for Lt. E.McClellan, USN, and published by USGS and the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 143).

McClellan Rock: rock, 0.7 mi. SE of Todd, in Peril Strait, off S coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°27'10" N, 135°0'13" W; (map 9).

Var. McClellan.

Named in 1880 by U.S. Navy for its discoverer Lt. E. P. McClellan, USN (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 166).

McCloud Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Murphy Creek, 17 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°00' N, 148°07' W; (map 105).
McCloud Creek: stream, on E tip of Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52*49'30" N, 173*25'40" E; (map 13).

McCloud Head: promontory, on E end of McCloud Creek.

McCloud Lake: lake, see McCloud Creek.

McCloud Ranch Creek: stream, flows SE 1.6 mi. to Hot Springs Slough, 52 mi. NE of Sitka, Sitka Mts.; 54*50'00" N, 135*15'00" W; (map 85).

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

McCloud River: stream, flows SW 5.5 mi. to Tolovana River, 8 mi. SE of Lingshood, Yukon-Tanana Hi.; 65*28'40" N, 148*12'45" W; (map 105).

McCloud, Mount: mountain, 2,157 ft., E of Anvik River, 40 mi. S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63*17'30" N, 160*28'00" W; (map 91).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

McCloud Bar: ridge, elev. 2,600 ft., extends S 3 mi. from junction of Hoosier and Mine Creek, 5.5 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Hi.; 65*25'30" N, 150*05'30" W; (map 106). Var. MacDonald Bar.

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

McCloud Bay: cove, see McDonald Cove.

McCloud Bay: estuary, see Yes Bay.

McDonald Arm: bay, 3.5 mi. long, at head of Duncan Canal, on Kupreanof I., 11 mi. E of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56*47'30" N, 133*15'30" W; (map 6). Var. Macdonald Bay.

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

McDonald Bar: ridge, elev. 2,600 ft., extends S 3 mi. from junction of Hoosier and Mine Creek, 5.5 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Hi.; 65*25'30" N, 150*05'30" W; (map 106). Var. MacDonald Bar.

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

McDonald Bay: cove, 0.6 mi. across, S of Monolith Point, on E coast of Agattu I., Aleutian Is.; 52*27'40" N, 173*42'00" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Var. McDonald Bay.

Named in 1896 by USBF to honor Marshall McDonald, who was U.S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries before his death in 1895.

McDonald Creek: stream, flows W 14 mi. to Anvik River, 32 mi. NE of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63*28' N, 160*17' W; (map 91).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

McDonald Creek: stream, flows SE 2.2 mi. to Nome River, 5 mi. E of Nome, Seward Peninsula High.; 64*30' N, 165*17' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard. (in Brooks and others, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. This stream may have been named for "Alex" McDonald, who claimed Polte Gulch on Cripple Creek.

McDonald Creek: stream, flows S 1 mi. to Discovery Creek which flows to Flambeau River, 13 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula High.; 64*38' N, 165*05' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

McDonald Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, in Frederick Sound, 6 mi. NE of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56*30'30" N, 132*49'00" W; (map 6).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Consdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Ens. John McDonald, USN, a member of his party.

McDonald Lagoon: lagoon, 4 mi. long, on E central Sitkalidak I., SE of Kodiak I.; 57*08'00" N, 153*11'45" W; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1947 for R. G. Connell, 1857-1942, Canadian geologist, who visited Sitkalidak In 1913. Connell was a member of the Canadian Geological Survey and was famous for his geological investigations of the Kndolke and Yukon areas of Canada.

Mccord: locality, site of former village, on E shore of Mcord Cove, at head of Port Hbron, on N coast of Sitkalidak I., SE of Kodiak I.; 57*08'30" N, 153*11'45" W; (map 34).

The McCord post office was established in 1929 and moved to Old Harbor in 1931.

Mccord Bay: bay, 0.5 mi. across, at head of Port Hbron, on N coast of Sitkalidak I., SE of Kodiak I.; 57*08'30" N, 153*12'00" W; (map 34).

Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Mccord Creek: stream, flows E 11 mi. to McElish Creek W of Alaska-Canada boundary, 49 mi. NE of Northway junction, Yukon-Tanana Hi.; 63*37'30" N, 141*08'00" W; (map 85).

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Mccord Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 mi. to Tolovana River, 8 mi. SE of Lingshood, Yukon-Tanana Hi.; 65*28'40" N, 148*12'45" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors for a local miner; reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

Mccoy Creek: stream, flows NW 22 mi. to Salcha River, 31 mi. NW of Big Delta, Yukon- Tanana Hi.; 64*30'55" N, 146*23'45" W; BGN 1964; (map 101). Var. Flat Creek.

Name originally applied by mistake by USGS to the stream now known as Flat Creek (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Mccoy Creek: stream, see Flat Creek.

Mccreek Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows SE 2.6 mi. to Little Brenner River, 60 mi. E of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61*02'45" N, 144*26'25" W; (map 68).

Local name reported by Moffitt (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Mcculloch Rock: rock, at mouth of Chapel Cove, SW coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51*38'22" N, 176*48'44" W; (map 17).

Name published by USGS & USGS in the 1954 Coast Pilot.

McCurdy Creek: stream, heads 1.6 mi. N of St. Anthony Pass, flows NW 13 mi. to Jarvis Creek, 21 mi. S of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63*44'55" N, 145*59'10" W; BGN 1937; (map 86).

Name recorded in 1937 by USGS.

Mccune Glacier: glacier, trends N 4 mi. to its terminus 1.5 mi. S of Honey Glacier, 50 mi. NW of Katakia, Chugach Mts.; 60*54'00" N, 144*48'30" W; (map 64).

Named by Lawrence Martin in 1910 for McCune of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad.

MacDonald Bar: ridge, 2,600 ft. long, extends S 3 mi. from junction of Hoosier and Mine Creek, 5.5 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukon Tanana Hi.; 65*25'30" N, 150*05'30" W; (map 106). Var. MacDonald Bar.

Local name reported in 1904 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

McDonald, Mount: mountain, 2,157 ft., E of Anvik River, 40 mi. S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63*17'30" N, 160*28'00" W; (map 91).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

McDonald Point: point of land, on E coast of Agattu I., Aleutian Is.; 52*26'00" N, 173*42'20" E; BGN 1938; (map 13).

Name derived from McDonald Cove; proposed by the U.S. Navy Hydrograph Office in 1938.

McDonald Rock: rock, in Stephens Passage W of Hobart Bay, about 5 mi. W of The Twins and 71 mi. NE of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57*25' N, 133*38' W; (map 8).

Name published in 1895 by USGS.

Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.
McDonald Spit: spit, 1 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., at W edge of Kasilof Bay, 3 mi. NE of Seldovia, Chuagach Mts.; 59°29' N, 151°35' W; (map 30).

Local name published by USGS in 1951.

McDonals Trading Post: locality, on S bank of Kuskokwim River, 3 mi. NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck–Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°44'30" N, 157°13'10" W; (map 72).

Published in 1950 by USGS.

McDonell, Mount: mountain, see McDonell.

MacDougall Creek: stream, flows NW 4.2 mi. to Salmon Lake, 15 mi. E of Klawock, Alex. Arch.; 55°34'13" N, 132°42'50" W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

McGinnis, Mount: mountain, see McGinnis Mountain.

McGinnis Glacier: glacier, heads on McGinnis Peak, trends NE 8 mi., in two arms which join 2 mi. W of its 1951 terminus NW of Mount Pilchuck, 19 mi. E of Mount Hayes, Alaska; 63°35'50" N, 146°05'35" W; (map 86).

Published on relatively recent maps.

McGinnis Mountain: mountain, 4,228 ft., 1.5 mi. NW of Mendenhall Lake and 12 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°27'10" N, 134°35'45" W; BGN 1930; (map 11). Var. Mount McGinnis.

Local name published in 1912 by the USFS and published by USGS (Knopf, 1912, pl. 1).

McGinnis Peak: peak, 11,400 ft., at head of McGinnis Glacier, 14 mi. SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska; 63°32'45" N, 146°18'00" W; (map 86).

Published on relatively recent maps.

McGinty Point: point of land, W entrance point to Beaver Bay, 10 mi. NW of Unga I., on Alaska Penin., Aleutian R.; 55°27'30" N, 160°59'00" W; (map 82).

Var. McGintys Point.

Published as McGintys Point in USGS 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 182) and as McGinty Point in 1926 Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 201).

McGinty Point: point of land, see McGinty Point.

McGonagall Mountain: peak, 6,560 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, W of Muldrow Glacier, 14 mi. NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska; 63°14'10" N, 150°44'20" W; (map 88).

Named for Charles McGonagall; spelling was changed in publication. See McGonagall Pass.


Named about 1916 for Charles McGonagall, prospector, who was one of the first to discover this pass; spelling was changed in publication. He almost reached the north summit of Mount McKinley, April 3, 1910, but stopped a few hundred feet below while his partner, "Peter" Anderson and "Billy" Taylor, made the first ascent.

McConigal Pass: pass, see McGonagall Pass.

McConagall Pass: pass, see McGonagall Pass.

McConagal Pass: pass, see McGonagall Pass.

McGrath: town, pop. 241, on left bank of Kuskokwim River opposite junction of Taku River, Kuskokwim Low.; 62°57'30" N, 155°35'30" W; BGN 1944; Var. Old McGrath.

A small trading post was established here in the spring of 1907 for the new diggings on the Innoko River. The town was named for Peter McGrath, U.S. Deputy Marshall for the area who established headquarters here the same year. A post office was established in 1913. Its population in 1920 was 90; in 1930, 112; in 1940, 138; and in 1950, 175. The original townsite, now called "Old McGrath" was on the right bank of the river.

McHenry Anchorage: bay, 1.7 mi. long, SW coast of Etolin I., Alex. Arch.; 53°58' N, 132°27' W; (map 4).

Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for John McHenry, a member of his party.

McHenry Inlet: estuary, extends SW 3 mi. to Clarence Strait, on SW coast of Etolin I., 32 mi. S of Wrangell, Alex. Arch.; 56°00'30" N, 132°24'30" W; (map 6).

Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for John McHenry, a member of his party.

McHenry Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, E of Navy Peak, on Etolin I., 28 mi. S of Wrangell, Alex. Arch.; 55°03'45" N, 132°20'30" W; BGN 1923; (map 6).

Named in 1923 by USFS; derived from McHenry Inlet.

McHenry Ledges: shoal, 1 mi. NW of Lemesurier Point, W coast of Cleveland Penin., Alex. Arch.; 55°46'45" N, 132°18'00" W; (map 4).

Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. Glover, USN.

Mackwuk Mountain: hill, 730 ft., 4 mi. NE of Beluga Hill and 3 mi. NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck–Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°08' N, 161°40' W; (map 53).

Ekimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Machie Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Fox River, 30 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°48' N, 163°38' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Machin Island: island; see Magoun Islands.

McHugh Creek: stream, heads in lake, NE of Suicide Peak, flows SW 5 mi. to Turnagain Arm Cook Inlet, 15 mi. S of Anchorage, Chuagach Mts.; 61°01'00" N, 149°43'40" W; (map 69).

Local name published in 1912 by USCGS.
McHugh Creek

McHugh Creek: stream, flows NW 11 mi. to Hess Creek, 14 mi. NW of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°43' N, 148°42' W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

McHugh Peak: mountain, 3,500 ft., on N bank of McHugh Creek, 14 mi. SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°11'00" N, 146°20'30" W; (map 68). Var. Point Mackenzie.


Mackenzie Point: point of land, on S shore of Knik Arm, 3.4 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°14'18" N, 149°59'00" W; (map 69). Var. Point Mackenzie.


Mackenzie Bay: estuary, see Iko Bay.

Mackenzie Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. to Chichagof Harbor, NE Attu Is., Aleutian Is.; 52°55'43" N, 173°14'15" E; (map 13).

Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Mackenzie Inlet: stream, flows W 1.8 mi. to Susitna River, 3.5 mi. SW of Curry and 17 mi. N of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°34'00" N, 150°03'20" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in 1922 by USGS.

Mackenzie Inlet: estuary, extends 6 mi. off Skowl Arm, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°24'45" N, 132°22'00" W; (map 4).

Local navigators' name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Mackenzie Rock: rock, 300 ft. long, between McKenzic Inlet and Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°24'45" N, 132°22'00" W; (map 4).

Local navigators' name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

McKeon Flats: flat, at E edge of lagoon in back of Neptune Bay, on S shore of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Penin., 9 mi. SE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°32'15" N, 151°21'30" W; (map 50).

Local name reported by USGS or US&GS in the 1940's.

McKeon Rock: rock, at entrance to Neptune Bay, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Penin., 8 mi. SE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°33'39" N, 151°24' W; (map 50).

Local name reported by USGS or US&GS in the 1940's.

Mackey Creek: stream, see Fred Creek.

Mackeys Lakes: lakes, group extends 4.5 mi. NW of Soldotna, on Kenai Penin., 10 mi. E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°01'30" N, 151°44'00" W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1965 by USGS.

McKinley: locality, see Denali.

McKinley, Mount: mountain, highest elev. on North American Continent, consists of two summit peaks, South Peak, 20,320 ft., and North Peak, 19,470 ft., collectively called, Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska Ra.; 63°04'15" N, 151°00'20" W. Var. Bulshaya Gora, Bulshaya Gora, Dena-nores Peak, Denali, Din-az-ee, Din-az-ee, Doleika, Doyleka, Mount Denali, Mount Doleika, Tennial, To-lah-ge, Traileika, Tuleyea.

Named in 1896 by William A. Dickey, prospector, "after William McKinley of Ohio, who had been nominated for the presidency, and that fact was the first news we received on our way out of that wonderful wilderness." McKinley, 1843-1901, was the 25th President of the United States.

The first mention of the Mount McKinley massif is by Capt. George Vancouver, who, after seeing it from Cook Inlet in 1794, referred to the "stupendous snow mountains." The Russians descriptively called the mountain "Bolshaya (Bulshaiia) Gora" or "big mountain." Alfred Mayo and Arthur Harper, pioneer Alaska traders, after a trip up the Tanana in 1878, reported an enormous ice mountain to the south but did not name it.

A prospector, Frank Denmore, spoke enthusiastically after seeing the mountain from Lake Minchumina in 1889, that it was known for years among prospectors as "Dena-nores Peak." The Tanana Indian name was reported as "Denali," and the Tanaina Indian name is given as "Doleika" or "Traileika." Each of these names is said to mean "the big one" or "the high one." North Peak was first reached on April 3, 1910, by two prospectors, Peter Anderson and William Taylor. South Peak, the higher was first "conquered" on June 7, 1913, by Arch-deacon Hudson Stuck, Walter Harper, Robert Tatum and Harry Karstens (later park superintendent).

McKinley Bar: bar, in headwaters of McKinley River in Mount McKinley National Park, extends W 18 mi. from Muldrow Glacier terminus to Eagle Gorge, Alaska Ra.; 63°25' N, 150°50' W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows SE to Boulder Creek which flows to Snake River, about 25 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakelee; this feature has not been positively identified.

McKinley Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, 1.5 mi. S of Porcupine Creek, flows NW 3 mi. to Porcupine Creek, 2 mi. S of Porcupine and 33 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°23'35" N, 138°14'50" W; (map 45).

Probably named by prospectors. Name was reported in 1899 by USGS.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows NW 15 mi. from Halfway Mtn. to South Fork Hoholina River. 65 mi. NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60°50'00" N, 155°55'30" W; (map 61).

Local name reported in 1950 by US&GS.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows NW 6 mi. to Walker Fork, 53 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°03' N, 141°23' W; (map 102).

Named by prospectors and shown on an 1898 manuscript map by E. F. Ball, prospector.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows N 8 mi. to Middle Fork Fortymile River, 58 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°23' N, 142°55' W; (map 102).
Named by prospectors; shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows W 4 mi. to O'Brien Creek, 24 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°27' N, 141°17' W; (map 102).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by L. M. Prindle (1905, pl. 16), USGS.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows SW 7 mi. to Golovnin Bay, 5 mi. S of Golovin and 47 mi. SE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°30' N, 162°53' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name shown on a precise map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows 3.5 mi. to Rhode Island Creek 0.3 mi. N of that stream's junct. with Omega Creek, 26 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°07'45" N, 150°20'15" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Merie, USGS.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Grantley Harbor, 9 mi. E of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°13' N, 166°04' W; (map 111). Var. De Deere Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows N 11 mi. to Preacher Creek, 60 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°33' N, 146°02' W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdenie (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to Bryan Creek which flows to Serpentine River, 8 mi. NE of Kougarok Mtn. and 33 mi. SE of Eart Mtns., Seward Penin. High.; 65°47' N, 165°07' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows SE 10 mi. to John River, 5.5 mi. S of Gunshire Mtn. and 51 mi. W of Wietman, Brooks Ra.; 67°24'00" N, 152°03'30" W; BGN 1902; (map 124).

Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

McKinley Fork: stream, see McKinley Creek.

McKinley Fork: stream, see Swift Fork.

McKinley Fork Kuskokwim River: stream, see Swift Fork Kuskokwim River.

McKinley Glacier: glacier, see Muldrow Glacier.

McKinley Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. long, 4 mi. W of Copper River, 1 mi. N of Copper River Highway, 20 mi. NE of Cordova, Chugach Mtns.; 60°28' N, 145°11' W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

McKinley Park: settlement, pop. 28, and RR. station, mi. 347.9 on the Alaska RR., 9 mi. S of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°43'45" N, 148°55'00" W; (map 87). Var. Riley Creek, Riley.

Settlement reported in 1920 as Riley Creek, perhaps in a slightly different location than the present place. The Riley post office was established in 1922 and its name changed to McKinley Park the same year (Ricks, 1965, p. 40). Its population was listed as 49 in 1930 census.

McKinley Peak and Suntain, trees 2,351 ft., 18 mi. SE of Cordova, Chugach Mtns.; 60°28' N, 145°13' W; (map 64).

Local name reported by Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

McKinley Range: mountain range, that part of Alaska Ra., including Mount McKinley, which extends SW from the Chulitna-Cantwell divide; (map 88).

So defined in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, but not used on subsequent maps.

McKinley River: stream, heads at Muldrow Glacier terminus, flows NW 55 mi., joins Birch Creek to form Kantishna River, 23 mi. SE of village of Lake Minchumina, Alaska Ra.; 63°52' N, 151°33' W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Var. McKinley Fork.

Named in 1902 "McKinley Fork" by A. H. Brooks; shown as "McKinley River" on a 1905 manuscript map of "Kantishna Gold Fields," by A. Friedrich, prospector.

McKinney Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, on central Admiralty I., empties into Haultsberg Lake, 15 mi. NE of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°40'30" N, 134°18'30" W; (map 91).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

McKinney Valley: valley, trends SE to Chignik Bay, 11.5 mi. E of Chignik, Aleutian Is.; 57°42'15" N, 156°12'10" W; (map 90).

Local name published in 1927 by USCGS.

Mackenzie, Point: point of land, see MacKenzie, Point.

Macklin Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 mi. to join Washington Creek, forms Kougurok River, 8 mi. SW of Midnight Mtns. and 49 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°44' N, 164°51' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdenie (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

McKerruk: village, see Mukeryuk.

Macks Bay: bay, see Tanaaskan Bay.

Macks Head: point of land, on Seward Peninsula; 500 ft. across, in Seward Peninsula; 65°43' N, 164°12' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Macks Head Island: island, 300 ft. across, in Seward Peninsula; 65°43' N, 164°12' W; (map 110).

Local name obtained in 1956 at Hogatza Harbor, on W coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is, Aleutian Is.; 54°47'30" N, 131°57'-15" W; (map 2).

Var. McLane's Arm.

Named in 1865 by Lt. Comdr. R. Clover, USN, for Ens. Walter McLean, USN, a member of his party.

McLean Creek: stream, flows NW 8 mi. to Colorado Creek 0.2 mi. E of its junc. with Innoko River, 38 mi. N of Ophir and 54 mi. NW of McGrath, Innoko Low.; 63°40'25" N, 156°21'10" W; (map 90).

Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by USGS.

McLean Creek: stream, flows NW 6 mi. to Birch Creek, 12 mi. SSE of Mastodon Dome and 50 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°18'20" N, 145°02'00" W; (map 104). Var. McLean Creek.

Named by prospectors and reported in 1910 by C. E. Ellsworth and G. L. Parker (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 195), USGS.

McLean Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Eldorado Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, 27 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°43' N, 164°12' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

McLean Creek: stream, see McLean Creek.

McLean Point: point of land, 5 point of entrance to McLean Arm, SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°47'30" N, 131°57'-15" W; (map 2).

Local name derived from McLean Arm; reported in 1904 by H. C. Fessett, USBF.

McLeans Arm: estuary, extends 5.5 mi. W from Clarence Strait, SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°47'45" N, 131°57'15" W; (map 2). Var. McLeans Arm.

Named in 1901 by T. G. Gerdenie (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

McLean River: stream, see McLean Creek.

McLean Warehouse: warehouse, 1 mi. NE of junction of Grass River and McMillan Creek, on W coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is, Aleutian Is.; 54°47'30" N, 131°57'-15" W; (map 2).

Local name obtained in 1956 at Hogatza Harbor, on W coast of Nagai I, in Shumagin Is, Aleutian Is.; 53°59'00" N, 166°45'35" W; BGN 1937; (map 23).

Named for George T. M. McLees, quarter-master, USCGS, who drowned September 26, 1936, off the coast near this lake during a survey of the locality.

McLellan Creek: rock, see McLellan Rock.

McLenell Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Deep Canyon Creek which flows S to Nome River,
McLellan Creek

28 mi. NNE of Nome, Seward Pen. High.; 64°53' N, 165°15' W; (map 94).

Prospector's name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

McLellan Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi., E of McLellan Peak, joins Slate Creek to form Grave Creek, 15 mi. ENE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°34'50" N, 147°58'00" W; (map 123).

Local name reported in 1923 by USGS and applied in part to Little McLellan Creek.

McLellan Pass: pass, 3,800 ft., between Crystal Peak and McLellan Peak, 9 mi. ENE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°32' N, 148°09' W; (map 123).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

McLellan Peak: peak, 5,320 ft., SE of McLellan Peak.

McLellan Peak: peak, 5,320 ft., E of Smith Creek, Arctic Plain; 70°55' N, 153°46' W; (map 148). Var. McLellan Point, MacLeod Point.

The exact identity of several points of land, in this area, named in 1837 by P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson, are difficult to determine. These points, from east to west, are McLeod, McPherson, and Drew. It seems the Point McLeod of current maps is applied to what Dease and Simpson named Point McPherson, and their Point McLeod is applied to a small point 3 mi. to the east (Simpson, Thomas, 1943, pp. 136-137).

McLoughlin Rocks: reef, see McLoughlin Rocks.

McLoughlin Points: point of land, near Steep Creek, 15 mi. N of Nome, Seward Pen.; 64°58'50" N, 147°21'00" W; (map 88). Var. McCloud Lake.

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

McLoughlin Point: point of land, on coast of Beaufort Sea, 4 mi. E of Smith Creek, Arctic Plain; 70°55' N, 153°46' W; (map 148).

McMahan Creek: stream, flows W 1 mi. to Butte Creek, 30 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°42' N, 142°02' W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

McManus Creek: stream, flows SW 14 mi., joins Smith Creek to form Chatsanika River, 76 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°17'30" N, 146°20'50" W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Frindel, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

McMullen Cove: cove, on E coast of Harris Peninsula; 28 mi. SW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°46' N, 149°46' W; BGN 1930; (map 49).

Named by the 1912 USGS field party "in honor of Capt. McMullen, a veteran pilot, who commanded the steamer Dora."

McNair Island: island, see Grand Island.

McNaughton Point: point of land, at S limit of entrance to Steamboat Bay, 1 mi. NE of Whitney I. and 61 mi. E of Saita, Coast Mts.; 57°15'45" N, 133°32'00" W; (map 8).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; published in 1888 by USGS.

McNally Creek: stream, flows N 1.4 mi. to Ugashik Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, 42 mi. NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Ra.; 57°3'745" N, 156°16'30" W; (map 36).

Prospector's name reported in 1921 by Capps (1923, pl. 2), USGS.

McNally Creek: stream, flows N 1.4 mi. to Ugashik Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, 42 mi. NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Ra.; 57°3'745" N, 156°16'30" W; (map 36).

Prospector's name reported in 1921 by Capps (1923, pl. 2), USGS.

MacNamara Point: point of land, on W coast of Zarembo I., 28 mi. SW of Wrangell, Alex. Arch.; 56°19'30" N, 133°03'45" W; (map 6).

Var. McNamara Point.

Named on September 1, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "no doubt in honor of James Macnamara, who served under Hood and was later Rear-Admiral in the RN" (Wagner, 1937, p. 395).

McNaughton Point: point of land, near head of Big John Bay, 13.5 mi. SE of Kake, on W coast of Kupreana I., Alex. Arch.; 56°56'10" N, 133°41'40" W; (map 6).

Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USGS.

McNears: locality, on S bank of Goldstream Creek, 5 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°55' N, 147°48' W; (map 100).

Name of a railroad station of the now defunct Chatsanika Branch of The Alaska RR. (formerly Tanana Valley RR.); published on a timetable in 1922.

McNeil Canyon: canyon, on Kenai Penin., trends S 2 mi. in course of McNeil Creek to Kachemak Bay, 12 mi. NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°43' N, 151°15' W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

McNeil Cove: bay, 3 mi. across, on W shore of Kachemak Bay, 32 mi. SW of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°08'30" N, 154°11'30" W; (map 51).

Named for Charlie McNeil, a rancher in the area, and reported by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1923. The name was published by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3).

McNeil Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows S 3 mi. to Kachemak Bay, 12 mi. NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°43' N, 151°15' W; (map 50).

Local name reported by W. H. Dall, USGS, in 1895.

McNeil Head: promontory, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, 1.5 mi. N of Horsehoe Cove, 32 mi. SW of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°07'20" N, 154°10'30" W; (map 51).

Local name published by USGS in 1951.

Charlie McNeil was a rancher in the area in the early 1920's.

McNeil Island: island, 45 ft. high, in Kachemak Bay, 0.7 mi. NE of McNeil Head, 31 mi. SW of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°07'40" N, 154°09'30" W; (map 51).

Local name published by USGS in 1951.

Charlie McNeil was a rancher in the area in the early 1920's.

McNeil Creek: stream, flows S 5 mi., between Faith and Joe Wise Creeks, to Spruce Creek, 10.3 mi. SE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61°46'45" N, 161°30'45" W; (map 73).

Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916.

McNeil River: stream, heads at a glacier at 58°56' N, 154°40' W, and flows NE 22 mi. to McNeil Cove, 34 mi. SW of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°07'20" N, 154°15'00" W; (map 51).

Named for Charlie McNeil, a rancher in the area, and reported by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1923. The name was published by...
was born in New Hampshire in 1836 and came to Alaska in 1872. See Harpers Bend.

McQuesten Island: island, see Huggins Island. McQuister Island: island, see Huggins Island.

McQuister Creek: stream, see McQuesten Creek.

McQuister Point: point of land, see McTavish Point.

McTavish Point: point of land, on W shore between Admiralty Bay and Dease Inlet, Arctic Plain; 70°57'35" N, 155°49'15" W; (map 148). Var. McTarish Point, Point McTavish.

This name originated on Maguire's chart (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186) as "Pt. McTavish." This spelling was considered an error, and published on British Admiralty Chart No. 393 as "McTavish Point."

This feature cannot be precisely located on current maps.

McTavish Point: point of land, see McTavish Point.

MacVicar, Mount: mountain, 6,600 ft., 4 mi. SE of end of Chandler Lake and 15 mi. NW of headwater of John River, Brooks Ra.; 68°10' N, 152°37' W; BGN 1959; (map 134). Named in 1958 by John M. Campbell of Yale Univ. for Donald George MacVicar who drowned in Chandler Lake while doing geologic studies in the area in 1956.


Maden Bay: bay, 2 mi. long, at S end of Eastern Passage, N of Wrangel Island, 12 mi. SE of Wrangel, Coast Mts.; 56°23' N, 132°09' W; BGN 1936; (map 6). Named in 1935 by USFS; derived from Point Madan.

Madan Peak: mountain, 8,190 ft., 0.8 mi. SE of Tazina Tower and 25 mi. NW of Valder, Chugach Mts.; 61°23'00" N, 146°44'30" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). Named about 1955 by L. E. Nielsen (1963, p. 135).

Made Creek: stream, flows SW 0.6 mi. to Osborn Creek, 11 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°36'30" N, 165°07'30" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Madeira Creek: stream, flows W 0.3 mi. to Slate Creek which flows to Pilgrim River, 25 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°53'00" N, 164°49'45" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Mad Hill: hill, 315 ft., between Kiligmak and Niyyiklik Creeks, 8 mi. E of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68°09'50" N, 165°40'35" W; BGN 1963; (map 129).

Named about 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot.
Madsen Mountain

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Name "Isla de la Madre de Dios" or "Mother of God Island" was given to this island June 1, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p. 395).

Madsen Mountain: mountain, 5,269 ft., on Kenai Peninsula, 24 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°25'30" N, 149°25'45" W; BGN 1914; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pls. 1, 2), USGS.

Mae West Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, S of Glenn Highway, 17 mi. W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°05'30" N, 146°04'30" W; (map 83).

Local name published in 1964 by USGS.

Mafsorak Hill: hill, see Mapsorak Mountain.

Magdalena, Cape: point of land, see Cape Magdalena.

Magandula, Isla de la: island, see Hinchinbrook Island.

Mageik, Mount: mountain, 7,250 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument 11 mi. SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 158°11'45" N, 153°15'10" W; BGN 1949; (map 42).

Native name reported in 1917 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, as Mageik Volcano and as Mount Mageik (text).

Mageik Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, heads near Katmai Pass, flows SE 10 mi. to Katmai River, 7 mi. S of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°09'10" N, 155°01'00" W; BGN 1924; (map 42).

Named in 1916 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, probably after Mount Mageik.

Mageik Landslide: slope, along upper course of Martin Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 12 mi. SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°07'30" N, 155°12'00" W; (map 42).

Named in 1917 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, to designate this unusual slide of boulders, soil, peat, and other debris triggered by the Mount Katmai eruption.

Mageik Mountain: mountain, see Mageik, Mount.

Mageik Volcano: mountain, see Mageik, Mount.

Mageik Creek: stream, flows W to Agiapuk River, about 18 mi. N of Teller, Seward Peninsula; High. (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula gold fields by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Magpie Creek: stream, in Rampart Mts., flows S 3 mi. to Morelock Creek, NW of Bonanza Creek, 23 mi. ENE of Tanana, Koko-nic-Hodzana High.; 65°20' N, 151°23' W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Magnetic Point: point of land, see Tangent Point.

Magitian Creek: stream, flows 0.5 mi. to Mutt Cove, Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°55'52" N, 177°30'30" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Magician Creek: stream, flows SW 1.3 mi. to North Fork Kougarok River, 2 mi. SW of Harris Dome and 42 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; High.; 65°36' N, 164°37' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerding (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Magnet Creek: stream, flows NE 5.7 mi. to Finnell River, 14 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; High.; 65°47' N, 163°02' W; BGN 1952; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Magnet Creek: stream, flows 2.5 mi. N from N of Posm Mtn. to Gold Creek, 33 mi. W of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°31' N, 149°43' W; (map 123).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Magnetic Island: island, 1 mile long, in Tuxedni Bay, W of Rusty Mountain, 59 mi. SW of Kenai, Aleutian Ra.; 60°14'30" N, 152°51'00" W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Magnetic Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Union Bay, W coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alex. Arch.; 55°47'00" N, 132°11'15" W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Magnet Rock: rock, in Cook Inlet, 0.5 mi. W of SW end of Kenai Peninsula, 14 mi. SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°18'30" N, 152°00'00" W; BGN 1908; (map 50).

Local name published in 1908 by USGS.


Descriptive name given in 1935 by Mrs. Ollie A. Trower of Anchorage.

Magnolia Creek: stream, flows NW to Snake River, about 31 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula; High.; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakessler; this feature has not been positively identified.

Magnolia Creek: stream, flows S 5 mi. to Igloo Creek which flows to American River, 32 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula; High.; 65°28' N, 165°22' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Messrs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 11).

Magnolia Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.7 mi. to Grouse Creek which flows to Goldbottom Creek, 15 mi. N of Nome, Seward Peninsula; High.; 64°33'30" N, 165°22'20" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Magoffin Lake: lake, see Volkmar Lake.

Magrayhik River: stream, see Magrayhik River.
Main Valley

valley now drains into Muir Inlet, and the
main part drains into the Endicott River.
Main Valley: lake, see Endicott Lake.
Main Valley: valley, see Endicott Valley.

Maiogagak: locality, see My-og-g-sagal-look.

Maiyumerak Mountains: mountains, 1,000-4,000 ft., in Baird Mts., extend W 45 mi. from
Maiyumerak Creek: stream, in Baird Mts., at N 1

Major Ridge: ridge, 1 mi. long, extending from
Makagamute: locality, see Makak.
Makak: locality, "on right bank of Yukon River
correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II;
Makapik, Lake: lake, 1.7 mi. long, NE of Anaktuvuk
Lake, 20 mi. W of Anaktuvuk, Brooks Ra.; 68°25' N, 166°59' W; (map 132).

Makna Creek: stream, see Maknak.
Maknak, Ostrov: rock, see Black Rock.

Maknashka, Mys: point of land, see Rocky Point.
Maknashka, Zawiv: bay, see Monashka Bay.

Maknashi: bay, see Makushin Bay.
Maknashi: bay, see Makushin Bay.
Maknashka: bay, see Makushin Bay.
Maknashka, Mys: point of land, see Rocky Point.

Maknashka, Zawiv: bay, see Monashka Bay.

Maknashka, Mys: point of land, see Rocky Point.

Maknashka, Zawiv: bay, see Monashka Bay.

Maknashka, Mys: point of land, see Rocky Point.

Maknashka, Zawiv: bay, see Monashka Bay.

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Maknashka, Zawiv: bay, see Monashka Bay.

Maknashka, Mys: point of land, see Rocky Point.

Maknashka, Zawiv: bay, see Monashka Bay.

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Maknashka, Zawiv: bay, see Monashka Bay.

Maknashka, Mys: point of land, see Rocky Point.

Maknashka, Zawiv: bay, see Monashka Bay.

Maknashka, Mys: point of land, see Rocky Point.

Maknashka, Zawiv: bay, see Monashka Bay.

Maknashka, Mys: point of land, see Rocky Point.

Maknashka, Zawiv: bay, see Monashka Bay.

Maknashka, Mys: point of land, see Rocky Point.
Malinovskoi, Cape: point of land, see Nunilik, Cape.

Mallagweeagak Slough: watercourse, see Mahkwangak Slough.

Malla Bay: bay, 0.5 mi. across, Malina Bay, 15 mi. NW of Afognak, on W coast of Afognak I., N of Kodiak I.; 58°11'30" N, 133°00'00" W; BGN, 1923; (map 43).

Named by USCGS in 1923; suggested by the Russian name meaning "bevel" for a nearby village "found on an 1849 Russian map."

Mallard Bay: estuary, trends 1.6 mi. to Clarence Mallard Cove: cove, 0.5 mi. across, on E shore of Malina Bay; 58°11'30" N, 133°00'00" W; BGN, 1930; (map 12).

Local name reported in 1921 by USCGS.

Mallard Duck Bay: estuary, on S shore of Alaska Peninsula, trends NW 4 mi. to head of Chigmit Lagoon, 9 mi. W of Chigmit, Aleutian Ra.; 56°16' N, 158°37' W; (map 30).

Local name reported in 1910 by USCGS.

Mallard Head: point of land, on W coast of Knight I., 7.5 mi. S of Point Bishop, 0.5 mi. E of Chigmit, Chugach Mts.; 56°18'10" N, 147°49'00" W; (map 63).

Name published in 1914 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1914, p. 82), USGS, who says "according to local usage this name correctly applies to the next bay south which is called on the charts Stone Rock Bay."

Mallard Rock: rocks, see Northeast Rocks.

Mallbury, Port: estuary, 6 mi. long, on W coast of Kuia I., 15 mi. E of Port Alexander, Ale. Arch.; 58°01'30" N, 134°16'00" W; (map 5).

Var. Port Malmsbury.

Mammoth Creek: stream, see Kiliguak River.

Mammoth Gulch: ravine, trends W 1 mi. to Bluff Creek.

Manby, Cape: point of land, see Manby, Point.

Manby, Point: point of land, at mouth of Yakutat Bay, 4 mi. S of Malaspina Glacier and 23 mi. NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°41'30" N, 140°18'15" W; BGN, 1951; (map 46).

Named by prospectors; published on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson, for Point Manby.

Manby River: stream, at terminus of Malaspina Glacier and several other prehistoric animal burrows have been found near the stream.

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Mammoth Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Mastodon Creek, 20 mi. NW of Ocean Park and 50 mi. NW of McGrath, Klikuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°22' N, 156°56' W; (map 9).

Prospectors' name published in 1911 by USGS.

Mammoth Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Pun公子e Creek to form Crooked Creek tributary of Circle River, Yukon-Tanana High; 65°33'20" N, 145°09'00" W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1906 by USGS (Spruir, 1898, pi. 1). So named because fossil remains of mammoths, ma odonts, and several other prehistoric animal burrows have been found near the stream.

Mammoth Creek: stream, see Kiliguak Creek.

Mammoth Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1 mi. to Bluff Creek.

Manby, Cape: point of land, see Manby, Point.

Manby, Point: point of land, at mouth of Yakutat Bay, 4 mi. S of Malaspina Glacier and 23 mi. NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°41'30" N, 140°18'15" W; BGN, 1951; (map 46).

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Prospectors' name published in 1911 by USGS.

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Named by prospectors; reported in 1906 by USGS (Spruir, 1898, pi. 1). So named because fossil remains of mammoths, ma odonts, and several other prehistoric animal burrows have been found near the stream.

Mammoth Creek: stream, see Kiliguak Creek.

Mammoth Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1 mi. to Bluff Creek.

Manby, Cape: point of land, see Manby, Point.

Manby, Point: point of land, at mouth of Yakutat Bay, 4 mi. S of Malaspina Glacier and 23 mi. NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°41'30" N, 140°18'15" W; BGN, 1951; (map 46).

Named by prospectors; published on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson, for Point Manby.

Manby River: stream, at terminus of Malaspina Glacier and several other prehistoric animal burrows have been found near the stream.

Manby River: stream, at terminus of Malaspina Glacier and several other prehistoric animal burrows have been found near the stream.
Manelak River: stream, see Mauneluk River.

Maneuver Hills: hill, 458 ft., 1 mi. W of Salmon Lagoon, center Kiiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°00'20" N, 177°33'00" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Mangoak River: stream, flows NW 3.4 mi. to Manhattan Ann Sea Otter Harbor: estuary, excepts.

Manigam Kunga: stream, see Manikam Creek.

Manhattan Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on W coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 55°06'30" N, 165°15'0" W; (map 114). Var. Mango-ak.

Manila Creek: stream, flows S 1 mi. to Salmon River, 2 mi. NE of Salmon, Seward Penin. High; 64°35'3 N, 164°25' W; (map 95).

Var. Manila Creek, Mannilla Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Manila Creek: stream, flows SE 1.8 mi. to Hobson Creek, 17 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°45'N, 165°17'W; (map 94). Var. Manila Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Manilak River: stream, see Manila Creek.

Manninglik River: stream, see Manninglik River.

Manley Hot Springs: village, pop. 72, on Hot Springs Dome, 40 mi. ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°01'50" N, 150°44'30" W; BGN 1962; (map 106). Var. Hot Springs Dome.

Prospectors' name, generally referred to locally as "Hot Springs Dome." The name "Manley" was added to differentiate from a similarly named feature.

Manleyville locality, 1 mi. E of Baranof, on E coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°05'35" N, 134°48'30" W; (map 9).

This locality, shown with two cabins, was reported in 1966 by USGS.

Manna Creek: stream, on Seward Penin., flows NW 7.5 mi. to Lynx Creek which flows to Lopp Lagoon, 11 mi. NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 50 mi. NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 65°41' N, 167°47' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Manna Creek: stream, see Manila Creek.

Manning, Cape: promontory, 20 mi. SE of Cape Etolin, on E coast of Nunivak I.; 66°16'30" N, 165°40'30" W; (map 57).

Var. Manila Creek, Mannilla Creek.

Manning Rock: rock, see Manning Rocks.

Manning Rocks: rock, in Prince William Sound, 2 mi. E of Bay of Isles off E coast of Knight I., 20 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 70°09' N, 143°50' W; (map 152).

Var. Manning Point, Nuwaak Point, Nuwaak Rock, Point Manning.

Manley Hot Spring: village, pop. 72, on Hot Springs Dome, 40 mi. ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°01'50" N, 150°44'30" W; BGN 1962; (map 106). Var. Hot Springs Dome.

Prospectors' name, generally referred to locally as "Hot Springs Dome." The name "Manley" was added to differentiate from a similarly named feature.

Manleyville locality, 1 mi. E of Baranof, on E coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°05'35" N, 134°48'30" W; (map 9).

This locality, shown with two cabins, was reported in 1966 by USGS.

Manna Creek: stream, on Seward Penin., flows NW 7.5 mi. to Lynx Creek which flows to Lopp Lagoon, 11 mi. NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 50 mi. NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 65°41' N, 167°47' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Manna Creek: stream, see Manila Creek.

Manning, Cape: promontory, 20 mi. SE of Cape Etolin, on E coast of Nunivak I.; 66°16'30" N, 165°40'30" W; (map 57).

Var. Manila Creek, Mannilla Creek.

Manning, USA, who was killed in action on Attu I., May 29, 1945.

Manning Point: point of land, at mouth of Kiska Island Bay, on SW coast of Unalaska Island., Aleutian Is.; 53°27'20" N, 173°25'15" W; BGN 1946; (map 13).

Proposed in 1944 to honor Pfc. Ned H. Manning, USA, who was killed in action on Attu I., May 29, 1945.

Manning Point: point of land, on coast of Baranof Island, 2 mi. NE of Baranof L., between Jago and Kaktovik Lagoons, Arctic Plain.; 70°09' N, 143°50' W; (map 152). Var. Manning Point, Nevaak Point, Nevaak Rock, Point Manning.

On August 4, 1826, Sir John Franklin (1826, p. 146), applied the name "Point Manning" to the E point of an island, which now is, by local usage, called "Barter I." John Simpson's 1853 native map seems to apply the Eskimo name "Nuwa-wak Point [the place of barter]"; however, LeifEngwell (1919, p. 98) applies the similar Eskimo name "Nuwak" to Collinson Point, although these two names may be of entirely separate origins.

LeifEngwell is probably responsible for the present application of the name "Manning Point."

Manning Rock: rock, see Manning Rocks.


Name reported in 1908 by USGS.

"Named for the U.S. Revenue Cutter Manning which struck here in 1907."

Manning Spit: point of land, see Manning Point.
Man-of-War Peak

Man-of-War Peak: peak, 2,800 ft., N of Frederick Sound, 1 mi. W of Alaska Peak and 77 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°08'30" N, 133°20'15" W; (map 8).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; name published in 1888 by USCGS.

Manokenak River: stream, see Manokinak River.

Manokinak River: stream, distributary of Kashunuk River, heads at 61°48' N, 163°53' W, flows SW 140 mi. to Hazen Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°08' N, 165°12' W; BGN 1965; (map 75). Var. Manokenek River, Manokinak River, Manopiknak River. Eskimo name reported by E. W. Nelson (1862, v. 4, p. 667) as "Manopiknak" in his text and "Manokinak" on his map. Nelson crossed this stream in December 1876.

Manokinak River: stream, see Manokinak River.

Manokotak: village, pop. 149, on left bank of Mansfield, Point, in Sitkan Peninsula; 67°57' N, 161°57' W; (map 127). Eskimo name meaning "spine" reported in 1956 by Orchard.

Manokotak: village, see Manokotak.

Manokutuk: mile, see Manokolak.

Manokolak: village, see Manokutuk.

Manokotak: village, see Manokotak.

Manokolak: village, 14 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°08'30" N, 177°30'58" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Mapas, Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, on S bank of Noatak River, 37 mi. NE of Noatak, Brooks Ra.; 67°57' N, 161°57' W; (map 127).

Eskimo name meaning "spleen" reported in 1956 by Orchard.

Maporak Creek: stream, flows S 5 mi. to Maporak Lagoon, between Maporak Mtn. and Tinguk Ridge, 18 mi. SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68°02'01" N, 165°20' W; (map 129). Var. Mafsorak, Maporak River, Singolok Creek, Singoolik Creek.

Eskimo name reported in 1960 by Project Chariot personnel; named after the hill.

Maporak Lagoon: lagoon, 22 mi. long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 17 mi. SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 67°02'01" N, 168°02'00" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Var. Mafsorak Mountain, Maporak Mountain, Mupsoorut Hill.

Eskimo descriptive name meaning "overhanging," reported in 1950 by USCGS. See Maporak Mountain.

Maporak Lagoon: lagoon, 19 mi. SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68°02'01" N, 165°19'30" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Var. Mafsorak Mountain, Maporak Mountain, Mupsoorut Mountain.

Mupsoorut Hill.

Eskimo descriptive name meaning "overhanging," reported in 1950 by USCGS. See Maporak Mountain.

Maporak Mountain: hill, 1740 ft., between Kismitok and Maporak Creeks, 17 mi. SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68°04' N, 165°21' W; (map 129). Var. Mafsorak Hill, Maporak Mountain, Mupsoorut Hill.

Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USCGS as "Mup-so-rut." W. O. Pruitt, Univ. of Alaska, spelled the name "Mafsorak" and gives its meaning as "overhanging." The name is derived from the low hill located just to the south.

Maporak Creek: stream, see Maporak Creek.

Maporak Lagoon: lagoon, see Maporak Lagoon.

Maporak Mountain: hill, see Maporak Hill.

Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USCGS as "Mup-so-rut." W. O. Pruitt, Univ. of Alaska, spelled the name "Mafsorak" and gives its meaning as "overhanging." The name is derived from the low hill located just to the south.

Maporak Creek: stream, see Maporak Creek.

Maporak Lagoon: lagoon, see Maporak Lagoon.

Maporak Mountain: hill, see Maporak Hill.

Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USCGS as "Mup-so-rut." W. O. Pruitt, Univ. of Alaska, spelled the name "Mafsorak" and gives its meaning as "overhanging." The name is derived from the low hill located just to the south.

Maucunna Cove: cove, 0.2 mi. across, in Glacier Bay National Monument, on Muro Inlet, 65 mi. N of Point George and 57 mi. NW of Hoornah, St. Elias Mtn.; 58°51'45" N, 136°03'15" W; (map 10).

Named by members of the American Geographical Society's Glacier Bay Expedition in 1914 (Field, 1947, map) for the SS Princess...
**Margaret, Mount**

Marble Passage: *water passage*, 1.5 mi. long, between Marble and Orr Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°57'30" N, 132°25'30" W; (map 4).

Name published in 1914 by USC&GS.

**Marble Point**: *point of land*, on E shore of Herrenden Bay, 16 mi. SW of village of Port Moller, near SW end of Ahtna Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.; 55°47'15" N, 160°45'00" W; (map 28).

Named in 1880 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN, "because of the white marble-like appearance of the rock on the point."

**Marble Point**: *point of land*, E entrance to Momian Inlet, on SW coast of Etni I., 29 mi. S of Wrangel, Alex. Arch.; 56°04'45" N, 132°31'15" W; BGN 1917; (map 6).

Named in 1916 by USC&GS.

**Marble Point**: *point of land*, on SW shore of Russell Fiord, 4.5 mi. SE of Ossier I. and 29 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°56'20" N, 139°23'55" W; (map 46).

Descriptive name given in 1905 by Tarr (1906, map and p. 165), USGS, because of a mile-long band of white marble on the point.

**Marchainsville, Mount**: *mountain*, 4,067 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.7 mi. N of Palma Bay and 62 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°26'35" N, 137°01'30" W; (map 10).

Name published by USC&GS in 1943.

**Marcia Cove**: *estuary*, see Marsha Island.

**Marconi Slough**: *stream*, distributary, flows SW 0.3 mi. from Chena River to Tanana River, 5.5 mi. SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°47'45" N, 147°55'10" W; (map 100).

So named for the inventor of the telegraph, Guglielmo Marconi, 1874-1937, because the right bank of stream the name is published on recent USGS maps.

**Marcus Baker, Mount**: *mountain*, 13,176 ft., at head of Knik and Matanuska Glaciers, 47 mi. SE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°26'15" N, 147°45'00" W; BGN 1924; (map 69).

Var. Mount Saint Agnes.

Named in 1924 by A. H. Brooks, USGS, for Marcus Baker, 1849-1903, cartographer with USC&GS and USGS.

**Marcus Baker Glacier**: *glacier*, heads on Mount Marcus Baker, trends W 23 mi. to its terminus at head of Glacier Fork, 29 mi. SE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°27'0" N, 148°17' W; (map 69).

Name reported in 1960 by USGS.

**Mardow Creek**: *stream*, flows SE 13 mi. to Kodiak River, 7 mi. NE of that stream's junct. at head of Glacier Fork, 29 mi. SE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°26'15" N, 147°45'10" W; (map 103).

Local name published in 1936 by USGS.

**Mardow Lake**: *lake*, 1.5 mi. long, 24 mi. SW of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66°19' N, 143°56' W; (map 120).

Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

**Marelock Creek**: *stream*, see Morelock Creek.

**Margaret, Mount**: *mountain*, 5,059 ft., 11 mi. W of Mount Healy and 14 mi. SW of Healy,
Marjorie Creek: stream, flows NW 9 mi., joins with Emada Creek to form California Creek, 41 mi. SE of Seneca, Alaska Rd.; 64°07' N, 148°44' W; (map 100).

Local name reported in an application for a power license dated 1927.

Marquette Creek: stream, flows NW 9 mi., joins with Emada Creek to form California Creek, 41 mi. SE of Seneca, Alaska Rd.; 64°07' N, 148°44' W; (map 100).

Local name reported in an application for a power license dated 1927.

Marshall Creek: stream, see Marlan Creek.

Maria, Point: point of land, E of Baker I., NE point of entrance to Port Amssoinc, Alex. Arch.; 53°22'00" N, 133°29'30" W; (map 4). Var. Mys. Maria Hoseafa, Punta de Maria Josefa, Punta Maria Josefa.

Name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Maria Josefa," i.e. "Point of Maria Josephine." "Maria Josefa was one of the daughters of Charles III" (Wagner, 1937, p. 470).

Maria Antonia, Punta: point of land, on S side of St. Juan Bautista Island, Bucareli Bay, Alex. Arch.; 53°24' N, 133°18' W; (map 3). Named by the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition. "One of the children of • Fernando IV, King of Naples, bore this name" (Wagner, 1937, p. 470).

Maria Carolina, Punta: point of land, see Maria Point.

Maria Josefa, Punta: point of land, see Maria Point.

Maria Josefa, Punta dc: point of land, see Maria Point.

Marinamiut: village, see Scammon Bay.

Maria Khoesafa, Mys: point of land, see Maria Point.

Maria Khoesafa, Mys: point of land, see Maria Point.

Marine Creek: stream, flows NW 1.3 mi. to Taylor Creek, which flows to Kougakok River, 4 mi. SE of Midnight Mtn. and 39 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°45' N, 164°29' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Mariner Creek: stream, flows NW 8 mi. to Kugrukapa River, 7 mi. SW of Ear Mtn. and 40 mi. N of Tellier, Seward Penin. High.; 65°50' N, 166°24' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Marion Creek: stream, see Mariner Creek.

Marion, Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, S of Big Lake, 20 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°30'35" N, 149°54'20" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Var. Oscar Lake.

Named "in memoria" in 1960 by a petition of friends of Marion Calvert Suoema, who died in 1955.

Marion Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to American Creek, 5 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°43'45" N, 141°15'30" W; (map 102).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1898 by C. C. Barnard, USGS.

Marion Creek: stream, flows NW 17.5 mi. to Middle Fork Kosyukok River, 7 mi. S of Wiseman; Brooks Rd.; 67°19'12" N, 150°10'00" W; (map 124).

Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Marion Creek: stream, see Mariner Creek.

Marion Gulch: saddle, trends NW 0.5 mi. Darin Creek which flows to Nome River, 17

Digitized by Google
Mannion Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, SE of Marks Creek: stream, flows NE 3.3 mi., joins Marka Bay: estuary, extends NW 1 mi., on S Mariuk: village, see Scammon Bay.

Mariposa Reef: reef, S of Strait of in Sumner The name was taken from the title of a narrative poem by Sir Walter Scott (DeArmond, 190x).

Douglas I. at S end of Castancau Channel, N, 134°15'20" W; (map II).

9 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.: 5B°H'55" L, between Afognak and Kodiak Is.; 58°00'00" N, 152°06' W; (map 34). Var. Chigik, Evrshichie Bay, Ewatschitcher Bay, Tsalk, Tschijushi, Ulnik, Whitunitude Bay, Zaliv Yevvashichie.


Marmot Cape: point of land, on S tip of Marmot I., at mouth of Marmot Bay, N of Kodiak I.; 58°10'00" N, 151°51'50" W; BGN 1910; (map 43).

Name derived from Marmot Island and given by USC&GS in 1910.


Translation by USC&GS of "Ostrov Yevrashichiy," from the Russian "Yevrashicha," published by Sarichev (1826, map 5). Otto von Kotzebue (in Baker, 1906, p. 426) says "An animal in many respects similar to the squirrel; but it is much larger and lives in the earth; it is called in Siberia "Gewraschka." The Americans call it 'Tschikschi' [probably from the Eskimo 'Sikrik' or 'Siksik' meaning 'ground squirrel']. In 1890 the U.S. Census Bureau (11th Census, 1893, p. 73) reports "The only land animals [on Marmot Island] are the foxes and myriads of ground squirrels (spermophilus). * * * These rodents are called 'yevrashka' in Russian. This word our mapmakers erroneously translated 'marmot,' and thus misnamed the island * * *"] Father Veniaminov (1846, p. 63) published the Aleut name "Ulnik" [for Yevrashka] from "ulnigq" which according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "ground squirrel." This island was named "St. Hermogenes" on May 25, 1778, by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 384) and "Isla de Camacho" in 1779 by Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurrell (Baker, 1906, p. 426). Wagner (1937, p. 437) says, "Afognak Island is drawn so out of place on Camacho's map that I have grave doubts about this being Marmot Island, as identified by Baker. It has more the appearance of being Afognak Island proper." The name given by Curia and Maurell was probably for the navigator Joseph Camacho who copied their map.


Translation of "Pr[olivj Yevrashichiy" from an early name for Marmot Island, published by the Russian American Company in 1849.

Marmot Valley: valley, 1.5 mi. long, near head of Rich Creek: stream, 0.5 mi. SW of North Rhode Peak and 8 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.: 58°15'00" N, 134°11'25" W; (map 11).

Local name reported in 1965 by D. A Brew and A. B Ford, USC&GS. Named for the beary marmot (Marmota caligata).
Marsha Bay

Marsha Bay: estuary, on E coast of Knight I., extends SE 2 mi. to Prince William Sound, 15 mi. ENE of Chenegeta, Chugach Mts.; 60°19'30" N, 147°39'30" W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Var. Marcia Cove.

Local name published in 1908 by U.S.G.S.


On July 15, 1913, gold was discovered on Wilson Creek by E. L. Mack and Joe Mills and Marshall quickly became a placer mining camp with the ensuing stampede. The camp was located on a channel of the Yukon River because of the convenience for a riverboat landing. A post office called "Fortuna Ledge" was established here 1915 (Ricks, 1965, p. 144).

Local name recorded in 1958 by U.S.G.S.

Marshall: Peak: mountain, 1,930 ft., on Mount Marshall Islet; aland, see Marshall Island. Name derived from Reese Bay and published in 1951 by U.S.G.S.

Marshall Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, off W coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 54°59'05" N, 166°49'00" W; (map 23). Name derived from Reed Bay and published in 1951 by U.S.G.S.

Local name recorded in 1955 by U.S.G.S.


Marshall Mountain: mountain, 1,600 ft. E of Aleknagik Lake and 17 mi. N of Dillingham. Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°17'00" N, 135°05'30" W; BGN 1922; (map 52). Local name reported in 1932 by Gerald FitzGerald, U.S.G.S.

Marshall Peak: peak, 4,000 ft., 2 mi. W of head of Thomas Bay and 98 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°07'30" N, 132°52'05" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C.M. Thomas, U.S.N., presumably for O.C. Marsh, vertebrate paleontologist. He was professor of paleontology at Yale Univ. 1866-99. He headed numerous scientific expeditions to the Rocky Mountain Area, and in 1887 he was made honorary curator in vertebrate paleontology at the U.S. National Museum. His best known work dealt with the evolution of the horse.

Marshall River: stream, see Marsh Creek.

Marshall: Arm: estuary, extends 7 mi. E of Boca de Quadra, Coast Mts.; 55°07'30" N, 130°42'00" W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by U.S.G.S.

Marshall Arm Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 1 mi. N of Marshall Arm and 4 mi. NE of Baccart Peak, Coast Mts.; 55°09'10" N, 130°36'00" W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1955 by U.S.G.S.


Marshall: Creek: stream, in Kansuhsa Hiske, flows SE 3.5 mi. to Crooked Creek, 4 mi. N of junction of Toklat River and its Clearwater for Alaska Ra.; 63°46'40" N, 153°25'00" W; (map 8). Local name shown on a 1916 field sheet by C. E. Giffin, U.S.G.S.

Marshall Creek: stream, flows WSW 8 mi. to South Fork Chena River 7 mi. SW of that stream junction with Chena River and 35 mi. E of False River, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°49' N, 150°30' W; (map 101). Local name published in 1956 by U.S.G.S.


Local name recorded in 1958 by U.S.G.S.

Marshall Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, 7.5 mi. SW of Lake Louise and 40 mi. N.W. of Glen Grinder Copper River Basin; 62°15' N, 146°45' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1959 by U.S.G.S.

Marshall Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in Marshall Gulch: ravine, trends W 1.7 mi. to Marshall Bay: sluary, on E coast of Knight I., 7 mi. S of Skilak L. and 28 mi. W of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°30' N, 150°27' W; (map 62).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Marten Creek: stream, flows SE 20 mi. to Colen River 11 mi. NNE of its junct. with Strange Woman Creek, 66 mi. NE of Colen Mts., Brooks Ra.; 67°59' N, 142°04' W; (map 121). 

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Marten Islands: island, 8 mi. long, in Yukon River N of Marten Slough, 20 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°15' N, 148°06' W; (map 118). 

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Marten Lake: lake, 1.8 mi. long, in course of Marten Creek, 2 mi. N of Bradford Canal, Coast Mts.; 65°16' N, 131°51' W; BGN 1923; (map 7).

Named in 1923 by USFS.

Marten Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, N of Heart Lake, 15 mi. W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°21' N, 147°57' W; (map 118).

Probably named by William Yanert, who recorded it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Marten Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, 0.7 mi. SW of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66°39' N, 145°45' W; (map 120).

Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Marten Slough: stream, an anabranch of Yukon River, flows W 9 mi., 21 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°12' N, 148°15' W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Marten Stand Mountain: peak, 3,810 ft., 7.5 mi. SW of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°01'30" N, 130°31'45" W; BGN 1963; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Marten Slough: stream, an anabranch of Yukon River, tributary to Yukon River, flows 9 mi., 21 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°12' N, 148°15' W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Marten Stand Mountain: peak, 3,810 ft., 7.5 mi. SW of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°01'30" N, 130°31'45" W; BGN 1963; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Marten Upper Lake: lake, see Upper Marten Lake.

Martha Creek: stream, flows NW 3.7 mi. to Tsuk River, 18 mi. E of Cape Douglas and 38 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°59' N, 166°04' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibbons.

Martha B Creek: stream, flows N 7.3 mi. to Koyukuk River, E of Koshkachalla Mts., 36 mi. NE of Hughes, Hugatsna High.; 66°23' N, 153°17' W; (map 116).

Name reported by Orth in 1956.

Martin: RR. station, on The Alaska RR., 15 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°54' N, 148°11' W; (map 100). Var. Spinach Creek.

Local name listed on a timetable in 1922. It had been formerly called Spinach Creek as the stream by that name enters Goldstream Creek nearby.

Martin, Cape: point of land, see Martin Point.

Martin, Mount: volcano, 6,050 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 16 mi. SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°10' N, 155°31' W; BGN 1946; (map 42). Var. Martin Mountain, Martin Volcano.

Named in 1919 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, for George C. Martin, USGS, who wrote the first authoritative report of the eruption of Mount Katmai.

Martin Point: point of land, at NW end of Controller Bay, 0.5 mi. N of Whale I. and 2.7 mi. SW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°11' N, 144°36' W; (map 64). Var. Cape Martin, Punta de Egua, Punta Nodales.

Named in 1794 by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 217), RN, who wrote, there are "two rocky islets lying off the northwest point of Controller Bay which after Sir Henry Martin, I called Point Martin • • ." It was called "Punta de Egua" by Don Jacinto Artega in July, 1779, probably for "Manuel de Egua, a brisrador in the Spanish navy who wrecked in 1787 in the San Pedro Alcántara, while enroute from Callao to Cadiz" (Wagner, 1937, p. 449). The "Punta Nodales" of Capt. Alessandro Malaspina appears to be this point of land also. He named it thus July 6, 1791.

Martin Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, flows SE through Mageik Landslide 10 mi. to Katmai River, 11 mi. SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°06'25" N, 155°03'10" W; BGN 1925; (map 42).

Named in 1916 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, for Mount Martin.

Martin Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SW 6 mi. to Resurrection River, 12 mi. NW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°14'30" N, 149°38'45" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higgins. (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Martin Creek: stream, heads in Slender Lake, flows generally NE 7 mi. to Kingston River, 119 mi. NE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°57'-40" N, 142°19'30" W; (map 65).

Name published by F. H. Moffit (1918, pl. 6), USGS.

Martin Creek: stream, heads in Peters Hills, flows SE 8 mi. to Peters Creek, 20 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°30'40" N, 150°44'-15" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name published on the 1901 "Map of Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Martin Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Norton Sound, 0.5 mi. E of Peluk Creek and 2 mi. E of Nome, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°29' N, 165°20' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Martin Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to Goldstream Creek, 6 mi. NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°32'50" N, 148°21'20" W; (map 105). Var. Cash Creek.

Martin Islands: islands, off S coast of Alaska, 0.5 mi. S of Cape Martin, 2.7 mi. SW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°10' N, 144°36' W; (map 64). Var. Angliche Island, Fox Islands, Ostrov Khiltka.

Name published in 1904 by USGS.

Cpt. Tcbohov (1862, map 6) showed one island here called "Ostrov Khiltka," or "Kikh-
Martin Lake

Martin Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, one of the Canoe
Lake Chain, on Kenai Penin., 23 mi. NW of
Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°41'-40' N, 150°30'-
00' W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of the Kenai
National Moose Range, for administrative
purposes.

Martin Mountain: volcano, see Martin, Mount.

Martin Point: point of land, on coast of Beaufort
Sea, 8 mi. E of Barter Is.; 71°00'-00' N, 144°20'-
00' W; (map 64).

Named by Capt. Abercrombie (Glenn and
Abercrombie, 1899, map), USA.

Martin River Glacier: glacier, trends SW 12 mi.
to Malaspina Glacier, 49 mi. NW of Yakutat, St.
Elias Mts.; 60°30'-00' N, 140°12'-00' W; (map 66).

Named by George (1891, p. 112), for
Archibald Robertson Marvine, 1848-76, American
geologist.

Mary, Lake: lake, in course of Old Franks Creek,
flows SW 10 mi. to Snake River valley, 6 mi.
NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°35'-00' N,
165°27'-00' W; (map 94).

Named published in 1904 by T. E. Tay-
er, USGS.
Mary Sachs Entrance: water passage, on Beaufort Sea coast between Flaxman I. and Maguire Is., Arctic Plain; 70°13' N, 146°15' W; (map 151).

Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 97) after the schooner Mary Sachs, of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, which first passed through this entrance in August 1913.

Mary Sachs Island: island, new part of Flaxman I. on Beaufort Sea coast; (map 151). "First sand island west of Flaxman Island" (Leffingwell, 1919, p. 97). See Mary Sachs Entrance.

Marys Bay: cove, 0.7 mi. wide, on Rugged I., 19 mi. S of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°51' N, 149°23' W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1900's by USCGS.

Marys Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 mi. to Puffy Slough, 1.5 mi. S of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°09' N, 145°10' W; (map 111). Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, p. 1). Var. Mary Creek.

Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin (1905, p. 12), USGS.

Marys Iguko: village, pop. 5, in Kuzitrin River basin, 2 mi. NW of Marys Mt. and 40 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°09' N, 145°04' W; (map 64). Var. Mary. Iguo.

Miners' name popularly applied to the Eskimo settlement at the head of steamboat navigation on the Kuzitrin River; reported as "Marys Iguko" by Brooks (1901, p. 11), USGS, in 1900, the first year of gold prospecting in this area. At this place, goods were transferred to flat-bottomed river boats that were towed upstream to the gold fields along the Kougakor and Kuzitrin Rivers or to the railway at Lanes Landing (Collier and others, 1906, p. 59). Balcom (1965, p. 16) attributes the name to an "Eskimo woman named Mary who held open house there for visiting miners, trappers and other travelers, who never arrived too late or too early for snacks and coffee at Mary's house, or 'igik,' the Eskimo word for 'shelter.'" Balcom (ibid.) also notes that in "1952 the Alaska Native School was closed for lack of students by the teacher, the only white man left in the place." In 1952 the post office of Iguko, which had been in continuous operation since 1901, was discontinued. The population in 1910 was 141; in 1930, 113; and in 1950, 64.

Marys Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, at mouth of Kaviruk River, N of Lake Omiaktalik. 32 mi. E of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°13' N, 145°15' W; (map 111). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Marys Mountain: hill, 550 ft., between Kuzitrin and Pilgrim Rivers, 40 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°06' N, 145°01' W; (map 111). Prospects' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Marys River: stream, see Kaviruk River.

Marys Slough: stream, flows 1.1 mi. NW to Unalakleet River, 1.1 mi. S of Unalakleet, Nun.

lato Hills; 63°51'25" N, 160°46'15" W; (map 91). Var. Mary Creek.

Local name reported in 1952 by USCGS; named for "Sinrrokr Mary, an Eskimo woman famed for her part as interpreter in the first reindeer purchase in Siberia."

Mascot Creek: stream, flows SE 4 mi. to North Fork Salcha River 3 mi. N of that stream's junction with Salcha River and 42 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°41' N, 145°18' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Mascot Creek: stream, flows N 4 mi. to East Fork Chena River, 63 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°03' N, 145°30' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1). Var. Mary Creek.

Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin (1905, p. 12), USGS.

Marys Iguko: village, pop. 5, in Kuzitrin River basin, 2 mi. NW of Marys Mt. and 40 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°09' N, 145°04' W; (map 64). Var. Mary. Iguo.

Miners' name popularly applied to the Eskimo settlement at the head of steamboat navigation on the Kuzitrin River; reported as "Marys Iguko" by Brooks (1901, p. 11), USGS, in 1900, the first year of gold prospecting in this area. At this place, goods were transferred to flat-bottomed river boats that were towed upstream to the gold fields along the Kougakor and Kuzitrin Rivers or to the railway at Lanes Landing (Collier and others, 1906, p. 59). Balcom (1965, p. 16) attributes the name to an "Eskimo woman named Mary who held open house there for visiting miners, trappers and other travelers, who never arrived too late or too early for snacks and coffee at Mary's house, or 'igik,' the Eskimo word for 'shelter.'" Balcom (ibid.) also notes that in "1952 the Alaska Native School was closed for lack of students by the teacher, the only white man left in the place." In 1952 the post office of Iguko, which had been in continuous operation since 1901, was discontinued. The population in 1910 was 141; in 1930, 113; and in 1950, 64.

Marys Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, at mouth of Kaviruk River, N of Lake Omiaktalik. 32 mi. E of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°13' N, 145°15' W; (map 111). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Marys Mountain: hill, 550 ft., between Kuzitrin and Pilgrim Rivers, 40 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°06' N, 145°01' W; (map 111). Prospects' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Marys River: stream, see Kaviruk River.

Marys Slough: stream, flows 1.1 mi. NW to Unalakleet River, 1.1 mi. S of Unalakleet, Nun.

lato Hills; 63°51'25" N, 160°46'15" W; (map 91). Var. Mary Creek.

Local name reported in 1952 by USCGS; named for "Sinrrokr Mary, an Eskimo woman famed for her part as interpreter in the first reindeer purchase in Siberia."

Mascot Creek: stream, flows SE 4 mi. to North Fork Salcha River 3 mi. N of that stream's junction with Salcha River and 42 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°41' N, 145°18' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Mascot Creek: stream, flows N 4 mi. to East Fork Chena River, 63 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°03' N, 145°30' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1). Var. Mary Creek.

Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin (1905, p. 12), USGS.

Marys Iguko: village, pop. 5, in Kuzitrin River basin, 2 mi. NW of Marys Mt. and 40 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°09' N, 145°04' W; (map 64). Var. Mary. Iguo.

Miners' name popularly applied to the Eskimo settlement at the head of steamboat navigation on the Kuzitrin River; reported as "Marys Iguko" by Brooks (1901, p. 11), USGS, in 1900, the first year of gold prospecting in this area. At this place, goods were transferred to flat-bottomed river boats that were towed upstream to the gold fields along the Kougakor and Kuzitrin Rivers or to the railway at Lanes Landing (Collier and others, 1906, p. 59). Balcom (1965, p. 16) attributes the name to an "Eskimo woman named Mary who held open house there for visiting miners, trappers and other travelers, who never arrived too late or too early for snacks and coffee at Mary's house, or 'igik,' the Eskimo word for 'shelter.'" Balcom (ibid.) also notes that in "1952 the Alaska Native School was closed for lack of students by the teacher, the only white man left in the place." In 1952 the post office of Iguko, which had been in continuous operation since 1901, was discontinued. The population in 1910 was 141; in 1930, 113; and in 1950, 64.

Marys Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, at mouth of Kaviruk River, N of Lake Omiaktalik. 32 mi. E of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°13' N, 145°15' W; (map 111). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Marys Mountain: hill, 550 ft., between Kuzitrin and Pilgrim Rivers, 40 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°06' N, 145°01' W; (map 111). Prospects' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Marys River: stream, see Kaviruk River.

Marys Slough: stream, flows 1.1 mi. NW to Unalakleet River, 1.1 mi. S of Unalakleet, Nun.
Mastodon Creek: stream, flows SE 2.8 mi. to Sultanina River E of Tamarack Bluff, 7.5 mi. SE of Sultanina Crossing, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°10'15" N, 145°13'30" W; (map 98).

Mastodon Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 mi. to Crosby Creek which flows to Kugurupaga River, 6 mi. SW of Ear Mtn. and 42 mi. N of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°51' N, 165°23' W; (map 111).

Mastodon Fork Eagle Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Kollutarak Creek 1 mi. N of its junc with Ekkopuk Creek, 11 mi. SW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°03' N, 152°07' W; (map 134).

Exskimo name reported by Rausch (1951, p. 150).

Matukilik Creek: stream, flows NW 18 mi. to West Fork Buckland River, Nulato Hills; 65°43' N, 160°35' W; (map 109).

Exskimo name reported in 1949 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Matukuk Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Chukchi Sea, between Tulugak and Kakhatak Creeks, Arctic Plain; 69°01' N., 163°52' W; (map 145). Var. Matuktook Creek.

Exskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949, meaning "without parks." There is another stream with this name about 15 mi. to the SW.

Matana River: stream, flows NE 6 mi. to Independence Creek to form Mammoth Creek, 20 mi. NW of Ophir and 53 mi. NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 65°21' N, 157°04' W; (map 90).

Prospectors' name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington (in Martin and others, 1919, pl. 9), USGS.

Matana River: stream, flows NW 11 mi. to Nowitna River 14 mi. SW of its junc. with Tiina River, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°13'30" N, 153°54'48" W; (map 98).

Local name reported in 1915 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 10), USGS.

Matana River: stream, flows S 10 mi. to Fish Creek, 20 mi. NW of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°30'25" N, 145°13'45" W; (map 104).

Named in 1894 by prospectors; name reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50). So called because "fossil mastodon bones were found in the mud along the creek."

Matana River: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Columbia Creek in Kougarok River basin, 12 mi. SW of Midnight Mtn. and 53 mi. NW of Imsrak Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°43' N, 165°00' W; (map 110).

Local name published by USC&GS (Mertie, 1919, pl. 1).

Matana River: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Coulter's Bluff, 14 mi. SW of its junc. with Ekkopuk Creek, 11 mi. SW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°03' N, 152°07' W; (map 134).

Local name reported in 1902 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, p. 327), USGS; derived from the Matana River.

Mastodon Fork Eagle Creek: stream, flows NW 2.2 mi. joins Miller Fork to form Eagle Creek, 46 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°27' N, 145°25' W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; name reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50).

Mastoid Hill: mountain, 1,380 ft., center of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°56'36" N, 177°31'40" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Maston Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 mi. to Crosby Creek which flows to Kugurupaga River, 6 mi. SW of Ear Mtn. and 42 mi. N of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°51' N, 165°23' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1901, pl. 12), USGS.

Matnak Creek: stream, flows SE 11 mi. to Kollutarak Creek 1 mi. N of its junc with Ekkopuk Creek, 11 mi. SW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°03' N, 152°07' W; (map 134).

Exskimo name reported by Rausch (1951, p. 150).

Matanuska Glacier: glacier, trends NW 27 mi. to Matanuska River; 65°49' N, 147°30' W; (map 150).

"Named in 1898 by Mcnendhall (1900, p. 628) for the Matanuska River valley, 4.5 mi. SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°33'20" N, 149°13'40" W; (map 69).

Matanuska River: stream, formed by its East and South Forks at 61°47'30" N, 147°30'15" W, flows SW 75 mi. to the Knik Arm Cook Inlet, 9.5 mi. SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°29'40" N, 149°16'00" W; (map 69).

Var. Matannaski River, Mednaski River, Mednoyok River, Mednojaska River, Mednuski River, Midusuki River.

Name derived from the Russian term for the "cobber river people" spelled Matanookski, Mednokski, Midusuki, Mednovska, etc. It appears to be the same name used by the Russians for the Athena Indians on the Copper River, and may have originally been used in the 19th century to imply a route from Cook Inlet to the Copper River. The present spelling was used by USC&GS in 1897.
Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Mattin Peak: peak, 4,709 ft., 2 mi. NW of Olds Mtn. and 7 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°26'41" N, 134°19'35" W; (map 11).

Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS. It may be from the French word meaning "morning."

Mataguk Creek: stream, heads at 99°12' N, 160°40' W, flows SW 28 mi. to Hagemeister Strait, 10 mi. NE of Hagemeister I., Kilubk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58°53' N, 160°57' W; (map 39). Var. Matuawuk Creek.

Esiko name obtained about 1947 from Frank Waskey, trader and prospector, by USGS. He states "This stream is well known to former prospectors as 'Matuawuk'."

Matin: island, see Moose Island.

Matson Creek: stream, flows SE 2 mi. to Garnet Creek which flows to Flambeau River, 15 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penn.; High.; 64°41' N, 165°07' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Matson Creek: stream, flows NW 1.2 mi. to East Fork Solomon River, 11 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penn.; High.; 64°41'30" N, 164°12'45" W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a 1904 map of California's gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Matsonuk River: stream, flows NW 9 mi. to Ekluskasuk River SE of its junc. with Eqaktrak River, 19 mi. W of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69°44' N, 142°04' W; (map 138).

Esiko name recorded on Barter I. in 1952 by USGS.

Matthes Branch: stream, see Matthes Glacier.

Mattis Peak: peak, 4,542 ft., 2.5 mi. E of Farragut Lake, 97 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°16'00" N, 132°53'40" W; (map 8).

Named in 1895 by USGS & GRS for Capt. M. F. Maury, USN. The name was published in 1895 by USGS & GRS on Chart 8050.

Matosolus, Mount: mountain, 5,170 ft., NW of Stony Glacier, between headquarters of Stony and Swift Rivers, 100 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°37'30" N, 153°51'20" W; (map 71).

Name shown on a manuscript map, probably done by a prospector, dated 1917. He must have been a classicist, because several of his names come from classical history. Mausolus, ruler of Caria (now Turkey) about 353 B.C., was commemorated by a magnificent tomb at Halicarnassus.

Mauze Gulch: ravine, trends SW 2 mi. to Kougak River 13 mi. NE of its junc. with Kuzitrin River, 45 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penn.; High.; 65°26' N, 164°40' W; (map 110). Var. Moses Gulch.

Prospectors' name reported on the 1906 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. Reported as "Moses Gulch" in 1906 by A. H. Brooks (in Collier and others, 1906, pl. 9), USGS.

Mavis Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Eyak Lake, 2 mi. E of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°32'45" N, 145°41'30" W; BGN 1937; (map 64).

Named for Miss Mavis Fields of Cordova, who was killed in an airplane accident near this island on May 19, 1935; reported in 1936 by USGS.

Max Cover: isthmus, extends SE 3 mi. off Kiska Island, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°57'15" N, 152°24'15" W; (map 1).

Local name published by USGS & GRS in 1911.

Maxey Cache: locality, near junc. of North Fork Goodpaster River and Eisenmenger Fork, 51 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°28' N, 144°14' W; (map 101).

Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Max Hill: hill, 980 ft., center of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°56'57" N, 177°30'30" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Max Lake: lake, 3,000 ft. long., in Tordrillo Mts., 12 mi. NW of Chakachamna Lake and 61 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°22'25" N, 152°52'25" W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Maxson Lake: lake, see Maxson Lake.

Maxson Lake: lake, 1 mi. across, 13 mi. SW of Lake Louise, 45 mi. NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°12'30" N, 146°55'00" W; (map 83). Var. Maxon Lake.

Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Maxwell Creek: stream, flows 1.5 mi. to Shepherd Creek, 18 mi. NE of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°24' N, 144°12' W; (map 64).

This name was proposed in 1944 to honor Capt. Ralph D. Matthews, USAAF, killed December 26, 1943; published in 1951 on USGS Chart 9127.

Mavis Creek: stream, see Matthews Creek.

Matto Creek: stream, see Matthews Creek.

Mattawa Creek: stream, see Matthews Creek.
Mayachnoy, Ostrov

Name used by local prospectors and reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Mayachnoy, Ostrov: island, see Signal Island.

Mayastetchon Island: island, see Signal Island.

Maybe Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Moose Creek, 8 mi. SE of its junc. with Billy Goat Creek and 33 mi. NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kukokwik Mts.; 62°45'10" N, 157°11'30" W; (map 79).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Maybe Creek: stream, heads in lake at 69°15'30" N, 153°26'00" W, flows W 55 mi. to join Kilgik River to form Ilpiuk River, Arctic Slope; 69°20'45" N, 154°42'30" W; BGN 1925; (map 142).

Named by members of USGS Expedition of 1924, because "when searching for a portage, we were doubtful where this [stream] led."

Maybescot Creek: stream, flows E 6.4 mi. to Hollis Anchorage, near center of Prince of Wales I., N of Cat I., Alex Arch.; 55°29'10" N, 132°59'55" W; (map 4).

Name published by Wright and Wright (1908, fig. 15), USGS.

May Creek: locality, on Dan Creek Road at May Creek crossing, 9 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°21'00" N, 142°41'40" W; (map 67).

Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

May Creek: stream, between Chisitu and Young Creeks, flows N 8 mi. to Nizina River, 9 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°22'00" N, 142°41'40" W; (map 67).

Local name recorded in 1902 by G. M. Easterly of Valdez.

May Creek: stream, flows NE 6.2 mi. to Salatna River, 9 mi. E of Salatna Crossing, Kilbuck-Kukokwik Mts.; 64°11' N, 155°10' W; (map 98).

Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

May Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 mi. to Bear Creek, 28 mi. N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula; High.; 63°37' N, 161°09' W; (map 109).

Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

May Creek: stream, flows E 5.6 mi. to join Iron Creek to form Sullivan Creek which flows to Kotzebue Sound, 27 mi. N of Imluruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; High.; 66°00' N, 165°10' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendehall, 1902, pl. 4a), USGS.

May Creek: stream, flows NW 31 mi. around E and N sides of Arc Mtn. to Nanushuk River, 15 mi. NE of Table Top and 52 mi. NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°45' N, 150°34' W; BGN 1949; (map 134).

Named in 1944 by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 during the month of May.

May Creek: stream, see Sullivan Creek.

Mayd, Ostrov: island, see Maid Island.

Mayoral, Gavan: water passage, see Mayoral, Port.

Mayer Peak: mountain peak, 5,100 ft., 4.2 mi. SE of Terrace Mt. and 32 mi. N of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°33'45" N, 146°01'30" W; (map 68). Var. Meyer Peak.

Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Mayflower Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Kal- sin Bay, 10 mi. S of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57° 38'45" N, 152°25'45" W; BGN 1966; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1966 by the Alaska State Geographic Board.

Mayofloka River: stream, see Mayoeak River.


Mayoeak River: stream, flows N 5 mi. to Esko Lagoon, 5 mi. SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°16' N, 156°24' W; (map 153). Var. Belle Vue River, Bellevue River, Bellvue River, Mayoria.

Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USGS. "to ascend," [meoikia], referring to step-like ponds along its course. The name was first recorded as "Mayoria" by Conrad Maguire (Great Britain, 1854, map facing p. 186). RN. Thomas Simpson (1853 p. 152) named the stream "Bellevue" in expression of delight on seeing his goal, Point Barrow.

Mayoral, Port: water passage, see Mayoral, Port.

Mayoria: stream, see Mayoeak River.

Mayoriak: stream, see Migukiaiak River.

Mayoriak River: stream, heads in Imaukal Lake, flows N 5 mi. to Smith Bay, Arctic Plain; 70°48' N, 154°03' W; (map 148). Var. Migukiaiak River.

Eskimo name attributed to Steffanison by Leffingwell (1919, p. 97). Reported as an outlet of Teshekpuk Lake, this feature is probably the same stream shown on Maguire's chart (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 188) as "R. Migukiaiak" (see Migukiaiak River).

Maypole Hills: mountain, 1,724 ft., 16 mi. NE of Rampart, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°41' 45" N, 149°52'10" W; (map 105).

Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Mayukuit Mountains: mountain, 6,200 ft., 14 mi. E of Easter Creek and Killik River, Brooks Ra.; 68°10' N, 154°00' W; (map 133).

Mayukuit Mountain: mountain, 4,000 ft., in Chugach Mts., 5 mi. NW of Whittier, Chugach Mu.; 60°48'12" N, 148°44'40" W; BGN 1965; (map 63).
Eskimo name referring to 'hunting [Dall] sheep with dogs,' and reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Meade, Mount: peak, 6,860 ft., 4 mi. NE of Glacier Point, E of Ruth Glacier, Alaska Ra.; 62°34'50" N, 150°29'30" W; (map 81).

Mountain climbers' name probably given by members of the 1945 Meama expedition to this area (McAtiff, 1945, map facing p. 11).

Mazarredo, Puerto: estuary, see Fidalgo, Port.

Manama Creek: stream, flows SW 6 mi. to Caribou Creek, 2 mi. SW of its junct. with Little Nelchina River and 13 mi. N of Tahnta Pass, Taltkeeta Mts.; 62°04'20" N, 147°21'50" W; BGN 1960; (map 82).

Local name published by G. C. Martin and J. B. Mertz (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 11), USGS.

Mead Creek: stream, heads in Horn Mts., flows N 3 mi. to Flat Creek, 2 mi. SW of its junct. with Little Nelchina River and 13 mi. N of Tahnta Pass, Taltkeeta Mts.; 62°04'20" N, 147°21'50" W; BGN 1960; (map 82).

Var. Chichagof Creek, see Brooks Range.

Mead Glacier: glacier, heads 5 mi. W of Mount Poletica on Alaska-Canada boundary, trends NW 27 mi. to its terminus at head of Katzehin River, 8 mi. E of Chilkoot Inlet and 17 mi. SE of Pigeon Point, Alaska Ra.; 59°14'15" N, 135°05'00" W; (map 5).

Named by the USCS&GS, probably for Rear Adm. R. W. Meade, 1870–1933, USN, who as commander of the U.S.S. Saganaw made a reconnaissance voyage through the Alex. Arch. in the winter of 1868–69.

Mead Mountain: mountain range, see Brooks Range.

Mead Point: point of land, on Kuiu I., at entrance to Security Bay, 38 mi. SE of Sitka, Alaska Ra.; 56°53'30" N, 134°21'00" W; (map 5).

Named in late 1880s by USCS&GS for Rear Adm. Richard Worsam Meade, USN, who made surveys in this vicinity in 1868–69. See Meade Glacier.

Mead River Village: village, see Meade River.

Meadow Creek: stream, 6 mi. long, on Chichagof I., heads in lake, flows generally W to Lisianski Inlet, 30 mi. SW of Hoonah, Alaska Arch.; BGN 1960; 55°01'00" N, 136°18'15" W; (map 10).

Named in 1955 by USGS and published in 1959 (Rossman, 1955, map). So named "because the lower part of this stream flows through a low-lying park or meadow-like area."

Meadow Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 mi. to Karluk Lake, 24 mi. SW of Karluk, Kodiak I.; 57°18'00" N, 154°02'23" W; (map 35).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Meadow Creek: stream, heads on Mount Adair, in Kenai Mts., flows NE 3.5 mi. to Kenai Lake, 20 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°23'45" N, 149°25'45" W; (map 63).

Named in 1951 by USGS.

Meadow Creek: stream, flows W 8.5 mi. to Eagle River S of village of Eagle River, 12 mi. NE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°18'45" N, 149°34'30" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Meadow Creek: stream, formed by Little Meadow and Lucille Creeks, flows SW 5 mi. to Big Lake, 23 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°33'00" N, 149°52'30" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1914 by GLO [BLM].

Meadow Creek: stream, flows SE 1.7 mi. to Purinton Creek, 35 mi. NE of Palmer, Taltkeeta Mts.; 61°49'00" N, 148°08'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 69).

So named in 1931 by a USGS field party because the stream flows through several meadows.

Meadows Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Bruhhkanka Creek, 50 mi. NE of Sealy, Taltkeeta Mts.; 63°13' N, 148°25' W; (map 87).

Local name obtained in 1915 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Moffit (1915, pl. 1), USGS.

Meadows Creek: stream, flows N 33 mi. to Nowitsa River, 41 mi. N of Medfira, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°49' N, 154°46' W; (map 89).

Local name obtained in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1926, pl. 5), USGS.

Meadow Creek: stream, heads at Roaring Bear Lake, flows SW 41 mi. to Gamble Slough, 13 mi. NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66°10'9" N, 148°51' W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Meadow Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, at S end of Keskuk Strait, between Kupreanof and Kuskua Is., 11 mi. NW of Baker Point, Alex. Arch.; 56°29'40" N, 133°42'50" W; (map 6).

Descriptive name given for charting purposes by USCS&GS in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 257).

Meadow Lake: lake, 4 mi. long, 5 mi. S of File Bay and 29 mi. NW of Augustine I., Aleetan Ra.; 59°38'10" N, 154°02'00" W; (map 31).

Var. Medow Lake.

This name first appears in 1907 on a blue-print manuscript map drawn by W. E. Smith, Chief Engineer, Alaska Short Line Railway.

Meadow Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 0.7 mi. SW of Rock Lake and 21 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°38'30" N, 154°01'15" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Meadow Lake: lake, 650 ft. long, 4.2 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°10'03" N, 149°57'25" W; (map 69).

Name published on a 1918 blueprint map of The Alaska RR.

Meadow Lakes: lake, approximately 10 mi. long, between Little Susitna River and The Alaska RR., 5 mi. NW of Wasilla, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°37' N, 149°38' W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Mead Point: point of land, see Heald Point.

Mead River: stream, see Meade River.

Mead River village, see Meade River.

Mead River: stream, see Meade River.

Meaders River: stream, see Meade River.

Makerville: village, pop. 48, on Odiak Slough, 0.5 mi. S of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°32'30" N, 143°00'30" W.

Named of a settlement reported in 1955 by Rand McNally.

Mean Rock: rock, part of Sandman Reefs, 4.5 mi. S of Deer I., Aleetan Ra.; 54°46'25" N, 162°22'05" W; BGN 1942; (map 25).

Named by USCS&GS in 1941 "because the waters surrounding it are generally rough."

Meares, Port: bay, "in Prince William Sound."


Meares, Port: bay, see Bazan, Port.

Meares Glacier: glacier, heads between Aspero Peak and Mount Michelson, trends SW 15 mi. to Unakwik Inlet, 42 mi. W of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°09' N, 147°51' W; BGN 1910; (map 69).

Var. Brooks Glacier.

Meares Island

Meares Island: island, 0.9 mi. long, in Meares Passage 1 mi. N of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 55°-16'15" N, 133°10'30" W; (map 4).

Named in 1907 by E. F. Dickins, USCS.

Meares Passage: water passage, 6 mi. long, between Dall and Suemes Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°-14' N, 133°14' W; (map 4). Var. Sea Otter Bay.

Name published by W. H. Dall, USCS, in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 97). This feature was named for Capt. John Meares, who visited this vicinity in 1788 while on a trading cruise.

Meares Point: point of land, southernmost point on Perry I., SW entrance to South Bay, 26 mi. NE of Chena, Chugach Mts.; 60°39'15" N, 147°55'45" W; BGN 1966; (map 11). Var. Nikonik Point.

Name published in 1954 by USGS; undoubtedly named for Capt. John Meares who explored the region in 1788.


Named by the 1925 USGS exploring expedition, “derived from the Eskimo name, ‘Nikipik,’ which means ‘meat’” (Chapman and Sable, 1960, p. 54).

Mechalakaut: locality, on a stream flowing to Bering Sea, 8 mi. NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Is.; 59°51'40" N, 166°25'15" W; (map 55).

Eskimo camp reported in 1949 by USCS.


Named in 1953 by I. L. Tailleur, USGS, “for mechanical work on vehicles.”

Mechnerberg Creek: stream, see Mettenberg Creek.

Medder Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Minnesota Creek which flows to Penny Creek, 0.1 mi. NE of Sapphire Creek and 8 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°40'35" N, 164°21'20" W; (map 95).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 3).

Medfra: village, pop. 8, on right bank of Kuskokiwm River, 0.4 mi. upstream from Medfra, Kuskökik-Kuskokiwm Mts.; 63°06' N, 154°42' W; (map 89).

Named by prospector; reported in 1958 by USGS.

Medicine Creek: stream, flows SW 0.8 mi. to Chitanka River, 4 mi. downstream from mouth of Sourdough Creek, 45 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°16'30" N, 146°37'00" W; (map 104).

Local name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Medicine Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. across, 3 mi. NE of Circle Hot Springs and 26 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°30' N, 144°30' W; (map 28).

Name published by prospector; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 39).

Medicinemana Creek: stream, flows SW 12 mi. to Red Slough, 54 mi. NE of Medfra, Kuskokiwm Low.; 63°34' N, 153°20' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Medicine Man Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus in Nutzotin Mts. and flows SE 4 mi. to Cross Creek near its junct. with Chisana River, Alaska Ra.; 62°10'30" N, 142°06'00" W; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Melnofski River: stream, see Matanuska River.

Mednorcheka River: stream, see Matanuska River.

Mednoviska River: stream, see Matanuska River.

Medowa Lake: lake, see Meadow Lake.

Mednivich: locality, “on left bank of Yukon River.”

Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported with a population of 15 by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Medvedina: bay, see Bear Bay.

Medvejeka Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, drains into Silver Bay, 8 mi. SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex Arch.; 57°01'30" N, 135°07'00" W; BGN 1935; (map 39). Var. Bear Lake.

Russian word meaning “bear” reported as a local name in 1934 by USFS; USFS published the name “Bear Lake” for this feature in 1929.

Medvechik Lake: stream, see Sawmill Creek.

Medvezhi, Ostrova: island, see Woeowski Island.

Medvydny, Mys: point of land, see Bear Cape.

Medvydny, Zaliv: bay, see Bear Bay.

Medvyzh, Mys: point of land, see Bear Cape.

Medvyzhya, Reka: stream, see Sawmill Creek.

Meehan: locality, 1.5 mi. N of Fairbanks Creek Camp, on left bank of Fairbanks Creek, 22 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°04'20" N, 147°09'45" W; (map 105). Var. Alder Creek Camp, Meehan City, Mehan.

Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°06' N, 154°42' W; (map 89). Var. Split Tip Island.

Riverboat pilots’ name shown on a 1940 “Navigational Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers” published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Mehan: locality, see Mehan.

Meiers: locality, on Richardson Highway, 4 mi. SE of Paxson Lake, Copper River Basin; 62°49' N, 143°29' W; (map 83). Var. Meiers Roadhouse, Myers.

Local name of a station or roadhouse reported in 1910 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS; named for C. J. Meiers, the proprietor.

Meiers Roadhouse: locality, see Meiers.

Meigs Peak: peak, 2,661 ft., on Snettisham Penin. 4 mi. E of Midway Is., and 40 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 57°51'15" N, 133°15' W; BGN 1935; (map 8).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Gen. Montgomery Meigs, 1816-92, USA, who was in charge of building the Potomac Aqueduct and other structures in Washington, D.C., including parts of the Capitol.

Meiklejohn Entrance: water passage, see Hinchinbrook Passage.

Meiklejohn Pass: pass, 4,500 ft., in Menta>u, between Little Tok and Nebesina Rivers 25 mi. E of Mentasta Lake, Alaska Ra.; 62°59'30" N, 143°00'00" W; (map 84).

Named in 1989 by Lt. P. G. Lowe, USA, in honor of the Assistant Secretary of War, the Honorable George DeRoe Meiklejohn, 1835-1929.

Meinzer Creek: stream, flows NE 11.7 mi. to Fairhaven Creek, 30 mi. N of Havoc, 5 mi. SE of Meadow, Seward Penin. High.; 65°52'55" N, 161°01'07" W; (map 102).

Local name published on maps after 1942.

Mejillones, Punta de los: point of land, see Mejillos, Point.

Meketich Creek: stream, flows SW 2.1 mi. to Sulatna River, 14 mi. SE of Long. Kilbuck

Named for the owner, "Nick" R. Mellick, former postmaster at Sleetmute. In 1923 the Alaska Road Commission reported Smeaton's Trading Post here. William M. Smeaton was postmaster at Sleetmute from 1926 to 1933.

Mellow Creek: stream, flows N 2 mi. to Phoebe Creek, 2 mi. NW of the more northern Twin Lake and 18 mi. WNW of Chisholm, Chisholm R.; 67°34'30" N, 149°08'15" W; (map 123).

Local name reported in 1965 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Melmichi, Otero: lake, see Island Lake.

Melson, Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, on Annette R., 2 mi. NE of Metlakatla, Alex. Arch.; 55°08'10" N, 131°30'30" W; (map 3).

Named in 1897 by USCS&GS.

Meltalotic: stream, see Melalotic Creek.

Mekoryuk River: stream, heads at 60°04' N, 166°21' W, flows NE 32 mi. to Shoal Bay at Mekoryuk, 5 mi. S of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Is.; 60°23' N, 166°11' W; (map 57).

Eskimo village shown on a 1937 manuscript map of Nunivak Island. USCS&GS reported a summer camp here in 1874, and it may be the same place shown on early maps as "Koot."

Mekoryuk: village, see Mekoryuk.

Mekoryuk: village, ice Mekoryuk.

of Sukkwan I., 2.4 mi. SW of Lime Point, (map 4).

Melzinkakat: stream, see Melozitna River.

Mekorryok: village, see Mekoryuk.

of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 64°45' N, 155°28' W; (map 98).

Local name obtained in 1895 by Orch.

Melozizakat: locality, on N bank of Yukon River N of Ruby, at mouth of Melozitna River, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 64°45' N, 155°28' W; (map 98).

Former Indian village or camp reported in 1880 Census, with a population of 30, by Petroff (1884 p. 12).

Melozizakat: stream, see Melozitna River.

Melozizitna Canyon: canyon, extends NE-SW 13 mi. along Melozitna River. 7 mi. N of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 64°45' N, 155°28' W; (map 98).

Named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, for "Joe Meloy," a packer for Sleetmute and for earlier USGS expeditions.

Meloz: stream, see Melozitna River.

Melozecargut: stream, see Melozitna River.

Melozekargut: stream, see Melozitna River.

Meloz: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 8 mi. NW of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 64°46' N, 155°45' W; (map 98).

Former riverboat landing and telegraph station. This may be the same place as the Meloz Landing mentioned in early records as being at the mouth of the Melozitna River.

Meloz Creek: stream, flows N 0.8 mi. to Yukon River, 1.5 mi. NE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°45' N, 155°27' W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Meloz Hot Springs: springs, in course of Hot Springs Creek 3.5 mi. E of its mouth, 26 mi. NNW of Hoonahochital Mtn., Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°34'30" N, 154°59'30" W; (map 107).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Meloz Island: island, in Yukon River, 6 mi. NW of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 64°46' N, 155°40' W; (map 98). Var. Woodchopper Island (map 4).

Named for the Meloz telegraph station on the river shore nearby; reported in 1956 by Orch.

Meloz Landing: locality, at mouth of Melozitna River, 2 mi. NE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°46' N, 155°28' W; (map 98).

Former riverboat landing and telegraph station.

Melozitna River: stream, flows NW 35 mi. to Yukon River, 2 mi. NE of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 64°46' N, 155°28' W; (map 98). Var. Meloz, Melozecargut, Melozekargut, Melozizakat, Melozitna River, Melozoi River, Melzoi River, Reka Molekostna.

Indian name recorded in 1867 by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition as "Melozecargut," or "mouth of the Meloz." The river appears to be the same stream reported as "[Reka] Molekostna" in 1844-45 by Lt. Zagoskin, IRN. Present-day usage is "Melozii River.

Melozii River: stream, see Melozitna River.

Melzing Creek: stream, flows SW 8.5 mi. to Niukluk River at Council, 33 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°54' N, 163°40' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS. Named for L. S. Melsing, one of those who found gold in this area.

Melzing Creek Divide: ridge, 15 mi. long, divides drainage of Parson River to N and Niukluk River to S, 8 mi. NE of Council and 40 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°57' N, 163°25' W; (map 95).

Local name reported in 1906 by USGS.

Melvin Channel: stream, distributary of Kobuk River, flows SW 45 mi. to Hotham Inlet, 53 mi. NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°48' N, 161°51' W; (map 114).

Melson Channel: stream, heads on Moran Dome and flows NW 21 mi. to Little Melozitna River, 39 mi. NNE of Birchers, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°36'03" N, 153°10'30" W; (map 107).

Prospectors' name derived from parts of the names "Little Melozitna River" and "Moran Dome"; reported by USGS in the 1940's.

Meloni River: stream, see Melozitna River.

Melzoi Springs: springs, S shore of Hot Springs Creek, 0.7 mi. NE of mouth of Glacier Creek, 33 mi. W of Birchers, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°07'45" N, 154°41'30" W; (map 107).

Group of 20 springs is so called because they are on a tributary of Melozoi (or Big Melozi) River, though they are fully 10 mi. from the main stream.

"In December, 1911, a two-room cabin and a dog house were built... Two small log bath houses, apparently of somewhat earlier construction on either side of the spring have furnished bathing facilities..." (Waring, 1917, p. 67-68).

Melozizakat: locality, on N bank of Yukon River N of Ruby, at mouth of Melozitna River, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 64°45' N, 155°28' W; (map 98).

Former Indian village or camp reported in 1880 Census, with a population of 30, by Petroff (1884 p. 12).

Melozizakat: stream, see Melozitna River.

Melozitna Canyon: canyon, extends NE-SW 13 mi. along Melozitna River. 7 mi. N of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 64°45' N, 155°28' W; (map 98).

Local name obtained in 1956 by Orch.

Melozitna River: stream, flows SW 135 mi. to Yukon River, 2 mi. NE of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 64°46' N, 155°28' W; (map 98). Var. Meloe, Melozecargut, Melozekargut, Melozizakat, Melozitna River, Melozoi River, Melzoi River, Reka Molekostna.

Indian name recorded in 1867 by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition as "Melozecargut," or "mouth of the Meloz." The river appears to be the same stream reported as "[Reka] Molekostna" in 1844-45 by Lt. Zagoskin, IRN. Present-day usage is "Melozii River.

Melozii River: stream, see Melozitna River.

Melzing Creek: stream, flows SW 8.5 mi. to Niukluk River at Council, 33 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°54' N, 163°40' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS. Named for L. S. Melsing, one of those who found gold in this area.

Melzing Creek Divide: ridge, 15 mi. long, divides drainage of Parson River to N and Niukluk River to S, 8 mi. NE of Council and 40 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°57' N, 163°25' W; (map 95).

Local name reported in 1906 by USGS.

Melvin Channel: stream, distributary of Kobuk River, flows SW 45 mi. to Hotham Inlet, 53 mi. NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°48' N, 161°51' W; (map 114).
Mentasta Creek: stream, see Station Creek.

Mentasta Lake: village, pop. 40, on shore of Mentasta Lake, on W side of Mentasta Pass, 36 mi. SW of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 62°54'50" N, 143°43'10" W; BGN 1952; (map 84).

Named for the lake; reported by USGS in 1929.

Mentasta Lake: village, pop. 40, on shore of Mentasta Lake, on W side of Mentasta Pass, 36 mi. SW of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 62°54'50" N, 143°43'10" W; BGN 1952; (map 84). Var. Minkhotliatno, Montekakat.

of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 62°55' N, 143°40' W; BGN 1952; (map 84). Var. Johnnie's Village, John's House, John's Village, Mentasta, Mentatta Telegraph Station, Mentasta Village, Montasta Lake.

This appears to be an early Indian settlement site which has been located in more than one place around Mentasta Lake. P. G. Lowe in 1898 reported near the lake an Indian's house which he called John's House or John's Village, after the Indian occupant. The U.S. Army Signal Corps established a telegraph station in the pass in 1902. Mendenhall (1905, p. 23), USGS, noted that this area has been the best known route of native migration across the Alaska Range since the first native settlements here. The Mentasta Lake post office was established in 1947 and discontinued in 1951 (Ricks, 1965, p. 42).

The 1940 U.S. Census reported "Mentasta Lake native village" with a population of 15.

Mentasta Lake: lake, 3.3 mi. long, 3 mi. W of River. Var. Minkhotliatno, Montekakat.


Mentasta Lake: village, 38 mi. SW of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 62°54'50" N, 143°35' W [NW end]; (map 84).

Named for the lake; reported by USGS in 1929.

Mentasta Lake: village, after the Indian occupant. The U.S. Army Signal Corps established a telegraph station in the pass in 1902. Mendenhall (1905, p. 23), USGS, noted that this area has been the best known route of native migration across the Alaska Range since the first native settlements here. The Mentasta Lake post office was established in 1947 and discontinued in 1951 (Ricks, 1965, p. 42).

The 1940 U.S. Census reported "Mentasta Lake native village" with a population of 15.

Mentasta Lake: lake, 3.3 mi. long, 3 mi. W of River. Var. Minkhotliatno, Montekakat.


Mentasta Lake: village, 38 mi. SW of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 62°54'50" N, 143°35' W [NW end]; (map 84).

Named for the lake; reported by USGS in 1929.

Mentasta Lake: village, after the Indian occupant. The U.S. Army Signal Corps established a telegraph station in the pass in 1902. Mendenhall (1905, p. 23), USGS, noted that this area has been the best known route of native migration across the Alaska Range since the first native settlements here. The Mentasta Lake post office was established in 1947 and discontinued in 1951 (Ricks, 1965, p. 42).

The 1940 U.S. Census reported "Mentasta Lake native village" with a population of 15.

Mentasta Lake: lake, 3.3 mi. long, 3 mi. W of River. Var. Minkhotliatno, Montekakat.


Mentasta Lake: village, 38 mi. SW of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 62°54'50" N, 143°35' W [NW end]; (map 84).

Named for the lake; reported by USGS in 1929.

Mentasta Lake: village, after the Indian occupant. The U.S. Army Signal Corps established a telegraph station in the pass in 1902. Mendenhall (1905, p. 23), USGS, noted that this area has been the best known route of native migration across the Alaska Range since the first native settlements here. The Mentasta Lake post office was established in 1947 and discontinued in 1951 (Ricks, 1965, p. 42).

The 1940 U.S. Census reported "Mentasta Lake native village" with a population of 15.

Mentasta Lake: lake, 3.3 mi. long, 3 mi. W of River. Var. Minkhotliatno, Montekakat.


Mentasta Lake: village, 38 mi. SW of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 62°54'50" N, 143°35' W [NW end]; (map 84).

Named for the lake; reported by USGS in 1929.

Mentasta Lake: village, after the Indian occupant. The U.S. Army Signal Corps established a telegraph station in the pass in 1902. Mendenhall (1905, p. 23), USGS, noted that this area has been the best known route of native migration across the Alaska Range since the first native settlements here. The Mentasta Lake post office was established in 1947 and discontinued in 1951 (Ricks, 1965, p. 42).

The 1940 U.S. Census reported "Mentasta Lake native village" with a population of 15.
Meshik Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, at head of Meshik River, in a low pass through Aleutian Range, on S side of Pinnacle Mtn., 28 mi. W of Cape Kimmik, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56°47' N, 157°57' W; (map 31). Var. Mishik Lake.

Presumably an Eskimo name used by local fishermen; published as Mishik in 1905 by USGS.

Meshik River: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, heads in Meshik Lake, flows W 31 mi. to Port Heiden, 34 mi. NNW of Chignik, Bristol Bay Low.; 56°46' N, 158°38' W; (map 30). Var. Meshik River.

Probably an Eskimo name adopted by the fishermen. It is shown as Meshik River on a 1905 USGS map and reported as Mishik River by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Messy Slough: stream, flows 16 mi. from Koyukuk River to Guff Slough, 42 mi. NW of Holohachotla Mtn., Krimkes-Hodzana High.; 65°55'45'' N, 155°59'45'' W; (map 107).

Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Mesuyet Point: point of land, see Lemesuir Point.

Metal Creek: stream, heads at Metal Creek Glacier, flows SW 15 mi. to Glacier Fork Knik River, 23 mi. SE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°26'28'' N, 148°30'45'' W; (map 69).

Named by local prospectors; reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Metal Creek Glacier: glacier, trends W 5.7 mi. to its terminus at head of Metal Creek, 23 mi. SE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°38' N, 148°25' W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Metal Hill: hill, 866 ft., W of Minute Hill, center Kiska I., Aleutian Islands; 51°56'42'' N, 177°30'35'' E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Meteor Hill: hill, 455 ft., S of Kiska Harbor, Kiska I., Aleutian Islands; 51°57'12'' N, 177°39'20'' E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Meteorite Mountain: mountain, 6,565 ft., 15 mi. NE of Mount Denson, 32 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°59' N, 145°58' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1953 by USGS.

Meteor Peak: peak, 8,574 ft., near head of Black Rapid Glacier, 14 mi. SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63°27'05'' N, 146°27'00'' W; (map 86).

Name published on relatively recent maps.

Meyer Bight: bay, 5 mi. across, on E coast of Zarenbo I., 14 mi. SW of Wrangell, Alaska Arch.; 56°21' N, 132°40' W; BGN 1917; (map 6).

Named in 1916 by J. A. Daniels, USGS.

Metervik Bay: bay, extends NW 2 mi. off Kuluk Bay, 4 mi. NE of Right Hand Point and 48 mi. SW of Dillingham, Klubuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 55°49' N, 150°46' W; (map 40).

Native name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Metiat-Catlah: town, see Metlakatla.

Metlatavik: locality, see Metliktavik.

Metlatavik: locality, see Metkhatia.

Metlatavik: locality, see Metlakatla.

Metlakatla: town, see Metlakatla.

Metlakatla: town, see Metlakatla.

Metlatukeruk: locality, see Midetukeruk.

Mettenpherg Creek: stream, flows S 25 mi. to Malamute Fork Alatna River.

Mettenpherg Creek: stream, see Malamute Fork Alatna River.

Mettervik Bay: bay, extends NW 2 mi. off Kuluk Bay, 4 mi. NE of Right Hand Point and 48 mi. SW of Dillingham, Klubuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 55°49' N, 150°46' W; (map 40).

Native name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Metlatukeruk: locality, see Metlakatla.

Meyers Creek: stream, flows S 2 mi. to Butte Creek, 22 mi. W of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°45' N, 141°55' W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name shown on a 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Meyers Island: island, 1,600 ft. long, in Clarence Strait, W of village of Meyers Chuck, on SW coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alaska Arch.; 55°44'30'' N, 132°15'40'' W; BGN 1965; (map 4).

Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fasset, USBF.

Meyers Stream: stream, flows NW 0.7 mi. to Meyers Chuck, on SW coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alaska Arch.; 55°44'13'' N, 132°14'40'' W; BGN 1965; (map 4).

Name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN; so named because "it is fished by Mr. Meyers.

Miam, Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, drains SW to Portage Bay, on N shore of Ugak Bay, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57°30'30'' N, 152°34'00'' W; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Mice Creek: stream, flows E 11 mi. to Bear Creek, 63 mi. S of Teltlin Lake and 32 mi. S of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 62°58' N, 142°42' W; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Michael Bay: cove, see Steller Cove.

Michael Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Delta River, crosses Richardson Highway, 29 mi. NW of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°25'55'' N, 143°47'00'' W; (map 86).

Name published on relatively recent maps.

Michaelovski: village, see Saint Michael.

Michaelovski Island: island, see Saint Michael Island.

Michael Point: point of land, see Mikhail Point.

Michaev Sword: peak, 6,840 ft., on Hades Hi., NE of Mount Denton, 32 mi. NW of Cordova, Alaska Ra.; 63°30'30'' N, 152°23'20'' W; (map 11).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Michel Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, along Lake Michels, 48 mi. SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats 66°14' N, 146°47' W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.
Michelson, Mount: mountain, 8,975 ft. at head of Meares Glacier, 34 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°16'50" N, 147°13'40" W; (map 69).


Michelson, Mount: mountain, 8,855 ft., in Romanzof Mts., between Hulahula and Okpilak Rivers, 56 mi. SW of Barter I., Brooks Ra.; 69°19' N, 144°15' W; BGN 1961; (map 139).

Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 97) for Albert Abraham Michelson, 1852–1931, American scientist.


Prospectors' name obtained in 1915 by E. F. Ball.

Michigan Creek: stream, flows NW 8 mi. to South Fork Goodpaster River, 35 mi. E of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°11'15" N, 144°41'00" W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Michigan Creek: stream, flows N 14 mi. to Yukon River, 30 mi. SE of junction of Charley River, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°12' N, 141°48' W; (map 103).

Prospectors' name reported in 1898 by E. F. Ball.

Middle Arm: cove, 0.8 mi. long, on E shore of Eyak Lake, 3.5 mi. E of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°35'30" N, 145°38'30" W; (map 64).

Local descriptive name published in 1931 by USGS.

Middle Arm Kelp Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, 5 mi. long, empties into Kelp Bay, on Baranof I., 10 mi. SE of Todd, Alex. Arch.; 57°20' N, 134°57' W; (map 9).


Middle Arm Perenosya Bay: bay, see Delphin Bay.

Middle Arm Three Arm Bay: bay, 0.7 mi. across, part of Three Arm Bay, on W coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°50'00" N, 176°31'20" W; (map 123).

Prospectors' name obtained by A. G. Magdren, USGS, in 1909 (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7).

Mickey Island: island, extends E–W 2.5 mi., in Yukon River, 2 mi. W of Edith I. and 32 mi. NE of Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 64°55' N, 154°31' W; (map 98).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerding, USGS.

Mickey Creek: stream, flows NE 6 mi. to Chandalar River, 3.5 mi. W of Caro and 25 mi. SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°09'30" N, 148°08'30" W; (map 123).

Prospectors' name obtained by A. G. Magdren, USGS, in 1909 (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7).

Middle Craig Point

Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Mickey Branch Norris Glacier: glacier, heads E of Nugget Mtn., trends NE 5.5 mi. to Death Valley Branch Norris Glacier, 13 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°28' N, 134°15' W; (map 11).

Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Middle Branch South Fork Chester Creek: stream, flows SW 2.7 mi. through De Barr Vista, Nunaka Valley, and Bonibrook, joins South Branch to form South Fork Chester Creek in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°11'23" N, 149°47'03" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Middle Breakers: rocks, 10 mi. S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°31'00" N, 136°04'40" W; BGN 1960; (map 9).

Named in 1906 by US&GS and published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 167). Named presumably because the rocks are halfway between the reefs off the West coast of Kachemak Peninsula and the Kach Breakers.

Middle Cape: point of land, on S shore of Halibut Bay, on W coast of Kodiak I., 18 mi. SW of Karluk; 57°22' N, 154°46' W; BGN 1931; (map 35). Var. Middle Headland.

Named by US&GS in 1929 "because of its central location with respect to other prominent points or caps." The US&GS survey of 1919 called it "Middle Headland." Middle Cape: point of land, see Serendip Point.

Middle Channel: channel, 10 mi. long, in Nushagak Bay, between Long Sands and Big Sands, 22 mi. S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°40' N, 158°30' W; (map 40).

Local name reported in 1950 by US&GS.

The Nushagak Bay channels are constantly changing in location and navigability.

Middle Channel: stream, 6 mi. long, anabranch of Purrup River 14 mi. N of Chalybinsk, Yukon Flats; 66°54' N, 143°36' W; (map 130).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Middle Channel: water passage, 2.5 mi. long, along NW coast of Beauchamp I., W of Baranof I., 8.5 mi. SE of Goddard, Alex. Arch.; 56°43'00" N, 135°17'30" W; (map 5).

Local name published by USGS in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 376).

Middle Channel: water passage, in Sitka Sound, extends NE 1.5 mi. to Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°02' N, 135°21' W; (map 9). Var. Farvater Srednii.


Middle Channel Kiwaiilik River: stream, a distributary of Kiwaiilik River, heads at Mud Creek Channel, flows NE 0.8 mi. to Kiwaiilik Lagoon, 56 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°36' N, 161°52' W; (map 109).

Local name published on maps after 1950.

Middle Chugach Island: island, see Perl Island.

Middle Craig Point: point of land, on NE coast of Zarembo I., 11 mi. SE of Wrangell, Alex.
Middle Creek: stream, flows NW 8 mi. to East Fork Matanuska River, 59 mi. NE of Palmer, Copper River Basin, 61°49'15" N, 147°21'50" W; BGN 1960 (map 69). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Middle Creek: stream, heads N of Slow Fork Hills, flows SW 26 mi. to Slow Fork Kuskokwim River, 42 mi. E of Medfra, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°16' N, 153°27' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Middle Dome: mountain, 2,117 ft., in Glacier

Middle Creek: stream, flows NW 8 mi. to East Fork Matanuska River, 59 mi. NE of Palmer, Copper River Basin, 61°49'15" N, 147°21'50" W; BGN 1960 (map 69). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Middle Creek: stream, heads N of Slow Fork Hills, flows SW 26 mi. to Slow Fork Kuskokwim River, 42 mi. E of Medfra, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°16' N, 153°27' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Middle Fork Buckland River: stream, flows SW 25 mi. to the Buckland River, 50 mi. NE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65°44' N, 160°00' W; (map 109). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Middle Fork Bremer River: stream, heads at a glacier terminus, flows NW 16 mi., joins North Fork to form Bremer River, 42 mi. SSE of Chitina, Chugach Mts.; 60°57' N, 143°55' W; (map 65). Name published by Moffitt (1914, fig. 2), USGS.

Middle Fork Chandalar River: stream, flows SW 102 mi., joins North Fork Chandalar River to form Chandalar River, 23 mi. SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°10' N, 148°18' W; (map 123). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS. Subsequent maps show a different drainage pattern at the head of Glacier Creek.

Middle Fork Chester Creek: stream, heads in Russian Jack Springs, flows SW 2.6 mi., joins South Fork to form Chester Creek in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°11'56" N, 149°49'55" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Middle Fork Chistochina River: stream, flows SW 20 mi. from E terminus of Chistochina Glacier to Chistochina River, 30 mi. NW of Siana, Alaska Ra.; 62°54' N, 144°47' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903).
Middle Point

of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°59'15" N, 176°49'20" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).
Named by U.S. Navy officers in 1893; published by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office in 1895.

Middle Point: point of land, in Ham Cove, on E coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 54°52'40" N, 132°51'15" W; (map 1).
Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Middle Point: point of land, on SW shore of Port Moller, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.; 55°51'30" N, 160°41'00" W; (map 26).
Name shown on a 1963 USCSAGS chart.

Middle Point: point of land, 4 mi. N of Fish Bay, on N coast of Barano I., 27 mi. N of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°26'20" N, 155°34'00" W; (map 9). Var. Mid Point, Mys Srednyy, Sredne Point.
This is a translation by USCSAGS about 1802 of the name given by the Russian pilot En. Vasilev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1917 as "Mys Sredney.

Middle Point: point of land, in Stephens Passage on the W coast of Douglas Island, 2 mi. NW of Inner Point and 9 mi. SW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°15'00" N, 134°57'30" W; (map 11).
Local name published in 1942 by USGS.

Middle Point: point of land, on N coast of Montague I., between Rocky Bay and Zayakof Bay, 39 mi. E of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°20'40" N, 147°00'00" W; (map 63). Var. Punta de Carrillo.
Descriptive name given in 1902 by Ferdinand Westdal, USCSAGS. Named "Punta de Carrillo" about August 1, 1779, by Don Ignacio Arteaga 'perhaps after one of the Carrillos then in California" (Wagner, 1937, p. 440).

Middle Point: point of land, see Bear Cape.

Middle Point: point of land, see Center Point.

Middle Point: point of land, see Sennet Point.

Middle Point: point of land, see Vincennes Point.

Middle Punuk Island: island, in Punuk Islands, 16 mi. S of Northeast Cape, St. Lawrence Is.: 63°05'00" N, 168°49'49" W; (map 93).
Descriptive name: see Punuk Islands.

Middle Reef: reef, in Pacific Ocean, 22 mi. S of Bulldir I. and 50 mi. W of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°59'00" N, 176°01'00" E; (map 14).
Local name reported in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 129).

Middle Reef: reef, 3 mi. long, in middle of Allatik Bay, at S end of Kodiak I.: 56°54'00" N, 154°03'00" W; (map 32).
Descriptive name reported in 1900 by Comdr. J. H. Moser, USN.

Middle River: stream, distributary of Chakachatna River, flows SE 10 mi. to Trading Bay, 32 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°58'00" N, 151°35'35" W; (map 62).
Local descriptive name: reported in 1958 by USGS.

Middle Rock: island, see Prolewy Rocks.

Middle Rock: reef, in Bay of Waterfalls, on SW coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°40'15" N, 175°51'35" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).
Descriptive name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN. See Low Point.

Middle Rock: rock, 1 mi. N of Legma I., in Necker I., 16 mi. SW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 56°50'55" N, 135°26'00" W; (map 5). Var. Sredniy Rock, Kamenn Sredniy.
This is a translation by USCSAGS of the name given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published it as "Kamen Sredniy.

Middle Rock: rock, in Valdez Narrows, at entrance to Port Valdez, 13 mi. SW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°04'55" N, 146°59'00" W; (map 68).
Name published in 1911 by the USCSAGS on Chart 5519; so called because of its position in the channel.

Middle Rocks: rocks, in middle of Alitak Channel, 3 mi. long, in middle of Alitak Bay, 1 mi. N of Legma I., 16 mi. SW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 56°10'44" N, 135°44'50" W; (map 73).
Descriptive name given in 1854-55 by Lt. William Gibson, USN.

Middle Rocks: rocks, see Vistkari Rocks.

Middle Salt Lagoon: lagoon, I mi. across, on SE coast of Great Sitkin I., Alaska-Canada boundary; 54°20'00" N, 176°01'00" W; (map 14).
This is a translation by USCSAGS of the name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN. See Low Point.

Middle Slough: watercourse, 4.5 mi. long, a headwater passage, on N coast of Blacksand I. at mouth of Situk River, 10 mi. S of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°26'40" N, 139°33'10" W; (map 46). Var. Johnsons Slough.

Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Middle Spout: point of land, see Gutierrez Point.

Middleton Mountain: mount, 5,266 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 34 mi. NW of Hyder, Coast Mts.; 56°16'00" N, 130°37'20" W; BGN 1924; (map 7).
Named in 1924 by USCSAGS for Henry Middleton, 1771-1846. U.S. minister to Russia, 1820-1830, who "negotiated treaty with Russia, 1824, regulating trade and fisheries in the Pacific Ocean and northwest coast of America, and establishing the line of 54°00' as the southern limit of Russian settlement."

Middleton Island: island, 19 mi. long, in Gulf of Alaska, 80 mi. SW of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°26'00" N, 146°20'00" W; (map 48). Var. Achako Island, Aishak Island, Achkako Island, Galiano Island, Isla de Hijosa, Middleton Island, Ostrov Kokchek, Raas Island.
Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "probably after Sir Charles Middleton, a rear admiral and commodore of the navy. In 1788 it had been discovered by [E.J.] Martinez who named it 'Hijosa.' In 1791 Malaspina first named it 'Rasa' but soon changed this to 'Galiano'" (Wagner, 1937, p. 397-398).

Midnight Cove: cove, 0.3 mi. wide, on N shore of Moonlight Bay, on SE coast of Kekulena Pen., 43 mi. ESE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°30'40" N, 130°20'15" W; BGN 1929; (map 50).
Named by USCSAGS field party in 1927.

Midnight Creek: stream, flows SW 5.6 mi. to Long Creek, 8 mi. W of Long Creek, 10 mi. SW of Ruby, Kilkuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°18'12" N, 153°37'45" W; (map 98).
Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by A. G. Madden (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 294-296), USGS.

Midnight Creek: stream, heads NE of Midnight Mtn., flows SE 5 mi. to Taylor Creek which flows to Kuslook River, 38 mi. NW of Irmuk Lake, Seward Pen. High.; 65°45' N, 164°28' W; (map 110). Var. Kennedy Creek.
Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerhade (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Midnight Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows NW across Alaska-Canada boundary 15 mi. to Bull Creek, 50 mi. NE of junction of Charles and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Flats; 65°58'30" N, 141°12'45" W; (map 103).
Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Midnight Dome: mountain, 3,600 ft., 1.5 mi. S of Smith Creek Dome and 3.5 mi. N of Wise- man, Brooks Ra.; 67°27'30" N, 150°09'00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124).
Local name reported in 1932 by Robert Marshall, "because it is a spot to which the inhabitants climb on June 22. to see the midnight sun."

Midway Camp: locality, 2 mi. S of Mount Cam-Maidu River; stream, see Matanuska River.

The name "Sheep Bay" was suggested in 1926 by a USGS field party.

Midway Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in S part of Port Frederic, 10 mi. SW of Hoonah, on N central Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°59'-50" N, 135°56'30" W; (map 9).

Descriptive name published in 1926 by USGS on Chart 8054. Presumably so named because the island is in the center of The Narrows.

Midway Island: rock, see Hague Rock.

Midway Islands: barrier islands, consist of Argo and Reindeer Is., extend 3 mi. on Beaufort Sea coast, 7 mi. N of Prudhoe Bay, and 18.5 mi. E of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; (map 10). The Narrows.

NAME REPORTED IN 1889 BY CAPT. C. R. STOKTON, RN.

Midway Islands: islands, 1 mi. across, in N part of Mayou Bay, on SE coast of Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°19' N, 134°05' W; (map 9).

Name published in 1947 by USGS on Chart 9218.

Midway Islands: islands, in Stephens Passage between Snettisham Peninsula and Admiralty I., 4 mi. NE of Point Glass and 37 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.: 57°50'15" N, 133°48'45" W; (map 8).

Name reported in 1889 by Comr. W. H. Meade, USN; published in 1869 on Hydrog. Chart 225; so named because "they are nearly in the middle of Stephens Passage."

Midway Lake: lake, 3.4 mi. long, S of Alaska Highway, 22 mi. W of Tok, Yukon-Tanana High.: 63°13' N, 142°17' W; (map 85).

Local descriptive name given in 1958 by USGS."

Midway Lakes: lakes, extend NW-SE 1.5 mi. between East and West Forks Yentna River, 59 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°21'25" N, 151°56'40" W; (map 81).

Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Midway Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Isthmus Bay, on S shore of Chiniak Bay, 13 mi. SE of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°37'-30" N, 152°15'00" W; (map 34).

Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Migratory Lakes: lakes, 16 mi. WSW of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 68°49'30" N, 158°58'00" W; (map 132).

Named in 1953 by I. L. Tailleur, USGS, "for migration of lake beds."

Miguakiak River: stream, distributary of Ilpik-puk River, flows E 20 mi. to Teshekpuk Lake, Arctic Plain; 70°40' N, 153°56' W; (map 148). Var. Mayoriak.

Ekimo name that first appeared on Maguire's chart (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186) as "R. Miguakiak." This feature is probably the same stream spelled "Mayoriak" by Stefansson (Leffingwell, 1919, p. 97).
Miguakiak River: stream, see Mayoriak River.

Mijillones, Punta de los: point of land, see Mili-flores, Point.

Mikchalk Lake: lake, extendi SE 1.6 mi. from

Mikr Creek: stream, heads at Leak Hill, flours

Mike Hill: titt, 350 ft., E of Mutt Cove, center

Mikes Bay: core, 0.5 mi. wide, on W coast of

Mikhailovsk. locality, see Old Sitka.

Mikhaila, Ostrov: island, see Saint Michael

Mikigialek River: stream, see Mikigialek River.

Mikalsagimiut: locality, on N coast of Nunivak

Mikischkin, Cap: promontory, see East Fore-

Mile Creek: stream, 22 mi. long, flows NE for

Miles Glacier: glacier, trends W 30 mi. to its

Miles Lake: lake, 3.5 mi. across, in Copper River,

Mile Twenty: locality, see Bluff.

Miliak Cove: estuary, see Soapstone Cove.

Miliillos, Punta de los: point of land, see Miles-

Military Creek: stream, flows NW 0.8 mi. to Birch Creek, which flows to Big Four Creek. 19 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. Height: 64°49' N, 164°10' W; (map 95). Var. Milton Creek.

Militia Hill: hill, 325 ft., on eastern Kuskokwim coast, center of Kiska Island.

Miltacho: locality, in front of the Russian American Company's Factory, on the mouth of the Russian River.
**Miller Creek:** stream, heads in Robinson Mts., 38 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°54'30" N, 146°34'30" W; (map 64). Var. Mallard Creek.

Reported in 1912 as “Mallard” by R. H. Sargent and C. E. Giffin, USGS, but was published in 1918 as “Miller Creek” by USGS.

**Miller Rocks:** rocks, extend 0.6 mi., between Meares Passage and Pacific Ocean, S of Suemes I., Alex. Arch.; 55°11'50" N, 133°15'45" W; (map 4).

Name published as “Miller Rocks” in 1914 by USGS; possibly named for Craig Miller, a cannery man for whom the village of Craig was named. See Craig.

**Mill Bay:** bay, extends SW 1.4 mi., between Miller Point and Spruce Cape, 3 mi. NE of Popovskaya, Popof Bay, Popofikaia, Popoff Point, Priest Bay.

Local name reported in 1933 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS; “given because there was an old Russian flour mill, now in ruins, at the head of this bay.” Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev (p. 504) wrote, “Vasili and Ivan Popof were pioneer traders and fur hunters in Alaska in 1762-63.”

**Mill Creek:** stream, extends SW 3 mi. to Hunter Creek, 2 mi. E of that stream’s junct. with Minook Creek and 3 mi. SE of Rampart, 26 mi. E of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°03' N, 139°31' W; (map 66).

Named in 1928 by IBC.

**Miller Glacier:** glacier, trends S 5 mi. to its 1959 terminus near head of Disenchantment Bay, 36 mi. NNE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°03' N, 139°31' W; (map 66).

Name published in 1901 for Ens. Cyrus R. Miller, USN, a member of his party.

**Miller Gulch:** ravine, extends NE 0.8 mi. to Slate Creek 1.5 mi. E of its junct. with Chistochina River; 23 mi. NE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°10'22" N, 144°49'40" W; (map 86).

Named about 1900 by prospectors for Jack Miller, who first found gold here; reported by W.C. Mendenhall, USGS.

**Miller Lake:** lake, see Situk Lake.

**Miller Point:** locality, see Miller Point.

**Miller Peak:** peak, 3,356 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument; 3 mi. NE of Sandy Cove on E shore of Glacier Bay and 61 mi. NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 58°43'05" N, 135°53'45" W; BGN 1937; (map 11).


**Miller Point:** point of land, between Mill and Monnasha Bays, 3.5 mi. NE of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°30'15" N, 152°21'10" W; (map 34).

Var. Makanikhina Cape, Melnichnoi, Mil-
null
Mineral Creek: stream, head in Mineral Creek Glacier, flows SW 11 mi. to Port Valdez, 4.7 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°07'45" N, 146°24'05" W; (map 68).

This is presumably a local name published in 1898.

Mineral Creek: stream, flows NW 1.7 mi. to Klukwan River, 18 mi. NW of Mount Blackburn, Wrangell Mts.; 61°45'5" N, 143°55' W; (map 67).

Name reported by USGS in 1923.

Mineral Creek: stream, flows SW 1.7 mi. to Nome River, 12 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°40' N, 165°18' W; (map 94).

Local name published in 1900 on USGS Chart 9380.

Mineral Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Woodchopper Creek, 4 mi. SSW of that stream's junc. with Yukon River and 41 SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°18'20" N, 143°22'40" W; (map 103).

Prospectors' name reported by A. H. Brooks (in Brooks and others, 1907, p. 203), USGS.

Mineral Creek Islands: islets, 1 mi. across, at E end of Port Valdez, 2 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°07'35" N, 146°19'00" W; (map 68).

Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.


Local name published in 1915 by USGS.

Mineral Point: point of land, on S shore of Nelson Island, in course of Mineral Lake, 1.2 mi. across, in course of Mineral Hill, 2,050 ft, 0.7 mi. W of Mineral Point, Alex. Arch.; 55°21'00" N, 133°35'30" W; (map 4). Var. Punta de Mineral.

Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Mineral," i.e., "mineral point."

Miner Cove: bay, 0.2 mi. across, 4 mi. N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°18'30" N, 134°38'10" W; (map 5).

Local name used by fishermen; published in 1927 by USGS.

Miner Creek: stream, on SW coast of Agattu I., heads at Manning Lake, flows S 2 mi. to the Pacific Ocean W of Nile Point, Aleutian Is.; 52°23'45" N, 173°24'40" E; (map 13).

Name published in 1953 by USGS.

Miner Hill: point of land, on S shore of Nelson Lagoon, 19 mi. W of village of Port Moller, on Alaska Penin., Bristol Bay Low.; 55°58' N, 161°08' W; (map 28).

Named in 1929 by USGS.

Miner Island: islet, 0.3 mi. across, off E coast of Yakobi I., on Lisianski Inlet, Alex. Arch.; 58°00'40" N, 136°20'15" W; (map 69).

Var. Boot Island.

Miner Creek: stream, on SW coast of Agattu I., heads at Manning Lake, flows S to Pacific Ocean, flows NE 4 mi. to Iron River, 5.4 mi. NW of Elim and 66 mi. E of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°41' N, 162°15' W; (map 95).

Koyukan Indian name meaning "big lake," obtained in 1897 at Allakaket by Orth.

Miner's Cove: bay, 0.2 mi. across, 4 mi. N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°18'30" N, 134°38'10" W; (map 5).

Local name used by fishermen; published in 1927 by USGS.

Miner Creek: stream, on SW coast of Agattu I., heads at Manning Lake, flows S to Pacific Ocean, flows NE 4 mi. to Iron River, 5.4 mi. NW of Elim and 66 mi. E of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°41' N, 162°15' W; (map 95).

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Miner's Cove: bay, 0.2 mi. across, 4 mi. N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°18'30" N, 134°38'10" W; (map 5).

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Miner's Cove: bay, 0.2 mi. across, 4 mi. N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°18'30" N, 134°38'10" W; (map 5).

Local name used by fishermen; published in 1927 by USGS.

Miner Creek: stream, on SW coast of Agattu I., heads at Manning Lake, flows S to Pacific Ocean, flows NE 4 mi. to Iron River, 5.4 mi. NW of Elim and 66 mi. E of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°41' N, 162°15' W; (map 95).

Koyukan Indian name meaning "big lake," obtained in 1897 at Allakaket by Orth.

Miner's Cove: bay, 0.2 mi. across, 4 mi. N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°18'30" N, 134°38'10" W; (map 5).

Local name used by fishermen; published in 1927 by USGS.

Miner Creek: stream, on SW coast of Agattu I., heads at Manning Lake, flows S to Pacific Ocean, flows NE 4 mi. to Iron River, 5.4 mi. NW of Elim and 66 mi. E of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°41' N, 162°15' W; (map 95).

Koyukan Indian name meaning "big lake," obtained in 1897 at Allakaket by Orth.

Miner's Cove: bay, 0.2 mi. across, 4 mi. N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°18'30" N, 134°38'10" W; (map 5).

Local name used by fishermen; published in 1927 by USGS.

Miner Creek: stream, on SW coast of Agattu I., heads at Manning Lake, flows S to Pacific Ocean, flows NE 4 mi. to Iron River, 5.4 mi. NW of Elim and 66 mi. E of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°41' N, 162°15' W; (map 95).

Koyukan Indian name meaning "big lake," obtained in 1897 at Allakaket by Orth.

Miner's Cove: bay, 0.2 mi. across, 4 mi. N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°18'30" N, 134°38'10" W; (map 5).

Local name used by fishermen; published in 1927 by USGS.
Mink Creek

102 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60° 04'35" N, 142°27'45" W; BGN 1945; (map 65).

Local name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Mink Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows W 1.9 mi. to Fire Creek, 17 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°23'30" N, 149°32'15" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Mink Creek: stream, flows S 5.7 mi. to Kiyah Slough, 0.5 mi. W of The Forks, 20 mi. SE of Nulato, Yokusuk Low.; 64°26' N, 157°50' W; (map 97).

Local name reported in 1935 by Frederica de Lasaga.

Mink Creek: stream, flows W 4 mi. to Squirrel River, 3.2 mi. NE of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°01' N, 160°23' W; (map 125).

Name used by prospectors; reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13), USGS.

Mink Creek Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. at head of Mink Creek, 14 mi. NF of Portage, 14 mi. W of Portage, Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°41' N, 150°53' W; (map 62).

Local name given by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Minnkohwin Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. long, E central Heceeta I., Alex. Arch.; 55°45'50" N, 133°23'45" W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Minnkohwin Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 2 mi. NW of Granite Lake and 21 mi. W of Coleen Mtn., Yukon Flats; 67°06' N, 143°34' W; (map 121).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Minkokhwin Lake: lake, see Minnkohwin Lake.

Minkoshaliton Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, 1.5 mi. NW of Abraham Lake and 12 mi. N of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66°11' N, 148°59' W; (map 118).

Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Mink Point: point of land, between South and East arms Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak I.; 57°43'00" N, 153°23'50" W; (map 54).

Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBS steamer Albatross.

Mink Slough: stream, flows SW 6 mi. to Yukon River, Innoko Low.; 63°17' N, 159°38' W; (map 91).

Riverboat pilots' name given on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Minnebaha Creek: stream, flows NE 9 mi. to Kiwalik Lagoon, 7 mi. N of Candle, Kotzebue-Kukok Low.; 66°03' N, 161°56' W; (map 114).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by W. G. Mendenhall and D. L. Reaurn, USGS.

Minnesota Creek: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to Arolik River, 32 mi. N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°34' N, 161°29' W; (map 53).
Name derived from Minto Lakes and reported by the Chief Signal Officer, U.S. Army, 1909 as Minto Telegraph Station and published in 1911 by the USGS (Brooks and others, pl. 12).

Mintok Lake: lake, see Minto Lakes.

Minto Lakes: lakes, near mouth of Goldstream Creek, 34 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°25′45″ N, 146°15′00″ W; (map 100). Var. Minto Lake, Minto Lake, Mintok Lake.

This is a Tanana Indian name published in 1861 by P. Tikhmeniev as "Oz[oro] Mintoki" or "Lake Mintok." Although early maps apply the name to a vaguely shown single lake, present-day usage applies the name to all the lakes in this lowland area. R. H. Greshgeean spells the name "Mintu," the first syllable, "min," meaning "lake."

Mintok Landing: village, see Minto.

Minton Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to McGly Creek, 23 mi. NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°45′45″ N, 146°30′00″ W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name: reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Mintok Roadhouse: village, see Minto.

Mintok Telegraph Station: village, see Minto.

Mint River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, heads in York Mts., flows NW 23 mi. to Lopon Lagoon, 47 mi. NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kokub Lake; 65°45′45″ N, 146°30′00″ W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name: reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 13), USGS.

Mintu Lake: lake, see Minto Lakes.

Minuk Creek: stream, see Minuk Creek.

Mirror: point of land, see Port Saint Nicholas.

Mirror Bay, bay, extends NE 2 mi. to Nuxvak Lake, 103 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°54′ N, 159°05′ W; BGN 1932; (map 53).

So named in 1932 by Gerald Fitzgerald, USGS, because "the bay gives a remarkable reflection of the surrounding mountain tops." Mirror Creek: stream, on Attu I., flows N 1.5 mi. to McKenzie Creek, 1.2 mi. SW of Attu, Aleutian Is.; 52°55′27″ N, 173°13′50″ E; (map 13).

Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Mirror Creek: stream, heads in Yukon, Canada, flows NW across Alaska-Canada boundary 15 mi. to Chisana River, 37 mi. NE of Northway Junction, Alaska Ra.; 62°36′ N, 141°18′ W; BGN 1952; (map 84).

Named in 1898 by W. J. Peters and A. H. Brooks, USGS, "because of the exceptional clear character of the water for this region."

Mirror Harbor: bay, 0.2 mi. across, 12 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°47′45″ N, 136°19′00″ W; BGN 1952; (map 84).

Descriptive name published by USCS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 322).

Mirror Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. across, on NE coast of Attu I., 2 mi. SW of Attu, Aleutian Is.; 52°55′43″ N, 173°13′35″ E; (map 13).

Named by U.S. Army during World War II, published in 1948 by AMS.

Mirror Lagoon, lagoon, 4.5 mi. long on Revillagigedo I., 6 mi. N of Thorne Arm, in course of Fish Hook Creek, Alex. Arch.; 55°31′ N, 131°09′ W; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1916 by USGS.

Mirror Lakes: lakes, 1.6 mi. long, on Funnel Creek, 3 mi. NE of Spectacle Lake, 37 mi. S of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°14′ N, 154°45′ W; (map 51).

Local name reported by K. F. Mathes, USGS, in 1923 (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3).

Mirror Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, 2 mi. NE of Birchwood and 21 mi. NE of Anchorage. Cook Inlet Low.; 61°25′30″ N, 149°24′40″ W; BGN 1962; (map 69). Var. Bear Lake

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Mirror Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, between Flat and Big Lakes, 22 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°32′05″ N, 149°58′45″ W; BGN 1958; (map 69). Var. Mud Lake.

Named in 1958 by Mrs. Margaret Amdaley because "the former name 'Mud Lake' implies that the water is muddy, while it is clear and has a sandy, rocky bottom.'Mirror Lake' would be more appropriate since the lake itself is small in size and reflects the trees surrounding the lake along the water's edge.

Mirror Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, in Broad Pass, 37 mi. S of Healy, Talkeetna Mts.; 63°20′ N, 149°07′ W; (map 87).

Local descriptive name reported in 1953 by USGS.

Mirror Slough: stream, flows NW 6.5 mi. to Gulf of Alaska, 6 mi. NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°16′ N, 144°41′ W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Misyery Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows 2 mi. SE to lower Yanktarni Creek, 7.5 mi. N of Cape Kumnik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°52′ N, 157°11′ W; (map 31).

Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Misgland: island, 0.6 mi. long, in Clarence Strait, W of Lemueris Point on SW coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alex. Arch.; 55°45′00″ N, 132°16′30″ W; (map 4). Var. Lemueris Island.

Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF. This name is derived from the French name "Lemueris" and has been "folk etymologized" to its present form.

Misery Point: point of land, see Lemueris Point.

Mishap Creek: stream, flows SW 5.7 mi. to Unimak Pass, on SW coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°25′40″ N, 164°50′52″ W; BGN 1939; (map 24). Var. Big Loss Creek, Big River.

USC&GS reports that the name "Big Loss Creek" was derived "from an incident..."

A lightkeeper attempting to swim the creek, when fumbling the foot bridge washed out, tried to throw his clothes across the creek. Misjudging the distance, his bundle of clothes fell short of the bank and were washed down stream." When USC&GS recommended a name for this feature, they chose "Mishap Creek."

Misheguk Mountain: mountain, 4,300 ft., in De Long Mts., Brooks Ra.; 68°15′ N, 161°03′ W; BGN 1961; (map 131).

Named by the 1925 USGS exploring expedition. An Eskimo named Misheguk helped the USGS field party, and the mountain may have been named for him.

Mishen Creek: stream, flows SW 23 mi. to Kuskokwim River, 3.3 mi. NE of Akiak and 23 mi. NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°56′30″ N, 161°07′40″ W; (map 59).

Eskimo name reported in 1948 by USCS.

Mishik: village, see Port Heiden.

Mishik Lake: lake, see Mishik Lake.

Mishik River: stream, see Mishik River.

Mishuk Creek: stream, flows NNE 6 mi. through a low wetland to Kobuk River, 24 mi. NW of

Mishuk Lake.
Mission Cove: bight, extends SE 800 ft. off Howe-kan Narrows, on W coast of Long I., Alaska.

Mission Creek: stream, heads at 64°43' N, 151°39' W; (map 6).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on US&GS Chart 705.


Mission Creek: stream, heads at 64°38' N, 151°39' W; (map 6).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on US&GS Chart 705.

Mission Range: mountain range, elev. 1,000-3,253 ft., 8 mi. long, on Lindenherg Penin., E of Aniak.

Kilburk-Kuskokwim Mt., 61°35' N, 133°15' W; (map 6).

Kupreanof I., 10 mi. NW of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 52°03' N, 173°50' W; (map 19).

Description name published on a 1951 USGS map.

Misty Cove: cove, see Mystery Cove.

Misty Mountain: mountain, 6,010 ft., 12 mi. SW of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°15' N, 145°54' W; (map 136).

Descriptive name given by USGS party reported in 1926 by Merrill (in Smith, F. S. and others, 1929, p. 1), USGS.

Mitchell Creek: stream, see Mitchell Creek.

Mitchell Bay: bay, 3.5 mi. across, 7 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°33' N, 134°24' W; (map 9).

Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for hisclasspathmate Lt. Comdr. John Gardner Mitchell, USN. The name was published by US&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 177).

Mitchell Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Exit Fork Solomon River 1 mi. E of its mouth and 11 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°41' N, 164°15' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.


Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdin (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Mitchell Point: point of land, E entrance to Doglusk Bay, on S coast of Kupreanof I., 7 mi. SW of Petersburg, Alex. Arch; 56°57' N, 133°12' W; (map 6).


Mitchell Rock: rock, in Galilangi Is., in Siska Sound, 0.8 mi. S of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°02'40" N, 135°20'15" W; (map 9).

Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy, published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 142).

Mitchells Island: island, see Wingham Island.

Mitchell Slough: estuary, on Kupreanof I., extends NW 1 mi. to Duncan Canal, 11 mi. SW of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56°44'10" N, 133°12'30" W; BGN 1961; (map 6). Var. Ohmer Slough.

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Seward Peninsula gold fields by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Mission Creek: stream, see Bear Creek.

Mission Creek: stream, see Dupont Creek.

Mission Creek: stream, see Village Creek.


Local name shown on a 1930 (?) manuscript chart of junction of Yukon and Tanana Rivers; named for St. James Episcopal Mission.

Mission Hill: mountain, 1,270 ft., between Alex. and Hatcher high, headwaters of Tanana River, about 30 mi. SE of Okmak Calder, Aleutian I.; (map 1).

Missouri Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. to the mouth of Timber Creek and 51 mi. W of Wise-land.

Misty, Cape: point of land, on SW coast of Amalia I., Aleutian Arch.; 52°03' N, 173°50' W; (map 19).

Description name published on a 1951 USGS map.
Mitchel Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Redwood Creek, 4 mi. E of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°11' N, 144°25' W; BGN 1964; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1945 by USGS; "named for the Mitcher group of oil fields near the head of the creek."

Mite Cove: cove, 0.2 mi. across, on N coast of Yakoki I., on Lisianski Inlet, 1.3 mi. SE of Ewe Ledge and 37 mi. W of Hoornah, Alex. Arch.; 58°04'15" N, 136°26'20" W; (map 10).


Mite Island: island, 0.1 mi. across at mouth of Mite Cove, in Lisianski Inlet, on Yakoki I., 1.2 mi. SE of Ewe Ledge, 37 mi. W of Hoornah, Alex. Arch.; 58°04'25" N, 136°26'50" W; (map 10). Var. Mite Ilet.


Mite Ilet: islet, see Mite Island.

Migoff Island: island, see Mitkof Island.

Mitkik: creek, flows W 2.5 mi. to Ogortoruk Creek, S of Congormer Creek, 6.5 mi. SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68°06'40" N, 165°44'30" W; BGN 1963; (map 129).

Eskimo name meaning "eider duck" given in 1963 by personnel of Project Chariot. An earlier name, "Duck Creek," was changed to avoid duplication.

Mitkof Island: island, 17 mi. long, separated from Kupreanof and Wocwodski Is. by Mitkoff Island; 61°51' N, 144°26' W; BGN 1946; (map 64).

Name published as "St. Mitrofan" by R. M. Henderson in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1395 for "Island," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1455 for "Island." Mitkof Island is precisely identified on current maps.

Mitkof Island: island, see Mitkof Island.

Mitlak Mountain: mountain, 1,800 ft., in Ahklun Mts., 53 mi. NE of Goodnews, 61°54' N, 160°21' W; (map 53).

Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Mitlak Mountain: mountain, 2,900 ft., in Ahklun Mts., 53 mi. NE of Goodnews, 61°54' N, 160°21' W; (map 53).

Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Mit-le-topik: locality; Mitle-tukeruk: locality; Mitlile-tukeruk, on spit at NE end of Moffet Lagoon, on Chukchi Sea coast, 22 mi. NE of Cape Prince of Wales, at W end of Seward Peninsula.; 65°49' N, 167°33' W; (map 111). Var. Mit-le-Topik, Mit-le-tukeruk.

Site of an Eskimo village or campground; name obtained in 1901 by T. G. Gerding (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS. The name "Mit-le-Topik" was shown on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Mitiltavik: locality, site of an Eskimo village, on Chukchi Sea coast, on Kasegaluk Lagoon, 21 mi. SW of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70°25' N, 160°38' W; (map 146). Var. Metlilatvik, Melikhivik.

Eskimo name recorded as "Me-lik-tahk-vik" by Archdeacon Stuck (1920, p. 192). Orth to was told at Wainwright in 1965 that this is a place where canoes are built. "Mitilk" means "adz," or "place where the adz is used."

Mitre, The: peak, 6,600 ft., 5.5 mi. S of Ektunna Lake and 30 mi. E of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°15'52" N, 148°57'12" W; BGN 1966; (map 69).

Named in 1965 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska. "In Europe mitre is the term used for a sharp, symmetrical, rock peak such as this one."

Mitrofa Island: island, see Mitrofania Island.

Mitrofania Island: locality, between Kuskuka and Mitrofania Bays, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 24 mi. SW of Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 55°55' N, 158°45' W; (map 27).

Native village, shown on a USGS Chart (1890) and reported as abandoned in USGS & G's Alaska Coast Pilot (1947, v. 2, p. 293).

Mitrofania Bay: bay, 6 mi. across, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 25 mi. SW of Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 55°55' N, 158°48' W; (map 27).

Named for Mitrofania Island; published in 1888 by USGS.

Mitrofania Harbor: anchorage, on E side of Mitrofania Bay, 24 mi. SW of Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 55°59' N, 158°43' W; (map 27).

Named in 1888 by USGS.

Mitrofania Island: island, 8 mi. across, 33 mi. E of Stepovich Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°55' N, 158°50' W; BGN 1890; (map 27). Var. Mitrofania Island, Saint Mitrofania Island, Saint Mitrophan.

Name published as "St. Mitrophan" by G. D. Wise in 1888, and as "Os[trov] Mitrofana" or "St. Mitrofania Island," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1455 (1852). "Os[trov] Mitrofania," or "Mitrofania Island" is shown on a 1953 AMS map. Named in 1965 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska. "In Europe mitre is the term used for a sharp, symmetrical, rock peak such as this one."

Mitrofania Island: island, see Mitrofania Island.

Moffet Bay: lagoon, see Moffet Lagoon.

Moffet, Mount: volcano, see Moffett, Mount.

Moffet, Mys: point of land, see Moffet Point.

Moffet Cove, Neumann Bay, Slosi Bay. An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Moffet Bay: lagoon, see Moffet Lagoon.

Moffet Point: point of land, see Moffet Point.
Moffett, Cape

point of land, on NW coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'25" N, 176°47'10" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Var. Cape Moffett.

Named by the U.S. Navy Hydrograph. Office in 1936 for Rear-Adm. William Adger Moffett, 1869–1933, USN, who was lost with the U.S.S. Alaska on April 4, 1933, off Barneget, N.J.


Named in 1950 by USGS for Fred Howard Moffett, 1874–1958, USGS, who worked in Alaska for 40 years and authored over fifty publications on Alaskan geology and mining.

Mogak Creek: stream, heads in lake at 61°25' N, 162°33' W, flows SE 35 mi. to Pottu Creek 6 mi. NW of its junc. with Johnson River, Yukon-Tanana Delta; 61°18'30" N, 162°11'45" W; (map 74).

Ekisimo name reported by Orth in 1965, as “Mokak” meaning “wood,” but misspelled on a recent USGS map.

Moghoweyik River: stream, flows NW 12 mi. to Beving Sea, 22 mi. S of Gambell, St. Lawrence I.; 63°28' N, 171°51' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Moghoweyik River, Mogoeyvik River.

Ekisimo name reported in 1944 by Lawrence Kuhkan of Gambell.

Mogilnoi Island: island, 250 ft. across, connected to Japano I., in Sitka Sound, 2 mi. W of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°02'35" N, 135°23'00" W; (map 9). Var. Ostrov Mogilnoi, Shell Island.

Russian name meaning “grave” given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasilevich the first, IRN, published by L. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as “Ostrov Mogilnoi.”

Mogilnoi, Ostrov: island, see Mogilnoi Island.

Mogilnoi River: stream, see Moghoweyik River.

Mogilnoi: locality, see Mukialak.

Mogul Creek: stream, flows NE 19 mi. to Seventymile River, 18 mi. NW of Eagle. Yukon-Tanana High; 64°40' N, 141°42' W; (map 102).

Prospectors’ name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Mohican, Cape: peninsula, on Nunivak I., extends NW 2 mi. into Bering Sea, 53 mi. NW of Cape Mendenhall; 60°12' N, 167°25' W; BGN 1902; (map 57). Var. Ikoos, Ikukh, Mys Boil.

Name reported about 1899 by USC&GS. Capt. M. D. Tepenkov, IRN, in 1849 named it “Mys Boil” for Lt. Roman Boil, who was in the party when Capt. Lt. M. N. Vasilev, IRN, discovered Nunivak Island in 1821.

Mohler Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, 11 mi. SW of Lake Louise, E of Nicholson Lake, 45 mi. NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°13'50" N, 146°54'00" W; (map 83). Var. Moyler Lake.

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Moira Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, at mouth of Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°05'45" N, 132°00'45" W; (map 4).

Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Clover, USN.

Moira Rock: rock, 0.1 mi. long, at mouth of Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°05'00" N, 132°01'45" W; BGN 1966; (map 3). Var. Moira Rocks.

Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. Richardson Clover, USN.

Moira Rocks: rock, see Moira Rock.

Moira Sound: strait, extends from junc. of its South and West Arms 10 mi. NE to Clarence Strait, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°05' N, 132°00' W; (map 4).


Mojoey Island: island, see Hall Island.

Moke Rock: rock, near water level, SE of Mau- relle Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°36'30" N, 133°34'55" W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1925 by USC&GS.

Mokhnatyy. Ostmv: island, see Makhnati Island.

Mokhnatty, Ostrov: island, see Makhnati Island.

Mokhnatty, Ostrov: island, see Makhnati Island.

Mokhoweyik Camp: locality, see Boosh Camp.

Moknatoi Island: island, see Makhnati Island.

Mokrovskoi, Cape: point of land, see Spray Cape.

Molchatna: locality, see Molchatna.

Molchatna: stream, see Molchatna River.

Moldy Lake: lake, oxbow lake of Koyukuk River, 10 mi. NW of Roundabout Mtn., Koyukuk Low; 65°41' N, 156°36' W; (map 108).

Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Mole Harbor: bay, 1.3 mi. across, in Seymour Canal, on Admiralty I., 24 mi. NE of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°40' N, 134°03' W; (map 9).


Molekostna, Reka: stream, see Melozerka River.

Mole River: stream, flows E 3 mi. to Mole Har- bor Admiralty I., 20 mi. NE of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°38'50" N, 134°06'00" W; (map 9).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Moller, Port: bay, 3 mi. across, trends NW 11 mi. toward Bristol Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.; 55°53' N, 160°28' W; BGN 1944; (map 28).

Named by Capt. M. N. Stanislawkovich, of Capt. F. F. Luik’s expedition, for the sloop Moller, in which he explored the bay in 1828.

Moller Island: barrier island, one of Kudzus Is., about 20 mi. W of village of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Low.; 56°01' N, 161°05' W; (map 28). Var. Moller Island.

This name was reported in 1882 by W H. Dall, USC&GS; shown as Moller Island on an 1890 USBS chart. Subsequent change in the shore line makes it impossible to identify this feature at present.

Molly Creek: stream, flows NW 13 mi. to Mid- dle Fork Fortymile River, 80 mi. SW of Eagle. Yukon-Tanana High; 64°11'40" N, 143°28'20" W; (map 102).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Molybdenum Mountain: mountain, 1,705 ft. on W bank of Owat Lake River 19 mi. NE of Ainalik. Kiluck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°49' N, 161°15' W; (map 73).

Prospectors’ name reported by USC&GS in 1948.

Molybdenum Ridge: ridge, elev. 5,900 ft. ex- tends 5.5 mi., between East Fork Little Delta River and Delta Creek, 14 mi. N of Mount Hayes, Alaska Ra.; 63°49'15" N, 146°39'00" W; (map 86).

Name published on relatively recent maps. Monagham Mountains: hills, see Maritime Mountains.

Monahan Creek: stream, flows NE 18 mi. to Chakina River, 7 mi. N of Goodlata Peak and 19 mi. SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mts.; 61°10'40" N, 141°07'20" W; (map 67).

Local name reported in 1911 by D. C. Witter- spoon, USGS.

Monahan Creek: stream, heads N of Butte Lake. flows NW 19 mi. to Brutchanka Creek, on side of Monahan Flats, 46 mi. SE of Healy. Talkeetna Mts.; 63°19'00" N, 148°04'20" W; (map 87).

Name reported in 1966 by USGS.

Monahan Flats: flat, extends SW 18 mi. from West Fork Glacier to junc. of Canyon Creek and Nenana River, 50 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°20' N, 147°50' W; (map 87).

Named locally for George Monahan, pros- pector; name reported in 1913 by J. W. Bagin, USGS.

Monarch Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to Nichol Fork Chandalar River, 9.5 mi. W of Carrot 22 mi. S of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°41'10" N, 148°22'00" W; (map 123).

Prospectors’ name obtained in 1909 by G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1916: 7), USGS.

Monarch Slough: stream, channel of Yale River, extends N 2 mi. to Poltees Slough. NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°54' N, 162°08' W; (map 74).
Riverboat pilots' name shown on a field-sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1916.


Local name reported in 1933 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, derived from the name "Zaliv Makhnasha" [from Monksha], meaning "nun bay," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23). This feature was called "Zaliv Cherneycheva" [from Cherneych] meaning "sycamore bay," by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1859 or 1860. USGS &GS called it "Devils Bay" in 1881 and later in 1910, "Sycamore Bay."

Monashka Creek: stream, flows NE 3.8 mi. to Monashka Bay, 3.7 mi. NW of Kodiak. Kodiak I.; 57°50'15"N, 152°26'30"W; (map 34).

Name derived from Monashka Bay and published in 1952 by USGS.

Monashka Mountain: mountain, 1,814 ft. N of Monashka Bay, 4.7 mi. NW of Kodiak. Kodiak I.; 57°51'20"N, 152°27'15"W; (map 34).

Name derived from Monashka Bay and published in 1943 by USGS &GS.

Monday Creek: stream, flows S 1.8 mi. to Grant Creek 4.5 mi. NE of that stream's junct. with Yukon River, 23 mi. NW of Tanana, Alaska. High.; (map 105). Local name published in 1940 by USGS.

Monday River: stream, flows S 3.7 mi. to Fish Creek, 25 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; (map 105). Local name published in 1940 by USGS.

Montagus Creek: stream, flows NE 4.5 mi. to Kirikutagiak River, 13 mi. S of Castle Mtn. and 33 mi. WWN of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°24'N, 152°49'W; (map 134).

Named in 1944 by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 for the fossil, Monitos subcirculatus, abundant on the creek.

Monrak River: locality, see Agiukchuk.

Montague Creek: stream, flows S 4 mi. to Kolaivinar River, 6 mi. SE of Emperor I. and 92 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°29'N, 164°26'W; (map 58).

Former Eskimo camp or village reported in 1949 by USGS &GS.

Monrak River: locality, see Agiukchuk.

Montague Island: island, trends NE-SW 50 mi. in Prince William Sound, 76 mi. E of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°10'N, 147°15'W; BGN 1900; (map 63). Var. Isla de Quiros, Monotis Island, Ostrov Tsukli, Tsukli Island.

This island was named "Montagu" by Capt. James Cook, RN, on May 17, 1787, for John Montagu, Earl of Sandwich, the son of Viscount Hinchinbrooke (Wagner, 1937, p. 398). It was called "Isola de Quiros" or "Quiros' Island" by the Spaniards in the late 1700's. The Eskimo name, published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 5), IRN, was "Ostrov Tsukli," or "Tsukli Island."

Montague Peak: mountain, 2,160 ft. at NE end of Montague I., 37 mi. E of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°14'59"N, 147°00'45"W; (map 63).

Named in 1903 by Ferdinand Westdahl, USGS &GS.

Montague Point: point of land, on N tip of Montague I., above NW entrance to Rocky Bay, 56 mi. ENE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°22'30"N, 147°05'15"W; (map 63). Var. Punta de Aliaga.

Named in 1902 by Ferdinand Westdahl, USGS &GS. It was called "Punta de Aliaga" by Don Ignacio Arteaga in 1779.

Montague Strait: water passage, 5 mi. wide, between Montague and Latouche Is., at SW edge of Prince William Sound, 20 mi. SE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°00'N, 147°45'W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgens (1910, pl. 2), USGS. Name derived from nearby Montague Island.

Montague Island: island, see Montague Island.


This place originated as a railroad construction camp and was so named in 1919 by the builders. Homesteaders settled here in fall of 1957.

Montana Bill Creek: stream, distributary of South Fork Big River, flows E 13 mi. to Redoubt Bay, 28 mi. W of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°38'15"N, 152°04'30"W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS. Montana Creek: village, see Montana.

Montana Creek: stream, see Montana.


The origin of the name is unknown. The name was in use in the 1880's, but the stream was called Brennan River in 1881 by Edward J. Brennan who with John McInnis located placer claims along the stream (DeArmond, 1957, p. 32).

Montana Creek: stream, formed by its North and Middle Forks, flows SW 9.2 mi. to Susitna River, 15 mi. S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet...
Monument Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 mi. to Skowlow Arm Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°26'10" N, 132°23'40" W; BGN 1963; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1961 by USFS; given "because of its proximity to Old Kasaan National Monument."

Monument Creek: heads at glacier, flows NE 5.5 mi. to Matanuska River, 37 mi. NE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°46'25" N, 148°02'45" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Monument Creek: flows SW 9 mi. to Sulatna River, 3.6 mi. NW of Sulatna crossing and 33 mi. S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°13'48" N, 155°32'10" W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by George M. Ashford.

Monument Creek: flows SE 3 mi. to Snake River, 6 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°35' N, 165°28' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. This appears to be the stream labeled "Peacher Creek" by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS.

Monument Creek: flows NE 1.5 mi. to Casadepaga River, 15 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°47' N, 164°24' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Monument Creek: flows WSW 9 mi. to North Fork Chenia River, 1.3 mi. NW of Chenia Hot Springs and 78 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°04' N, 146°05' W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors and reported in 1914 by Ellsworth and Davenport (1915b, pl. 12), USGS.

Monument Creek: flows NW 1.6 mi. to North Fork Kougakor River, 2 mi. SW of Harris Dome and 41 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°36' N, 164°37' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Monument Creek: flows SE 36 mi. to Sheenjek River, 4 mi. W of Grayling Lake and 63 mi. NW of Coleen Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 67°59' N, 143°16' W; (map 121).

Prospectors' name reported in 1927 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Monument Hill: mountain, 1,050 ft., between Beach Cove and Kiska Harbor, Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°59'32" N, 177°30'27" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.


Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Monument Mountain: mountain, see Monument Rock.

Monument Ridge: ridge, elev. 2,000 ft., extends E-W 12 mi., divided by Cutaway Creek, 20 mi. SE of Liberatore Lake, Arctic Slope; 68°41' N, 157°40' W; (map 132).

So named in 1949 by USGS geologists "because the eroded hogback forms freestanding monuments."


Local name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904. Shown as "Monument Mountain" on the 1903 Campus Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Monument Rocks: rocks, elev. 1,405 ft., on mountain at head of Flint Creek, 10 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°52' N, 153°27' W; (map 98).

Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Monzonite Creek: stream, heads in Monzoneit Hills, flows NE 10 mi. to Sulatna River, Nowitna Low.; 64°32' N, 154°35' W; (map 109).

Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Monzonite Hills: hills, extend E-W 11 mi., on right bank of Sulatna River, 33 mi. SE of Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 64°25' N, 154°30' W; (map 98).

Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Moody: locality, mile 33.2 on The Alaska R.R., 4 mi. S of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°47'45" N, 148°56'00" W; (map 87).

Name of a flag stop reported on a 1922 timetable by the Alaska RR.

Moody Creek: stream, flows NW 21 mi. to Healy River, 2.5 mi. E of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°51' N, 148°53' W; (map 87).

Local name reported in 1910 by J. W. Bagley (in Capps, 1912, pl. 2), USGS.

Mooskyk River: stream, see Mooskykowik River.

Moon Creek: stream, flows SE 2.3 mi. to Peace River, 4 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°15' N, 161°14' W; (map 109).

Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Moon Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, on Kenai Penin. W of Aspen Lake, 11 mi. S of Point Posession and 38 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°52'45" N, 150°22'00" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Moon Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, between Alaska Highway and Tanana River, 6 mi. W of Tanacross, Alaska Ra.; 63°23' N, 143°23' W; (map 85).

Local name reported by USGS in 1964.

Moon Lake: lake, 2.5 mi. long, 1 mi. SW of Gambel Slough, 9 mi. NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66°08' N, 148°56' W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Moonlight Creek: stream, in Kantisnna Hills, heads on Kankone Peak, flows NE 6.4 mi. to Clearwater Fork Toklat River, 17 mi. N of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Ra.; 63°40' N, 150°24' W; (map 88).

Prospectors' name shown on a 1916 field-sheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Moonlight Creek: stream, heads in Moonlight Springs, flows S 0.7 mi. to Little Creek, 3.2 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°32'48" N, 165°24'40" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeesee.

Moonlight Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 mi. to Eldorado River, 20 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°44' N, 164°38' W; (map 95). Var. Alert Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. Shown as "Alert" on a prospector's 1902 manuscript map.

Moonlight Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Tubatulik River in Death Valley, 38 mi. SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°09' N, 162°17' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Moonlight Creek: stream, heads on Eva Mtn., flows SW 5.5 mi. to Grantsley Harbor, 5 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°18' N, 166°13' W; (map 111). Var. Igloo Creek.

Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Moonlight Creek: stream, heads in York Mtn., flows NW 2 mi. to Anikok River, 15 mi. E of Cape Prince of Wales and 41 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°33' N, 167°34' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeesee.

Moonlight Creek: stream, flows NE 5.6 mi. to Humboldt Creek which flows to Goodhope River, 38 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake on Seward Penin., Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 65°59' N, 164°07' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Moonlight Creek: stream, see Little Creek.
Moonlight Point: point of land, S tip of Neverusk I., in Yukon River, 1.5 mi. SW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°51'40" N, 162°07'00" W; (map 74).

Moonlight Point: point of land, S tip of Neverusk I., in Yukon River, 1.5 mi. SW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°51'40" N, 162°07'00" W; (map 74).

Moonlight Point: point of land, S tip of Neverusk I., in Yukon River, 1.5 mi. SW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°51'40" N, 162°07'00" W; (map 74).

Moonlight Point: point of land, S tip of Neverusk I., in Yukon River, 1.5 mi. SW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°51'40" N, 162°07'00" W; (map 74).

Moonlight Point: point of land, S tip of Neverusk I., in Yukon River, 1.5 mi. SW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°51'40" N, 162°07'00" W; (map 74).
Moose Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows W 1.5 mi. to Canyon Creek, 11 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°43'55" N, 149°27'00" W; (map 63).

Local name reported by G. F. Becker (1898, p. 22), USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, heads at glacier on Mount McKinley, flows NW 17 mi. to Yankee Fork, 17 mi. N of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°40' N, 148°38' W; (map 87).

Local name reported by prospectors and reported in 1903 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, flows NW 17 mi. to join Billy Goat Creek to form California Creek, 35 mi. N of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°50'50" N, 157°19'50" W; (map 79).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Moose Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Tuck Creek, 23 mi. SE of Mentasta Pass, Alaska Ra.; 62°52' N, 142°56' W; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1934.

Moose Creek: stream, heads in Mount McKinley National Park, flows W and N 50 mi. to Bearpaw River, 18 mi. E of Chilkuchakana Lake, Tanana Low.; 63°53'15" N, 150°54'05" W; (map 88).

Name shown on a 1905 manuscript map of "Kantishna Gold Fields," by A. Friedrich, prospector.

Moose Creek: stream, flows NW 10 mi. to its junction with Sheep Creek to form Tatlanika Creek, 46 mi. SE of Nenana, Alaska Ra.; 63°56'23" W; (map 83).

Local name reported in 1933 by J. W. Bagley (in Brooks, 1914, pl. 12), USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, flows NW 15 mi. to join Billy Goats Creek to form California Creek, 35 mi. N of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°50'50" N, 157°19'50" W; (map 79).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Moose Creek: stream, with Sheep Creek to form Tatlanika Creek, 46 mi. SE of Nenana, Alaska Ra.; 63°56'23" W; (map 83).

Local name reported in 1933 by J. W. Bagley (in Brooks, 1914, pl. 12), USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, heads in Mount McKinley National Park, flows W and N 50 mi. to Bearpaw River, 18 mi. E of Chilkuchakana Lake, Tanana Low.; 63°53'15" N, 150°54'05" W; (map 88).

Name shown on a 1905 manuscript map of "Kantishna Gold Fields," by A. Friedrich, prospector.

Moose Creek: stream, flows NW 10 mi. to its junction with Sheep Creek to form Tatlanika Creek, 46 mi. SE of Nenana, Alaska Ra.; 63°56'23" W; (map 83).

Local name reported in 1933 by J. W. Bagley (in Brooks, 1914, pl. 12), USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, flows NW 17 mi. to join Billy Goat Creek to form California Creek, 35 mi. N of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°50'50" N, 157°19'50" W; (map 79).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.
Moose Creek

Moosr Creek: stream, see Moose Creek Number One.

Moose Creek: stream, head in Rampart Mts., flows S 12 mi. to Yukon River, 2 mi. N of Garnet I., 15 mi. WNW of Rampart, Koks-kodes-Hodzana High.; 65°28'N, 150°40'W; (map 105).

Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Moose Creek: stream, flows NW 12 mi. to South Fork Hess Creek, 12 mi. NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°40'30"N, 148°20'45"W; (map 105).

Local name reported in 1915 by Brooks (Brooks and others, 1916, pi. 9), USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to Beaver Creek, 9.5 mi. ENE of Victoria Mtn. and 72 mi. W of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°49'50"N, 146°34'10"W; (map 104).

Prospectors' name reported in 1934 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Moose Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 mi. from Emma Dome to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 3 mi. S of Wiesman, Brooks Ra.; 67°22'15"N, 150°08'30"W; BGN 1932; (map 124).

Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Moose Creek: stream, see Happy River.

Moose Creek: stream, see Ida Creek.

Moose Creek: stream, see Moose Creek Number One.

Moose Creek: stream, see Moose Creek Number Two.

Moose Creek: stream, see Vauk Creek.

Moose Creek: Bluff: hill, 805 ft., NE of junction, Moose Creek and Pileriver Slough, 13 mi. SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°44'N, 147°12'W; (map 100).

Name derived from Moose Creek; published on recent maps.

Moose Creek Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, near head of Moose Creek, 83 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°13'40"N, 152°40'40"W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Moose Creek Number One: stream, flows N 1.5 mi. to Dome Creek, 13 mi. N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°02'N, 147°38"W; (map 105). Var. Moose Creek.

Originally published in 1908 by USGS; as Moose Creek; however, when local usage applied the name Moose Creek Number One to lower course of the stream, the present name was applied to this tributary.

Moose Gulch: ravine, trends S 0.9 mi. to Ester Creek, 10 mi. W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°50'50"N, 148°03'55"W; (map 100).

Local name reported in 1913 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Moosehead Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, S of Lake George, 41 mi. SE of Delta Junction, Tanana Low.; 63°45'N, 144°32'W; (map 86).

Name published on relatively recent maps.

Moosehead Ranch: bluff, elev. 600 ft., on S bank of Yukon River, mouth of Cheney Creek, 25 mi. ENE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°15'N, 151°16'W; (map 106).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a Yukon River track chart manuscript dated 1906.


Reported by D. H. Sisemore as "Moose Rapid's" on his 1910 map of Central Alaska. The present name was reported about 1911 by USGS.

Mooseheart Mountain: mountain, 2,136 ft., 34 mi. NE of Bitlshami Mtn., Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°45'N, 151°03'W; (map 99).


Moose Island: island, 0.4 mi. across, in entrance to Giles Bay, in Lake Minchumina; 63°51'45"N, 152°19'30"W; (map 88). Var. Matiska.

Local name reported about 1952 by "V" Blackburn of village of Lake Minchumina. The Tanana Indian name was reported to be "Matunnu," meaning "gull island."

Moose Island: island, 3.5 mi. long, in Yukon River, 20 mi. NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66°13'N, 148°30'W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Moose Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, 8 mi. SE of Pik Bay and 26 mi. NW of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°35'N, 154°00'W; (map 31).

Local name reported by Martin and Kandley in 1912, USGS.

Moose Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. SW of Grove Lake, 55 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°45'N, 150°19'W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Moose Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, drains E to Tolsona Creek N of Glenn Highway, 17 mi. W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°08'N, 146°04'W; (map 83).

Local name reported by USGS in 1949.

Moose Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, at head of Lower Creek, NE of Spruce Lake, 23 mi. SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°35'15"N, 152°41'30"W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1958 from Fabian Carey and "Val" Blackburn by USGS.

Moose Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. long, SW of Healy Lake, 29 mi. SE of Delta Junction, Tanana Low.; 63°55'25"N, 144°46'05"W; (map 86).

Name published on relatively recent maps.

Moose Lake: lake, 1.000 ft. long, on N bank of Yukon River, 17 mi. E of Tanana, Kokrink-Hodzana High.; 65°12'20"N, 151°29'30"W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Moose Lake: lake, 1. N of Crow Lake and 19 mi. NW of Roundout Mtn., Koyukuk Low.; 65°47'N, 156°48'W; (map 108).

Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Moose Pass: village, pop. 136, mile 29.3 on The Alaska RR, on Seward Highway, on SW shore of Upper Trail Lake, 26 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°29'20"N, 149°22'00"W; (map 63).

Name of a station on The Alaska RR reported in 1912 by A. H. Brooks, USGS. It is reported that the village originally got the name Moose Pass because "in 1903, a mail carrier driving a team of dogs had considerable trouble gaining the right-of-way from a giant moose..." A post office was established here in 1928 (Ricks, 1965, p. 45).

Moose Pass: pass, on Kenai Penin., between Mud and Upper Trail Lakes, 28 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°31'N, 149°28'W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Moose Pasture Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 4 mi. NW of Trapper Joe Lake.
Name from prospector, reported in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 5), USGS.

Moran Dome: mountain, 3,608 ft., at head of Melozotinoo Creek, 28 mi. NW of Tanana, Kokrones-Hodzana High.; 63°23' N, 152°59' W; (map 106).
Named about 1908 by prospectors for Moran Creek.

Moradaunt, Mount: hill, 662 ft., 1 mi. NE of June of Ophir Creek and Niakluk River and 34 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°5° N, 163°43' W; (map 95).
Local name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. See Moradaunt Creek.

Mordanka Creek: stream, flows NE to Niakluk River, between Alice Creek and Casagpaga River, 31 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°56' N, 163°43' W; (map 95).
Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps. Probably named for A. P. Mordanka, one of the party that found gold along Melsen and Ophir Creeks in early 1898 (Collier and others, 1908, p. 15).

Mordvinov, Cape: point of land, on NW coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°5°45' N, 164°2° W; BGN 1942; (map 24). Var. Cape Lapin, Cape Lincoln, Mya Mordvinova, Mys Oksenova, Nosikal, Oksenof.
Russian name given as M[ys] Mordvinova, probably from the word morda meaning "muzzle" or "snout," [the point does look like the snout of an animal] by Capt. Stanikovich (enina), in 1828. This point was called Mfys Oksenova, My Mordvinova by Capt. Tebenkov (1855, map 26). IRN It was also called Cape USCB by USCB in 1888.

Mordvinova, Cape: point of land, see Oksenof Point.
Mordvinova, Mys: point of land, see Mordvinov, Cape.
Mordvinov, Mys: point of land, see Oksenof.


Morgan Dome: mountain, 3,608 ft., at head of Melozotinoo Creek, 28 mi. NW of Tanana, Kokrones-Hodzana High.; 63°23' N, 152°59' W; (map 106).


Morgan Creek: stream, flows W 0.8 mi. to Solomon River, 4 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°37°15' N, 148°23' W; (map 95).


Morgan Dome: mountain, 3,608 ft., at head of Melozotinoo Creek, 28 mi. NW of Tanana, Kokrones-Hodzana High.; 63°23' N, 152°59' W; (map 106).

Morgan Creek: stream, flows W 0.8 mi. to Solomon River, 4 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°37°15' N, 148°23' W; (map 95).


Morgan Dome: mountain, 3,608 ft., at head of Melozotinoo Creek, 28 mi. NW of Tanana, Kokrones-Hodzana High.; 63°23' N, 152°59' W; (map 106).

Morgan Creek: stream, flows W 0.8 mi. to Solomon River, 4 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°37°15' N, 148°23' W; (map 95).


Morgan Dome: mountain, 3,608 ft., at head of Melozotinoo Creek, 28 mi. NW of Tanana, Kokrones-Hodzana High.; 63°23' N, 152°59' W; (map 106).

Morgan Creek: stream, flows W 0.8 mi. to Solomon River, 4 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°37°15' N, 148°23' W; (map 95).
Morgan Gulch

30 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°23′30″ N, 151°02′30″ W; (map 81).

Prospectors’ name reported in the 1930’s by USGS.

Morgan Gulch: ravine, trends S 1 mi. to Glacier Creek which flows to Snake River, 7 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°36′ N, 163°24′ W; (map 94).

Prospectors’ name shown on the 1904 map of Cape Nome Precinct by Arthur Gibson.

Morgan Hill: hill, 850 ft., 1.7 mi. NE of Conquer Point, Kiakia I., Aleutian Is.; 52°01′00″ N, 177°31′25″ E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with “M” to correspond to “M” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Morgan Island: island, 0.9 mi. long, in Yukon River opposite Stink Creek, 56 mi. SW of Nulato and 37 mi. E of Unalakleet, Innoko Low.; 63°59′ N, 158°55′ W; (map 90).

Name shown on 1940 “Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers” U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Morgan Island: island, 0.7 mi. long, in Tanana River, E of mouth of Chena River and 6 mi. SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°47′30″ N, 147°51′45″ W; (map 100).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Morgan Point: point of land, at W entrance to King Cove, on SW end of Alaska Penin., 18 mi. SE of village of Cold Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°02′20″ N, 162°20′00″ W; (map 29).

Name reported by USCGS in 1927.

Morjevskoi: bay, see Morzhovoi Bay.

Morjevskoi Pic: peak, see North Walrus Peak.

Morjevski: island, see Walrus Island.

Morjevski Island: island, see Hall Island.

Morozovskiy: locality, on right bank of Tagayarak River, 18 mi. SW of Tuntutulik and 58 mi. SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°17′ N, 163°07′ W; (map 58).

Former Eskimo camp or small settlement reported in 1949 by USCGS.

Morning Call Creek: stream, flows NW 7 mi. to McCuinber Creek, 24 mi. SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63°42′ N, 145°33′ W; BGN 1937; (map 86).

Local name reported in 1993 by USGS.

Morning Star Creek: stream, flows NE to Goodhope River, about 17 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; (map 110).

Morning Sun Cove: cove, see Morning Cove.

Moron Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. across, 1.1 mi. E of Conquer Point, on West-central Kiakia I., Aleutian Is.; 52°00′23″ N, 177°30′30″ E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with “M” to correspond to “M” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Morning Sun Cove: cove, see Morning Cove.

Morzhovoi: village, pop. 17, on S shore of Atka I., Aleutian Is.; 54°55′45″ N, 131°14′15″ W; (map 2).

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, for Fremont Morse, a member of his party.

Morning Creek: stream, see Ida Creek.

Morse Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Park & Monument.

Morse Island: island, see Walrus Island.

Morse, Lake: lake, 65 yd. across, 1.3 mi. W of Kiska Harbor, Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°59′03″ N, 177°30′40″ E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with “M” to correspond to “M” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Morse Peak: mountain, 3,554 ft., on Grass Peninsula, 33 mi. NE of Angoon, on E coast of Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°51′15″ N, 134°02′20″ W; BGN 1930; (map 9).

Named in 1887 by Lt. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Samuel Finley Breese Morse, 1791-1872, American inventor and artist, who invented the electric telegraph in 1832.

Morse Rock: rock, in Port Chester, on W coast of Annette I., Alex. Arch.; 55°09′15″ N, 131°34′05″ W; (map 3).

Named in the 1880’s by USCGS, possibly for Fremont Morse, USCGS, published in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 93).

Morskoi, Cape: point of land, see Cape Spray.

Morse Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in Galankin Is., 1 mi. S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°02′15″ N, 135°19′15″ W; (map 9).

Name published hy USC&GS in 1966 on Chart 9007.

Morse, Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, 13.5 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°50′ N, 136°17′ W; (map 9).

Named in 1917 by USGS and published by R. M. Overbeck in Martin and others, 1919, pi. 2, USGS.

Morse Point: point of land, in Summer Bay, on E shore of Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°55′00″ N, 166°26′10″ W; (map 23).

Name published by USC&GS in 1966 on Chart 9007.

Morse Creek: stream, heads at glacier E of Simpson Pass, flows SE 8 mi. to Kichatna River, 31 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°48′ N, 163°33′ W; (map 93).

Var. Deer Creek.

Morse Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Park & Monument.

Morsky, Mys: point of land, see Hinchinbrook Cape.

Morzhovoi: village, pop. 17, on S shore of Bechevin Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 54°54′35″ N, 163°18′10″ W; BGN 1890; (map 25).

Var. Morzhovoi, New Morzhovoi. Old Morzhovoi, Protasoff, Sel Morzhovoi.
Moser Peninsula: peninsula, 13 mi. long, between Deadman Bay and Moser Bay, at head of Alitak Bay, S end of Kodiak I.; 57°04' N, 154°00' W; BGN 1934; (map 32, 34, 35). Var. Kashuvak Peninsula.

Moser Island, see Walrus Island.

Moser Bay: bay, 5 mi. across, on SW end of Alaska Penin.; Aleutian Ra.; 55°'9' N, 156°3' W; BGN 1890; (map 25). Var. Adamagan, Morjevskaia, Moshovoi, Moshovoi, Mosovia Bay.

Moser Creek: stream, heads in Moser Glacier, 4 mi. S of Skagway, Chilkat-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°19' N, 156°13' W; (map 59).

Moser Point: point of land, at S tip of Moser Penin., between Moser and Alitak Bays, at 8 end of Kodiak I.; 56°58'10" N, 154°05'35" W; BGN 1934; (map 32).

Moser Island: island, see Hall Island.

Moserovoy, Ostrov: island, see Hall Island.

Moserovoy, Ostrov: island, see Hall Island.

Moserovoy, Ostrov: island, see Hall Island.

Moserovoi, Morzhovoy: island, see Hall Island.

Moserovoi, Morzhovoi: island, see Hall Island.

MOSHER, PENINSULA: peninsula, 13 mi. long, between Deadman Bay and Moser Bay, at head of Alitak Bay, S end of Kodiak I.; 57°04' N, 154°00' W; BGN 1934; (map 32, 34, 35). Var. Kashuvak Peninsula.

Moser Island, see Walrus Island.

MOSHER BAY: bay, 5 mi. across, on SW end of Alaska Penin.; Aleutian Ra.; 55°'9' N, 156°3' W; BGN 1890; (map 25). Var. Adamagan, Morjevskaia, Moshovoi, Moshovoi, Mosovia Bay.

Moser Creek: stream, heads in Moser Glacier, 4 mi. S of Skagway, Chilkat-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°19' N, 156°13' W; (map 59).

Moser Point: point of land, at S tip of Moser Penin., between Moser and Alitak Bays, at 8 end of Kodiak I.; 56°58'10" N, 154°05'35" W; BGN 1934; (map 32).

Moser Island: island, see Hall Island.

Moserovoy, Ostrov: island, see Hall Island.

Moserovoy, Ostrov: island, see Hall Island.

Moserovoi, Morzhovoy: island, see Hall Island.

Moserovoi, Morzhovoi: island, see Hall Island.

MOSHER, PENINSULA: peninsula, 13 mi. long, between Deadman Bay and Moser Bay, at head of Alitak Bay, S end of Kodiak I.; 57°04' N, 154°00' W; BGN 1934; (map 32, 34, 35). Var. Kashuvak Peninsula.

Moser Island, see Walrus Island.

MOSHER BAY: bay, 5 mi. across, on SW end of Alaska Penin.; Aleutian Ra.; 55°'9' N, 156°3' W; BGN 1890; (map 25). Var. Adamagan, Morjevskaia, Moshovoi, Moshovoi, Mosovia Bay.

Moser Creek: stream, heads in Moser Glacier, 4 mi. S of Skagway, Chilkat-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°19' N, 156°13' W; (map 59).

Moser Point: point of land, at S tip of Moser Penin., between Moser and Alitak Bays, at 8 end of Kodiak I.; 56°58'10" N, 154°05'35" W; BGN 1934; (map 32).

Moser Island: island, see Hall Island.

Moserovoy, Ostrov: island, see Hall Island.

Moserovoy, Ostrov: island, see Hall Island.

Moserovoi, Morzhovoi: island, see Hall Island.

Moserovoi, Morzhovoi: island, see Hall Island.

MOSHER, PENINSULA: peninsula, 13 mi. long, between Deadman Bay and Moser Bay, at head of Alitak Bay, S end of Kodiak I.; 57°04' N, 154°00' W; BGN 1934; (map 32, 34, 35). Var. Kashuvak Peninsula.

Moser Island, see Walrus Island.

MOSHER BAY: bay, 5 mi. across, on SW end of Alaska Penin.; Aleutian Ra.; 55°'9' N, 156°3' W; BGN 1890; (map 25). Var. Adamagan, Morjevskaia, Moshovoi, Moshovoi, Mosovia Bay.

Moser Creek: stream, heads in Moser Glacier, 4 mi. S of Skagway, Chilkat-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°19' N, 156°13' W; (map 59).

Moser Point: point of land, at S tip of Moser Penin., between Moser and Alitak Bays, at 8 end of Kodiak I.; 56°58'10" N, 154°05'35" W; BGN 1934; (map 32).

Moser Island: island, see Hall Island.

Moserovoy, Ostrov: island, see Hall Island.

Moserovoy, Ostrov: island, see Hall Island.
Mosquito Lake

called "Kuhntcha" by the Indians. A road was cut to it in the summer of 1951 for recreational purposes.

Mosquito Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. SW of Silver Lake, 15 mi. ENE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°58' N, 151°54' W; (map 62).

Named about 1951 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Mosquito Mountain: mountain, 2,474 ft., W of Iditarod River, 29 mi. SE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°05' N, 156°54' W; (map 94).

Local name obtained in 1945 by USGS topographers.


Local name reported in 1912 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.


Former Eskimo village called "Igi-ak"; recorded on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USRB. The local name "Mosquito Point" was reported in 1937 by USGS and published by Mertie (1938, pl. 1), USGS. In 1937 this village consisted of 40 white people.

Mosquito Creek: stream, see Little Tonina River.

Moss: locality, where The Alaska RR. crosses Moose Creek, 3 mi. N of Ferry and 36 mi. S of Nenana, Alaska Ra.; 64°03' N, 149°08' W; (map 100).

Former RR. station listed on a 1922 timetable.

Moss Point: point of land, 4 mi. NE of Belkofski, near SW end of Alaska Penin., Afeutian Ra.; 55°07'30" N, 161°57'00" W; (map 28). Var. Mosk Cape.

Local name reported in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USCSGS.

Moss Creek: stream, flows E 1.4 mi. to Moose Creek, W of Kiska Harbor, Kiska Is., Aleutian Ra.; 54°57'31" N, 177°31'57" E; (map 14). Var. Rum Brook.

An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Moss Creek: stream, heads at a glacier, flows SE 3 mi. to Chickaakon River, 36 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°59'15" N, 148°18'00" W; (map 69).

Named in 1898 by guide John Bagg of Capt. E. F. Glenn's expedition.


Prospectors' name reported in 1899 as "Moss Creek" by D.C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS. Witherspoon appears to have applied the name to Osborn Creek. "Moss Gulch" was shown on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Moss Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, in Douglas Bay, on S coast of Kupreanof I., 27 mi. SW of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56°27'30" N, 133°18'00" W; (map 6).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1888 on USCSGS Chart 705.

Moss Point: point of land, on E coast of Umak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°53'40" N, 173°57'25" W; BGN 1936; (map 18).

Named by a member of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition of 1934, and shown on a 1952 USGS map.

Moss Point: point of land, W point of entrance to Tamgas Harbor, on S coast of Annette I., 22 mi. S of Ketchikan, Aleutian Ra.; 56°50' N, 157°25' W; (map 31).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Moss Point: stream, on Alaska Penin., flows SW 4 mi. to Southeast Creek 2 mi. above that stream's mouth on Amber Bay, 11 mi. NW of Cape Kunklik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°50' N, 157°25' W; (map 31).

Local descriptive name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Mound Hill: hill, 900 ft., on S coast of Revillagigedo I., 3.3 mi. NW of Point Alava, Alex. Arch.; 55°13'50" N, 131°14'05" W; (map 3).

Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Moundill Point: point of land, on E coast of Seguam I., Aleutian Is.; 52°20'00" N, 172°18'30" W; (map 19).

Descriptive name published by USCSGS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 85).

Mound Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Karta Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°34'30" N, 132°33'55" W; (map 4).

Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Glover, USN.

Mountain: village, see Mountain Village.

Mountain Bay: bay, see Unukitalik Bay.

Mountain Cape: point of land, see Gori Point.

Mountain Cape: point of land, see Kayak Cape.

Mountain Creek: stream, on Alaska Penin., flows NW 7 mi. to Fork Creek, 11 mi. E of Eck Lake and 71 mi. SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°35'30" N, 160°01'00" W; (map 59).

Local descriptive name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.


Name translated from the Eskimo and reported in 1916 by C. L. Harrington and R. H. Sargent (Harrington, 1918, pl. 1), USGS.

Mountain Creek: stream, heads in Mary Gulch, flows W 1.5 mi. to Gold Creek, 6 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°35' N, 165°28' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Mountain Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Bonanza River, between Frost and Sunnyside Creeks, about 13 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°46' N, 164°48' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1902 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidsen and B. D. Blakelee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Mountain Creek: stream, flows NW 1.4 mi. to Stewart River, 20 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°48' N, 165°29' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Mountain Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to lagoon on Port Clarence, 3 mi. SE of Teller Mission and 4 mi. N of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°19' N, 166°23' W; (map 111).
Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Mountain Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to Black River, 8 mi. E of Bear Mt.; 39 mi. W of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Flats; 66°05' N, 142°19' W; (map 120).

Local descriptive name; reported in 1956 by C. R. Foley, USGS.

Mountain Creek: stream, flows SE to Flamin-

Mountain Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to

Mountain Creek: stream, flows S 9 mi. to

Mountain Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to

Mountain Creek: stream, flows SE to Cham-

Mountain Point: suburb, pop. 372, on S coast 66°05' N, 142°19' W; (map 123).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Mountain Creek: stream, flows SE to Flan-

Mountain Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to

Mountain Creek: stream, flows S 9 mi. to

Mountain Point: suburb, pop. 372, on S coast 66°05' N, 142°19' W; (map 123).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Mountain Creek: stream, flows SE to Flan-

Mountain Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to

Mountain Creek: stream, flows S 9 mi. to

Mountain Point: suburb, pop. 372, on S coast 66°05' N, 142°19' W; (map 123).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

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Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Mountain Creek: stream, flows SE to Flan-

Mountain Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to

Mountain Creek: stream, flows S 9 mi. to

Mountain Point: suburb, pop. 372, on S coast 66°05' N, 142°19' W; (map 123).

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Mountain Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to

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Mountain Point: suburb, pop. 372, on S coast 66°05' N, 142°19' W; (map 123).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Mountain Creek: stream, flows SE to Flan-

Mountain Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to

Mountain Creek: stream, flows S 9 mi. to

Mountain Point: suburb, pop. 372, on S coast 66°05' N, 142°19' W; (map 123).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.
Mud Bay: lake, see Mohler Lake.

Muck-A-Charicy Mountain: mountain, see Muckham Mountain.

Mudder: oil well, 6.5 mi. NE of Chiniak, 5 mi. NW of Bearpaw Mtn., 37 mi. SE of Katchemak Bay, 13 mi. S of Mount Redoubt.

Muddy Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, 3.5 mi. N of Bearpaw Mtn., 14 mi. NW of Chiniak, 8 mi. NE of Homer, 20 mi. NW of Fish River.

Muddy Creek: stream, flows NE 0.5 mi. to Dry Bay, 0.5 mi. NE of Seward, 0.5 mi. NW of Seward, 0.5 mi. NE of Seward.

Muddy Creek: stream, flows S 0.5 mi. to Red Bay, 19 mi. NW of Hoonah, 19 mi. NW of Hoonah.

Muddy Creek: stream, flows N 6.5 mi. to Ruby Creek, 6.5 mi. NW of Seward, 6.5 mi. NW of Seward, 6.5 mi. NW of Seward.

Muddy Creek: stream, flows SE 3 mi. to Dry Bay, 3 mi. NE of Seward, 3 mi. NE of Seward, 3 mi. NE of Seward.

Muddy Creek: stream, flows NW 0.5 mi. to Dry Bay, 0.5 mi. NE of Seward.

Muddy Creek: stream, flows S 0.5 mi. to Ruby Creek, 12 mi. NW of Mount Redoubt.

Muddy Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Snake River, 1 mi. to Mud Bay Channel Kiwalik River, 1 mi. to Mud Bay Channel Kiwalik River.

Muddy Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Knik River, 0.5 mi. NE of Seward, 0.5 mi. NE of Seward, 0.5 mi. NE of Seward.

Muddy Creek: stream, streams, SW 10 mi. to Kuskokwim River, 10 mi. SE of Ninemile Hills and 4 mi. SW of Wiseman, 6 mi. NW of Kuskokwim Delta.

Muddy Creek: stream, streams, SW 10 mi. to Kuskokwim River, 10 mi. SE of Ninemile Hills and 4 mi. SW of Wiseman, 6 mi. NW of Kuskokwim Delta.

Descriptive name reported in 1913 by Belmore Browne as “The Great Muddy.” The present form of the name was given in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS; the Indian name is “Nichitalum.”

Muddy River: stream, flows E 25 mi. from Lake Minchumina to Birch Creek, 2 mi. SW of Chilchukabena Lake, Tanana Low.; 63°53′10″ N, 151°35′50″ W; (map 88).

Local descriptive name reported in 1925 by USGS. Once considered to be the head of the Kanishna River.

Mudflow Creek: stream, heads in Kaskawulsh Glacier and flows SE 18 mi. to Trouble Creek.

Mudflow River: stream, heads on Anthracite Creek, 7 mi. SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°19′ N, 148°19′ W; (map 120).

Local name reported in 1959 by USGS. Probably named for John Muir, 1834–1914, American naturalist and writer who traveled in Alaska. See Muir Inlet.

Muir Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads about 9 mi. S of Mount Harris, trends SE 12 mi. to Muir Inlet, 6 mi. NW of Westdahl Point and 77 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°45′ N, 136°05′ W; (map 10).

Named in 1883 by US&GS for John Muir, 1834–1914, an American naturalist who discovered this glacier on his 1879 trip to Alaska. See Muir Inlet.

Muir Inlet: estuary, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads in Muir Glacier, extends S 21 mi. to Glacier Bay, 51 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°45′ N, 136°05′ W; (map 10).

Named in 1883 by US&GS for John Muir, 1834–1914, an American naturalist who visited this area in 1890. Born in Scotland, he came to the United States in 1849 and settled in California in 1868. He was a conservationist and crusader for national parks and made extended trips throughout the United States and Alaska.

Muir Island: island, see Sealers Island.

Muir Point: point of land, at mouth of Adams Inlet, on Muir Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2 mi. SSW of Point George, 55 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°49′40″ N, 136°04′35″ W; BGN 1948; (map 101). Var. Cabin Point, Camp Muir, White Mans Point.

Camp Muir was named in 1890 by Reid (1892, p. 21). “On July 1st the George W. Elder cast anchor in Muir Inlet, not far from the glacier, and landed our instruments, tents, personal baggage, and provisions on the eastern shore. We found Professor Muir and Mr. Loomis encamped there ** **. This was our base-camp, and, in honor of Professor Muir we named it Camp Muir.” The point of land was named for the camp. It was known by the Huna Indians as “White Mans Point,” probably because of the tourists who landed there.
Mukh-lung River: stream, see Muklung River.

Mukachiak Creek: stream, flows N 4 mi. to Muisofski Island.

Mukluk Creek: stream, flows N 4 mi. to Schlitz.

Mukialik: totality, on left bank of Yukon River, locality, near mouth of Kun River.

Mukhak: locality, near mouth of Kun River.

Muklung Hills: mountain, 2,526 ft., trend SE Eskimo camp named in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USCGS. Published in 1901 on Chart 9370.

Muklung River: stream, see Muklung River.

Mukluk: locality, near mouth of Kun River.

Mukluk Creek: stream, flows N 4 mi. to Schlitz Creek which flows to Serpentine River.

Mukluk Slough: channel, on Yukon River, flows SW 3.2 mi. around Nulato to Mukluk Slough, Nulato Hills.

Mukluok Channel: stream, heads at Nazuruk Channel, Kobuk River, flows SE 7 mi. to Selawik Lake.

Mukluk Lake: see Makpik, Lake.

Muknuk River: stream, heads in Kookooligion Mt., flows W 5 mi. to Bering Sea.


Mukkam: locality, “uninhabited” by Hodge (1907, p. 955), BAE.


Muknluk River: stream, see Muklung River.

Mukluulik Creek: stream, flows NE 12 mi. to Koyuk Inlet.

Mukluulik River: stream, flows NE 12 mi. to Koyuk Inlet.

Mukluulik River: stream, see Muklung River.


Mulchann River: stream, heads in Kookooligion Mt., flows W 5 mi. to Bering Sea, 12 mi. SW of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Is.; 63°36' N, 170°48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Maknuk Creek.

Muklung River: stream, heads in Kookooligion Mt., flows W 5 mi. to Bering Sea.

Muklung River: stream, see Muklung River.

Muklung River: stream, heads in Kookooligion Mt., flows W 5 mi. to Bering Sea, 12 mi. SW of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Is.; 63°36' N, 170°48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Maknuk Creek.

Muklung River: stream, heads in Kookooligion Mt., flows W 5 mi. to Bering Sea, 12 mi. SW of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Is.; 63°36' N, 170°48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Maknuk Creek.

Muklung River: stream, heads in Kookooligion Mt., flows W 5 mi. to Bering Sea, 12 mi. SW of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Is.; 63°36' N, 170°48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Maknuk Creek.

Muklung River: stream, heads in Kookooligion Mt., flows W 5 mi. to Bering Sea, 12 mi. SW of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Is.; 63°36' N, 170°48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Maknuk Creek.

Muklung River: stream, heads in Kookooligion Mt., flows W 5 mi. to Bering Sea, 12 mi. SW of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Is.; 63°36' N, 170°48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Maknuk Creek.

Muklung River: stream, heads in Kookooligion Mt., flows W 5 mi. to Bering Sea, 12 mi. SW of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Is.; 63°36' N, 170°48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Maknuk Creek.

Muklung River: stream, heads in Kookooligion Mt., flows W 5 mi. to Bering Sea, 12 mi. SW of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Is.; 63°36' N, 170°48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Maknuk Creek.

Muklung River: stream, heads in Kookooligion Mt., flows W 5 mi. to Bering Sea, 12 mi. SW of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Is.; 63°36' N, 170°48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Maknuk Creek.
Mumtrak: locality, see Mumtrak.

Muntrak: village, see Goodnews.

Muntrak: village, on Goodnews Bay at mouth of Goodnews River. 0.2 mi. SE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°07' N, 161°35' W; (map 53). Var. Mumtrahamut, Mumtrakhamut, Mumtrakham, Mumtrakhamut, Mumtrakhamut.

Muntrak: locality, on Goodnews Bay at mouth of Goodnews River. 0.2 mi. SE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°07' N, 161°35' W; (map 53). Var. Mumtrakhamut, Mumtrakhamut, Mumtrakhamut, Mumtrakhamut, Mumtrakhamut.

Mumtrahamut: locality, see Mumtrak.

Mumtrakhamut: locality, see Mumtrak.

Muntrakhamut: locality, see Mumtrak.

Mumtrakhamut: locality, see Mumtrak.

Mumtrakhamut: locality, see Mumtrak.

Named in 1933 by USGS for Matrei Ivanovich Muraviev, Fourth Russian Governor of Alaska, 1820-1825.

Murane Peak: mountain, see Muriae Peak, Mount.

Murchison, Mount: mountain. 6,263 ft., on S edge of Sheridan Glacier, 35 mi. NW of Katalla, Chugach Mtn.; 60°37' N, 145°07' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Murder Cove: bay, 0.7 mi. across, on S tip of Admiralty I., 11.1 mi. SE of Baranof, Alex. Arch.; 57°01'30" N, 134°28'50" W; (map 9).

Named presumably by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1869 because soldiers occasionally anchor here and one small party, while asleep on the beach, were murdered by natives, their boat rifled and bodies left to be destroyed by wild animals." (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 131).


Name published in 1943 by AMS and shown as "Murder (Little Mike) Point" in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 133); originally named by the Russians "Krasnoi Mys" meaning "red cape" (Sarich, 1826, map 13). See Krasni Point.

Murdo Island: island, in Port Chester, on W coast of Annette I., Alex. Arch.; 55°09' N, 131°35' W; (map 3).

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Muir, Mount: mountain, see Tugak Peak.

Muir I.: islands, 1 mi. long. NW of Simeonof I., in Simeonof I. fox. Aleutian Ra.; 54°54'30" N, 159°20'00" W; BGN 1964; (map 26).

Named for Olaus J. Murie, 1889-1963, ecologist and biologist.

Muskur Island: island, 1 mi. across, on N side of Graves Harbor, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 49 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°17'15" N, 136°44'45" W; BGN 1930; (map 10).

Named by USC&GS in 1926 and published in 1929.

Murphy Bay: bay, 3 mi. across, between Southwest Cape and Iwooum Point, SW coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°20' N, 171°30' W; BGN 1954; (map 93).

Name published by USC&GS in 1921.

Murphy Cove: cove, 0.6 mi. long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, on S side of Graves Harbor, 2 mi. E of Libby I. and 48 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°16'30" N, 136°43'15" W.

Name published by USC&GS in 1901 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 212).

Murphy Creek: stream, heads N of Murphy Dome, flows NE 12 mi. to Chatanika River, 18 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Hgh.; 65°02'20" N, 148°05'30" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS. (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pt. 2).

Murphy Creek: stream, flows S to Stony Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, about 25 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; (map 110).

Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Murphy Dome: mountain, 2,930 ft., 20 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Hgh.; 64°55'17" N, 148°21' W; (map 100).

Local name published in 1949 by USGS.

Murphy Mint Creek: stream, flows SE to Cripple Creek, about 24 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; (map 94).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakenslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Murray, Cape: point of land, see Chacon, Cape.

Murray, Cape: point of land, see Nunez Point.

Murphy Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 mi. to Otter Creek, 6 mi. E of Flat, Kilbuck-Kukoukwim Mts.; 62°28' N, 157°48' W; (map 79).

Prospectors' name determined in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Murray Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Dome Creek, 13 mi. N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°02' N, 147°36' W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Murray Gulch: ravine, extends N 2 mi. to New York Creek 1.5 mi. N of its junct. with Kuskokwim River, 1 mi. NW of Little Mountain Village, Kilbuck-Kukoukwim Mts.; 61°34'15" N, 158°30'00" W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1914 by Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 353), USC&GS.

Murray Island: island, 1.5 mi. long, in Tanana River, at W end of Harper Bend, 17 mi. SE of Tanana, Nowitna Low.; 65°00' N, 151°40' W; (map 106).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers.

Murray Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, on Alaska Penin., in course of American Creek, SE of Hinerly Lake, 34 mi. N of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°47' N, 155°04' W; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Murre Point: point of land, see Inner Right Cape.

Murre Rocks: rocks, off SE coast of Big Koniuji I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°05'30" N, 159°30'00" W; (map 27).

Named in July 1874 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, "because of the large number of these birds in the vicinity. This probably pertains to the North Pacific Murre (Uria aalge inornata)."

Musselshell Ridge: ridge, 1 mi. long, on N coast of Kuskokwim River, 15 mi. SW of Sleetmute, Stony River Low.; 61°36'00" N, 156°45'20" W; (map 72).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.
Mukrait Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 2.6 mi. SW of Moose Lake and 34 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°42'40" N, 150°22'25" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Mukrait Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. long, in course of Dora Creek 2 mi. N of that stream's junction with Chitina River and 30 mi. SW of McCarthy, Copper River Basin.; 61°24'45" N, 134°51'00" W; (map 67).

Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Mukwa Village: locality, on Kenai Penin. along Seward Highway, 21 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°24'15" N, 149°21'30" W; (map 63).

Recent USGS maps indicate a site with five buildings.

Mussel Cove: bay, see Agamgik Bay.

Mysz Rock: rock, 471 ft., just N of Ananonga; local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Myak Rock: rock, 471 ft., just N of Ananonga; local name published in 1956 by USGS.

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Myak Rock: rock, 471 ft., just N of Ananonga; local name published in 1956 by USGS.

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Myak Rock: rock, 471 ft., just N of Ananonga; local name published in 1956 by USGS.
Myrtle Creek: stream, flows S 1 mi. to join La Spray Creek to form Flambeau River, 18 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.: 64°44'09" N, 165°07'40" W; (map 94). Var. Abbie Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerding, USGS. Shown as "Abbie" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Myrtle Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Niukik River, 5 mi. SE of Council and 33 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.: 64°50' N, 163°33' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Mystic Creek: stream, flows SW 7 mi. to Cripple River, 23 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.: 65°55' N, 163°35' W; (map 110).

Prospector's name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Mystic Creek: stream, flows S to Sinuk River, about 30 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Mystic Mountain: peak, see Deception, Mount.

Mystic Mountains: mountains, 3,850 ft., trend SSW, 10 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°51' N, 164°19' W; (map 95).

Local name obtained in 1913 by Archdeacon Stuck (1921, p. 15).

Myrtle Creek: stream, flows NW 1.6 mi. to Casadepaga River, 21 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°51' N, 164°19' W; (map 95).

Named by prospectors; name reported in 1915 by (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9), USGS.

Myrtle Creek: stream, flows SW 8 mi. to Slate Creek, 5 mi. SE of that stream's junc. with Middle Fork Koyukuk River and 13.5 mi. S of Wiesner, Brooks Ra.; 67°13' N, 150°03' W; (map 124).

Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerding, USGS.

Myrtle Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., near head of Niblack Anchorage, Alex., Arch.; 55°04'30" N, 132°03' W; (map 2).

Local name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Mysovskoy, Mys: point of land, see Black Point.

Mysovskoy, Ostrov: islands, see Saint Lazaria Islands.

Mystic Creek: stream, on Alaska Penin., flows SE 4 mi. to Aniakchak River, 20 mi. W of Cape Kunmik; Aleutian Ra.; 56°48' N, 157°43' W; (map 31).

Local name obtained from trappers in 1928 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Mystic Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., heads N of Round Mt., flows NW 21 mi. to Chickaloon 38 mi. ENE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lows.; 60°45' N, 150°15' W; (map 62).

Local name reported about 1911 by USGS (Martin, G. C., and others, 1915, pl. 2).

Mystic Creek: stream, flows NW 7 mi. to Nixon Fork Toklat River, 14 mi. NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°17' N, 154°53' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 5), USGS.

Mystic Creek: stream, flows 3 mi. SE to Shovel Creek, 6 mi. N of Solomon; 64°38' N, 164°25' W; (map 95). Var. Misty Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Mystery Creek: stream, flows NW 1.6 mi. to join La Spray Creek to form Flambeau River, 18 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.: 64°44'09" N, 165°07'40" W; (map 94). Var. Abbie Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerding, USGS. Shown as "Abbie" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Mystic Creek: stream, flows S to Sinuk River, about 30 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Mystic Mountain: peak, see Deception, Mount.

Mystic Mountains: mountains, 3,850 ft., trend SSW, 10 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°51' N, 164°19' W; (map 95).

Local name obtained in 1913 by Archdeacon Stuck (1921, p. 15).
Nahalik Pass: pass, 2,250 ft., in De Long Mts., between head of Cairn Creek and Utukok River drainage, Brooks Ra.; 68°33' N, 161°06' W; (map 131).

Eskimo name published by USGS in 1962.

Nakamunca Creek: stream, see Contact Creek.

Nakhchamik Island: island, see Nakchamik Island.

Nak-chamick, Ile: island, see Nakchamik Island.

Nachalkatoosmiut: locality, see Nakchamik Island.

Nakhchamik Island: island, see Nakchamik Island.

Naerie, Rock: rock, near mouth of Hot Springs Bay, 1.4 mi. NW of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°50'33" N, 135°24'00" W; (map 5). Var. Kamen Nayery.

Named in 1804 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sari- chev (1826, map 19), IRN as "Kamal" Nayery" or "Nayery Rock.

Naga: rocks, see Naga Rocks.

Nagashuk Rocks: rocks, 2 mi. SW of Perli and 24 mi. SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°11' N, 151°46' W; BGN 1908; (map 50). Var. Los Frailes.

Indian name reported by USCGS in 1908. These rocks were called "Los Frailes" meaning the "brothers," on an unpublished Spanish map by Francisco Antonio Maurrelle, Don Ignacio Arteaga, and Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quarda in 1779.

Nagai Island: island, 31 mi. long, one of largest of Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°05' N, 160°00' W; BGN 1890; (map 28).

Var. Iliag Island, Nagay Island.

This native name was reported in English by Sauer (1802, p. 166;) and reported in French as "Ile Nagay" by Capt. Lutke (1836, map 24). According to the log of V. Bering's ship St. Peter for August 31, 1741, a sailor named Shumagin died and was buried here, and his name was given to the group of islands.


Named "by Kashkou to 1830 • • •" (Baker, 1906, p. 451) and published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 278), IRN.

Naganak: cove, see Naganak Cove.

Naganakh: cove, see Naganak Cove.

Naga Point: point of land, on E coast of Kanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°46'20" N, 177°06'50" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

A clipped name derived from Kanaga Island, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Nagasy Cove: cove, 0.4 mi. long, N coast of Esquibel I. in Maurelle Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°38'45" N, 133°35'50" W; BGN 1925; (map 4).

Timmit Indig Island, meaning "blue fox," given in 1924 by USCGS because of a foxfarm on the W shore of this cove.

Nagau: rocks, see Naga Rocks.

Nagay, Kamen: rocks, see Nagai Rocks.

Nagay Island: island, see Nagay Island.

Nagchamik, Ostrov: island, see Nagchamik Island.

Nagchamik Island: island, see Nakchamik Island.

Nagokchik: locality, see Nakchamik.

Nagokchik: locality, see Nagokchik.


Fish camp reported in 1952 by USCSGS. Former Eskimo village recorded in 1899 as "Narosigamuit" by G. R. Putnam, USCSGS.


Eskimo name obtained by USCSGS in 1952. Probably the same as "Nikokwichok" recorded in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USCSGS.


Eskimo name obtained by USCSGS in 1952. Probably the same as "Nikokwichok" recorded in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USCSGS.


Eskimo name obtained in 1954 by USGS.

Nagoonalaska: island, see Unalaska Island.


Eskimo fish camp reported in 1952 by USCSGS.

Nagungun Creek: stream, heads at Nagungun Lake, flow 5 mi. to Mayornorun River, 58 mi. NE
Nagunalaska: inland, see Unalaska Island.

Nahku Bay: estuary. 1 mi. long and 0.2 mi. wide.

Nahn-var-ahn-ak Slough: stream, see Nanvara.

Nahk-hahk: locality, see Knockhock.

Naha River: stream, on Revillagigedo I., flows NE to Goodnews Bay.

Nagyagat Mountain: mountain, 2,600 ft., in Endicott Mts.

Nahkavik: lake, see Coville Lake.

Nahulkavik: lake, see Gillis Lake.

Nagiwarwak: lake, see Chandler Lake.

Nakat Inlet: lake, see Nakelcham Island.

Nakahkpuk: stream, tributary to the Kuskokwim River.

Nakat Inlet: estuary, extends 5 mi. to headwaters of Nagunug Lake, 58 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58°39'N, 160°21'W; (map 53).

Name derived from Nagunug Creek of which it is the source; published in 1951 by USGS.

Nagunula: island, see Unalaska Island.

Naguna Mountain: mountain, 2,600 ft., in Ahklun Mts., 10 mi. SW of Goodnews Lake and 33 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°22'N, 160°46'W; (map 53).

Ekino name reported to mean "place to smell bear," obtained about 1951 at Goodnews by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Nagunnag Lake

Nagugun Lake

Nahku Portage: portage, 1.5 mi. long, between Nakelcham Island, Nagugun Lake, and 33 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kusikowim Mts.; 59°22'N, 160°46'W; (map 53).

Tlingit Indian name published in 1951 by J. M. Hoare, USGS, from C. B. Michael, missionary at Quinahgak.

Nagunug Lake: lake, extends 5 mi. to headwaters of Nagunug Creek, 58 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°39'N, 160°21'W; (map 53).

Name derived from Nagunug Creek of which it is the source; published in 1951 by USGS.

Nahkavik: lake, see Coville Lake.

Nahulkavik: lake, see Gillis Lake.

Nagiwarwak: lake, see Chandler Lake.

Nakat Inlet: estuary, extends 5 mi. to headwaters of Nagunug Lake, 58 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58°39'N, 160°21'W; (map 53).

Tlingit Indian name reported in 1951 by W. H. Dall, USCS.

Naha Bay: estuary, extends E 3 mi. off Behm Canal, on W coast of Revillagigedo Is.; 59°48'30"N, 150°44'30"W; (map 2).

Tlingit Indian name possibly derived from the word "Nakata" meaning "fox" (Krause, 1956, p. 236). Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, writes in the USCS&GS Alaska Coast Pilot (1891, p. 78) "The body of water between Cape Fox and Tongass is sometimes called Nakat Inlet, but that name really applies only to the inlet proper," whose southern limit is at Ledge Point.

Nakat Inlet: estuary, see Fillmore Inlet.

Nakat Bay: bay, see Nakelcham Island.

Nakat Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, between Nakelcham Island, Nagugun Lake, and 33 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kusikowim Mts.; 59°22'N, 160°46'W; (map 53).

Name derived from Nakat Inlet; given in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Nakelcham Island: island, see Nakelcham Island.

Nakahkpuk: stream, tributary to the Kuskokwim River.

Name mentioned as a note on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS; however, he noted that the exact location was underestimated. The name was probably derived from that of a Moravian mission built in 1757 in Pennsylvania which in turn was named for a biblical town in Galilee. (Lake 7: 11–17).

Nairak: hill, see Mugum Peak.

Najwarwak: lake, see Chandler Lake.

Nak: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, near the Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage; (map 73).

Var. Nag-Muot.

Former Eskimo village recorded as "Nahim" or "Nahim" by Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169).

Nahk-hahk: locality, see Knockhock.

Nahku Bay: estuary, 1 mi. long and 0.2 mi. wide, at head of Taiya Inlet, 1 mi. W of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°27'45"N, 135°20'15"W; (map 45).

Tlingit Indian name published in 1923 by USGS.

Nakahkpuk: stream, see Wattamuse Creek.

Nain Creek: stream, tributary to the Kuskokwim River.

Nahku Bay: estuary, extends E 3 mi. off Behm Canal, on W coast of Revillagigedo Is.; 59°48'30"N, 150°44'30"W; (map 2).

Tlingit Indian name reported in 1951 by J. M. Hoare, USGS, from C. B. Michael, missionary at Quinahgak.

Nahku Bay: estuary, extends 5 mi. to headwaters of Nagunug Lake, 58 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58°39'N, 160°21'W; (map 53).

Name derived from Nagunug Creek of which it is the source; published in 1951 by USGS.

Nagunula: island, see Unalaska Island.

Naguna Mountain: mountain, 2,600 ft., in Ahklun Mts., 10 mi. SW of Goodnews Lake and 33 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°22'N, 160°46'W; (map 53).

Ekino name reported to mean "place to smell bear," obtained about 1951 at Goodnews by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Nagunnag Lake

Nagugun Lake

Nahku Portage: portage, 1.5 mi. long, between Mud Bay and Letnikof Cove, on Chilkat Inlet; 59°10'00"N, 135°21'30"W; (map 45).

Indian name published by the IBC (1923, map 9).

Nahlulukian: locality, see Neltushkin.

Nah-n-vah-nah-k slough: stream, see Nanvarnak slough.

Nah-parkulik: locality, see Nakululik.

Nah-rog-sak-chok-wik: locality, see Naganak-chowik.

Nahsayervnia: point of land, see North Point.

Nah Speel: rookery, NW of Saint Paul, near West Landinh, on Saint Paul I., Pribilof Is.; 57°07'30"N, 170°16'40"W; (map 38). Var. Nah Speets."
Nakedrux: location, see Akilloaq.
Nakedsu: location, see Akilloaq.
Nake Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Kuskokwim Bay, 3 mi. SW of Kwinhagak and 45 mi. NW of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; [59°44' N, 161°55' W; (map 53)].

Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Naknek: village, on W bank of Kvichak River, 1.5 mi. N of Telephone Point and 14 mi. N of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; [58°46'10" N, 157°02'15" W; (map 41)].

Local name published by USGS in 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 305).

Nakah: location, see Knocklock.

Nakpakagak: stream, see Nopaxapaga River.

Nakhilivak: location, on S bank of Apons Pass, 1 mi. W of Postol Bay and 40 mi. NE of Kwichak, Alaska. [58°38' N, 156°27' W; (map 92)]. Var. Nachilivagmut.

Eskimo village, now abandoned, reported in 1899 by R. L. Faris; USGS, as "Nachilivagmut." This name is often applied to nearby Chanilit, but cartographic usage has reapplied the name to a few existing cabins in the described location.

Nakhalikolak, Zaliv: bay, see Nakalikolak Bay.

Nakhalikutok: stream, see Nalakachak Creek.

Nakmaktuak Pass: pass, 2,450 ft., between Noatak River (Nushralutak Creek) and Kobuk River (Amerizer River) drainages, Brooks Ra.; [67°38' N, 156°27' W; (map 81)].

Named by Orth in 1956 and derived from the Eskimo name for the Amerizer River. The name means "backpacking place" and refers in a sense to a "pass or to a short-cut." The name appears to be similar to Nautmiritak [Creek].

Naknek: village, pop. 249, on N bank of Naknek River, Alaska Penin., on SE coast of Nunivak I.; [59°53'30" N, 164°42'10" W; (map 55)]. Var. Nookytoolik, Nakwunimut.

Eskimo camp reported in 1949 by USGS.

Naknak Pass: pass, 1,200 ft., at head of Cutler River and Akpugagruk Creek, 23 mi. NNE of Amerizer, Brooks Ra.; [67°26' N, 157°35' W; (map 126)]. Var. Naqarag.

Eskimo name meaning "pass" reported in 1965 by Wilfried Zibell. This is the best pass between the Amerizer-Redstone drainage and the Noatak-Cutter drainage.

Nakuilutekinat: location, see Nakwuilutekinat.

Nakwasina Bay: bay, 2 mi. across, at head of Nakwasina Sound, on Baranof I., 13 mi. N of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; [57°15'00" N, 135°20'30" W; (map 9)].

Local name reported in 1929 by USGS. Name is derived from Nakwasina Sound.

Nakwasina Passage: water passage, 6 mi. long, between the Ambler-Redstone drainage and the Noatak-Cutler drainage.


Nakwasina Point, on SE coast of Nunivak I.; [66°09'30" N, 169°02'25" W; (map 129)]. Var. Nakwasina.

Russian name meaning "fermented" given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasilev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Guba Nakwasina." This name was applied to both the water passage and the sound until 1929, when USGS made a distinction between the two features.

Nakwasina Passage: water passage, 6 mi. long, between N coast of Halleck I., and Baranof I., 14 mi. N of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; [57°13' N, 135°30' W; BGN 1940; (map 9)]. Var. Guba Nakwasina, Guba Nakwasinskaia, Little Noquashinski Bay, Nakwasina Creek, Nakwasinskaia Bay, Noquashinski Bay, West Arm Nakwasina Passage.

Russian name meaning "fermented" given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasilev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Guba Nakwasina." This name was applied to both the water passage and the sound until 1929, when USGS made a distinction between the two features.


Russian name meaning "fermented," given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasilev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Guba Nakwasinskaia." See Nakwasina Passage.

Nakwasinskaia Bay: water passage, see Nakwasina Passage.

Nalageavik: barrier island, see Anay Island.

Nalakachak Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 mi. to Aiayukt Lagoon, 10 mi. NW of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; [66°15'35" N, 166°09'25" W; (map 129)]. Var. Nalaka- cheek Creek.
Nalikauzak: locality, see Namtschak Rock: rocks, see Lighthouse Rocks.
Nalimeu Point: point of land, see Nalimiut Point.
Nanana River: stream, see Nenana River.
Nalakacheak Creek
Nanavochlshak Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, just W of Nameless Creek: stream, flows NE 10 mi. to
Naluk Creek: stream, flows NE 10 mi. to Kobuk River, 33 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass. Arctic Slope; 68°24' N, 150°03' W; (map 1).

Nancy: locality, mile 180.7 on The Alaska Railroad, 33 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°41' N, 149°59' W; (map 69).

Nancy Creek: stream, heads in Shublik Mts., 37 mi. NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°42' N, 150°08' W; (map 134). Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USGS as “Nanuk Nanivanga” meaning “polar bear,” because “the bear frequents this area to catch fish on the [channel] bars.”

Nanuk River: stream, flows NW 18 mi. to Kukaklek Lake, 47 mi. SW of Iliamna, Aleutian R. 59°08'29" N, 155°28'29" W; (map 51).

Local name published on 1951 USGS map.

Nanushuk River: stream, heads at a glacier in Endicott Mts., 68°07'30" N, 150°45'05" W, flows N 100 mi. to Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 69°18'19" N, 150°35' W; BGN 1949; (map 141).

Eskimo name used by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Nanushuk River: stream, heads at a glacier in Endicott Mts., 68°07'30" N, 150°45'05" W, flows N 100 mi. to Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 69°18'19" N, 150°35' W; BGN 1949; (map 141).

Eskimo name used by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Nanvak Bay: bay, extends S 4 mi. from mouth of Slig River to Bristol Bay, 25 mi. W of Haavemeister I.; Kibulk-Kuskokwim Mts. 58°35' N, 161°45' W; (map 39).

Eskimo name from Frank Wasker, trader and prospector; published in 1948 by USGS.


Eskimo name reported in 1902 by USGS and published in 1948 as Great Lake.

Nanwantuk Creek: stream, flows NW 18 mi. to Kukaklek Lake, 47 mi. SW of Iliamna, Aleutian R. 59°08'29" N, 155°28'29" W; (map 51).

Eskimo name used by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Nanuk River: stream, part of distributary system of Yukon River, heads at 61°58' N, 164°19' W, flows SW 50 mi. to Kashunuk River, 33 mi. N of Kuguk Lake and 38 mi. W of Massiall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°51'15" N, 163°51'30" W; (map 74).

Eskimo name found on a manuscript map by “Father Delon” and reported by USGS in 1951.

Nanuk: lake, 1.5 mi. long, between Necelik and Sakoongan Channels, in Coveville River Delta, Arctic Plain; 70°19' N, 151°01' W; (map 149).

Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USGS as “Nanuk Narivanga” meaning “polar bear,” because “the bear frequents this area to catch fish on the [channel] bars.”

Nanuk River: stream, flows NE 10 mi. to Nanuk River, 33 mi. N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 69°18'19" N, 150°35' W; BGN 1949; (map 141).

Eskimo name used by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Nanuk River: stream, heads at a glacier in Endicott Mts., 68°07'30" N, 150°45'05" W, flows N 100 mi. to Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 69°18'19" N, 150°35' W; BGN 1949; (map 141).

Eskimo name used by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Nanuk River: stream, heads at a glacier in Endicott Mts., 68°07'30" N, 150°45'05" W, flows N 100 mi. to Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 69°18'19" N, 150°35' W; BGN 1949; (map 141).

Eskimo name used by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Nanuk River: stream, heads at a glacier in Endicott Mts., 68°07'30" N, 150°45'05" W, flows N 100 mi. to Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 69°18'19" N, 150°35' W; BGN 1949; (map 141).

Eskimo name used by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Nanuk River: stream, heads at a glacier in Endicott Mts., 68°07'30" N, 150°45'05" W, flows N 100 mi. to Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 69°18'19" N, 150°35' W; BGN 1949; (map 141).

Eskimo name used by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Nanuk River: stream, heads at a glacier in Endicott Mts., 68°07'30" N, 150°45'05" W, flows N 100 mi. to Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 69°18'19" N, 150°35' W; BGN 1949; (map 141).

Eskimo name used by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Nanuk River: stream, heads at a glacier in Endicott Mts., 68°07'30" N, 150°45'05" W, flows N 100 mi. to Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 69°18'19" N, 150°35' W; BGN 1949; (map 141).

Eskimo name used by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.
Nanwakhthak Lake: locality, see Nanwaksthak Lake.

Nan-y-vuk-hak Lake: lake, see Nunavugal Lake.

Nanwaxjiak Crater: locality, see Nanwaksjiak Crater.

Nanwaksthak Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, 5 mi. of Bethel. Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°42'40" N, 161°46'30" W; (map 59).

Eskimo name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Napakiak: locality, on right bank of Johnson River near its mouth, 14 mi. SW of Bethel. Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°41' N, 162°07' W; (map 58).

Var. Napachiakachagamut, Napahiagamut, Napahiagamut, Napahayagamit, Napahayagamut, Napahayagamut.

Former Eskimo village or camp recorded in 1878 as "Napahaiagamit" by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service. In the 1880 Census Ivan Petroff reported "Napahaiagamit" with a population of 98, and in 1898 W. S. Post recorded "Napachiakachagamut."
Napaskiak: village, see Napaiskak.

Napaskiagamut: village, see Napaiskak.

Napasiak: village, see Napaiskak.

Napatorak Creek: stream, in De Long Mts., flows SW 11 mi. to Akulik River, 65 mi. NE of Dillingham. Bristol Bay; 60°20'30" N, 156°39'30" W; (map 57). Var. Napatauk Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1951 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. Orth was told in 1956 at Napatauk River, 65 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay, that the name was spelled "Napatauk," and this form was widely used. However, in his text, Capt. Vancouver spelled it "Napatauk." Napaiakmut: village, see Napaiskak.

Napapiak: village, see Napaiskak.

Naparameyak Slough: stream, flows S 5 mi. past village of Hooper Bay to Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°35'15" N, 160°15'15" W; (map 75). Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1951.

Naparagamut: locality, see Napaiskak.

Napatisiak: suburb, of Sterling on Sterling Highway, 43 mi. SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 68°12' N, 162°13' W; (map 130). Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.


Napauak Creek: stream, flows SW 7 mi. to South Fork Forty Mile River, 50 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°06'30" N, 141°46'30" W; (map 102). Var. Napaliak Creek. Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 47), USGS. "Napaliak Creek, named after the Frenchman who located it, is rich in nuggets" (Ogilvie, 1897, p. 8).

Napoleon Creek: stream, flows SW 7 mi. to South Fork Forty Mile River, 50 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°06'30" N, 141°46'30" W; (map 102). Var. Napaliak Gulch. Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 47), USGS. "Napaliak Gulch, named after the Frenchman who located it, is rich in nuggets" (Ogilvie, 1897, p. 8).

Napoleon Gulch: stream, flows SW 7 mi. to South Fork Forty Mile River, 50 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°06'30" N, 141°46'30" W; (map 102). Var. Napaliak Gulch. Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 47), USGS. "Napaliak Gulch, named after the Frenchman who located it, is rich in nuggets" (Ogilvie, 1897, p. 8).

Naparagamut: locality, see Napaiskak.

Nariksmiut: locality, at mouth of Nariksmiut River, 40 mi. NE of Cape Mendenhall, Nuniak River, 40 mi. NE of Cape Mendenhall, Nuniak River; 60°24' N, 166°43' W; (map 57). Var. Napaiqmiut. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.
Natunoka Creek: stream, in the Dubli Flats, 2 mi. of Boatsmakers Creek, flows NW 6 mi. to Nayuka River, 24 mi. NW of Hoch-andtta Mtn., Kokrine-Hodzana High; 65°38' N, 155°40' W; (map 107).

Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS; means "lakes."

Natsok: locality, on Alaska Prnin, in Katmai Natvatchiak Hill: mountain, elev. 1,355 ft., between Chandler and Kutchik Rivers, 13 mi. of Umatl, Arctic Slope; 69°11' N, 151°53' W; (map 141).

Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Natsoko: village, see Natuchak Bay.

Natsok Lake: locality, near Natavuk Pass, in the Endicott Mountains, Brooks Ra.; 68°15' N, 151°45' W; (map 134).

Eskimo name for an archeological site reported in 1950 by Ralph Solecki (in Giddings, 1964, p. 263).

Natvuk: locality, see Nateekin Bay.

Natvatuk Creek: stream, flows NW 20 mi. from Natvuk Lake to Shikshupik River, 36 mi. of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°38'15" N, 152°00'30" W; (map 134).

Named in 1950 by W. W. Patton and A. S. Kleiter, USGS, for the lake at the stream's head.

Natvatuk passing, off Sukkwat Strait, on W coast of Prince of Wales I. of Hydaburg, Alex. Arch.; 55°13' N, 132°51' W; (map 4).

Indian name published in 1965 by USGS.

Naugolka Point: point of land, between Viekoda and Kaolak Rivers, 45 mi. S of Wainwright, Antic Plain.; 63°07'30" N, 143°29'30" W; BGN I960; (map 65).

Named by the 1912 USC&GS field party; it is an "Eskimo word meaning 'summit,' this being the highest spot on any island in this vicinity."

Natvakhak Lake: lake, see Nateekin Bay.

Naun-da: stream, see Monte Christo Creek.

Nautilus Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to North Fork Indian River, 14 mi. NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°17' N, 161°42' W; (map 53).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Naugvik: village, see Naknek.

Na-water course, see Kwemeluk Pass.

Naumilack: locality, site of Eskimo village, on Kiavak Bay, on SE shore of Kodiak I.; 57°01' N, 153°35' W; (map 34).

Native name recorded in 1805 by Lisianski (1814, p. 180).

Naun-da: stream, see Monte Cristo Creek.

Nautilus Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to North Fork Indian River, 14 mi. NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°17' N, 161°42' W; (map 53).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Naugolka Point: point of land, between Viekoda and Kaolak Rivers, 45 mi. S of Wainwright, Antic Plain.; 63°07'30" N, 143°29'30" W; BGN I960; (map 65).

Named by the 1912 USC&GS field party; it is an "Eskimo word meaning 'summit,' this being the highest spot on any island in this vicinity."

Natvakhak Lake: lake, see Nateekin Bay.

Naun-da: stream, see Monte Christo Creek.

Nautilus Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to North Fork Indian River, 14 mi. NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°17' N, 161°42' W; (map 53).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Naugolka Point: point of land, between Viekoda and Kaolak Rivers, 45 mi. S of Wainwright, Antic Plain.; 63°07'30" N, 143°29'30" W; BGN I960; (map 65).

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Natvakhak Lake: lake, see Nateekin Bay.

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Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Naugolka Point: point of land, between Viekoda and Kaolak Rivers, 45 mi. S of Wainwright, Antic Plain.; 63°07'30" N, 143°29'30" W; BGN I960; (map 65).

Named by the 1912 USC&GS field party; it is an "Eskimo word meaning 'summit,' this being the highest spot on any island in this vicinity."

Natvakhak Lake: lake, see Nateekin Bay.

Naun-da: stream, see Monte Christo Creek.

Nautilus Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to North Fork Indian River, 14 mi. NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°17' N, 161°42' W; (map 53).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.
Neechuck River: stream, see Miniatulik River.

Ned Pond: lake, 0.4 mi. across, NE of Big Lake.

Needle, The: rock, about 260 ft. across, in Mount Neeaxtouwik.

Neeaxtouwik Mountain: mountain, see Niaktuwik. Mount.

Needle Peak: mountain, 7,586 ft., in Nutzotin Mts., on W bank of Snag Creek 4 mi. SW of junct. with its East Fork, Alaska Ra.; 62°11'N, 141°33'W; (map 84).

Descriptive name given in 1898 by W. J. Peters and A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Needle Rock: rock, off NW coast of Amaknak I., in Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°55'31"N, 166°31'46"W; (map 23).

Descriptive name given by W. H. Dall, USGS in 1874. A 1791 map by John Henry Cox shows this name applied to another rock near here. See Wagner (1937, p. 475).

Needle Rock: mountain, 2,900 ft., 8 mi. E of Jumbo Dome and 20 mi. NE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°58'50"N, 148°29'45"W; (map 87).

Descriptive name published in 1952 by USGS.

Neekahuena: lake, see Nikabuna Lake.

Neekeekua: lake, see Nikabuna Lake.

Neekeekula Lake: lake, see Tulugak Lake.

Neekeenana locality: see North Nenana.

Neeenana: river, see Nenana River.

Neekevivik River: stream, Goldskio River.

Neets Bay: estuary, extends E 9 mi. from Behm Canal, along NW coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°46'44"N, 131°42'44"W; (map 3).

Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Neets Creek: stream, flows W, through Bluff Lake, 5 mi. to Neets Bay, on NW coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°47'15"N, 131°29'20"W; BGN 1923; (map 3).

Named in 1923 by USFS.

Neets Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, drains into Neets Creek E of Neets Bay, on NW coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°45'50"N, 131°28'30"W; BGN 1923; (map 3).

Named in 1923 by USFS.

Negrillos, Rías: rocks, "at the south end of the Isthmus of Wallace, for administrative purposes."

Negritos, Los: rocks, see Porpoise Rocks.

Negrito, Cabo: point of land, "on Prince of Wales Island, in east part of Bucareli Bay."

Descriptive Spanish name meaning "black cape" given by members of the 1779 Don Ignacio Artega expedition.

Negro Creek: stream, heads at 67°29'N, 158°19'W, flows SSE 19 mi. to Akillik River.

Descriptive name given by members of the 1779 Don Ignacio Artega expedition.

Negro Creek: stream, heads at 67°29'N, 158°19'W, flows SSE 19 mi. to Akillik River.

Descriptive Spanish name meaning "black cape" given by members of the 1779 Don Ignacio Artega expedition.

Negro Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, 2 mi. SW of Axelay Lake and 7 mi. NE of liamena, Aleutian Ra.; 59°51'N, 154°49'W; (map 51).

Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Negromoon Creek: stream, flows E to Inglukathluk River, NE of Norton Bay, Nulato Hills; (map 109).

Local name reported in 1910 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Negus Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Penny River, 9 mi. W of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°53'N, 165°41'W; (map 94).

Prospector's name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Neguktuk River: stream, heads at 59°09'N, 159°55'W, flows SW 25 mi. to Ungalikthluk River, 12 mi. SE of Tognak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mt.; 58°56'N, 160°08'W; (map 39).

Var. Ungalkthluk River, Ungalikthluk River, Ungalukthluk River.

Eskimo name reported as "Ungalkthluk River" in 1951 by USGS. Name changed to present spelling on recent maps.

Negvelnuk stream, see Golovia River.

Nehenta Bay: cove, extends NE 0.6 mi. from Clarence Strait, on SW coast of Gravina I., Alex Arch.; 53°09'25"N, 131°47'45"W; BGN 1923; (map 3). Var. Copper Bay.

Tlingit Indian word meaning "copper ore" name given in 1922 by USGS because the "Field-party of 1921..." reported the existence of copper prospects there."

Neh-lee-ahk: point of land, see Nililak Point.

Nehlutanahil Slough: stream, see Nehlutanak Creek.

Neil Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, W of Kruoo Creek, 52 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°56'00"N, 150°22'40"W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Neihnon Canyon: canyon, 0.5 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 5 mi. NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°41'30"N, 151°25'00"W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published in the USGS' 1950's.

Neihoon Creek: stream, on N end of Douglas I., flowing 16 mi. NE to Gastineau Channel. 3.7 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°19'55"N, 134°30'00"W; (map 11).

Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Neka Bay: bay, extends W 6.5 mi. off Port Frederick, Chichagof I., 8 mi. SW of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°02'03"N, 135°36'00"W; (map 11).

Name published in 1951 by USGS.

Neka Island; island, 0.3 mi. across, in Port Frederick at mouth of Neka Bay on Chichagof I., 8.8 mi. SW of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°02'00"N, 135°38'15"W; (map 11).

Name published in 1951 by USGS.

Nekakte Creek; stream, heads at 67°29'N, 158°19'W, flows SSE 19 mi. to Akillik River.

Descriptive name given by members of the 1779 Don Ignacio Artega expedition.

Nekate Creek: stream, heads at 67°29'N, 158°19'W, flows SSE 19 mi. to Akillik River.

Descriptive Spanish name meaning "black cape" given by members of the 1779 Don Ignacio Artega expedition.

Nekatsa Creek: stream, heads at 67°29'N, 158°19'W, flows SSE 19 mi. to Akillik River.

Descriptive name given by members of the 1779 Don Ignacio Artega expedition.

Neko Mountain: mountain, 2,972 ft., on Chichagof I., 0.9 mi. N of Neka Bay on Port Frederick and 8 mi. SW of Hoonah, Alex.
Nelson Creek: stream, in Nutzottin Mts., flows SW 2 mi. to Chavoldda Creek 4.5 mi. SE of its junct. with Chisana River, Alaska Ra.; 62°08' N, 142°01' W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Nelson Creek: stream, flows E.1 mi. to Lower Willow Creek which flows to Casagadepa River, 19 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°50' N, 164°32' W; (map 95).

Prospector's name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Nelson Creek: stream, flows SE 0.6 mi. to Old Glory Creek in Immunachuk River basin, 17 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°51' N, 163°11' W; (map 110).

Local name published on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson.

Nelson Glacier: glacier, heads on S slope of Mount Waters, trends SE 3.5 mi. to its terminus 1.5 mi. N of Berg Mtn., 16 mi. E of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°28'30" N, 149°30'30" W; (map 7).

Local name reported by F. E. Wright and C. W. Wright (1908, p. 189), USGS.

Nelson Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, in Narrow Nebon Glacier; heads on S slope of Nelson Lagoon; 20 mi. king, 20 mi W of Nelson Island; island, 40 mi. long, between Baird Nebon Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 2 mi. F. of Long Nebon Creel: stream, in Nutzotin Mu., flowing and宁格卢克 Rivers, 90 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°08' N, 160°56' W; (map 7).

Currently known as an observer for the U.S. Signal Service and collector for the Smithsonian Institution, named in 1880 by Henry CanneR for Edward William Nelson, who spent about 5 years in this area as an observer for the U.S. Signal Service and collector for the Smithsonian Institution.

Nelson Island: island, 40 mi. long, between Baird Inlet and Etonin Strait, between Kolovinerak and Ningaluk Rivers, 90 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°40' N, 164°45' W; (map 58).

Named in 1880 by Capt. Hodgkins, US&C&S, "probably * * * after Assistant John Nelson * * * US&C&S."

Nelson Island: island, 2 mi. long, in the Kuskokwim River 2 mi. N of Tulukskak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°08' N, 160°56' W; (map 73).

Name shown on 1898 field sheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Nelson Lagoon: lagoon, 20 mi. long, 20 mi W of village of Port Moller, on Alaska Penin., Bristol Bay Low.; 56°00' N, 161°00' W; (map 28).


Nelson Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 2 mi. E of Long Lake and 12 mi. NW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°29'30" N, 147°42'00" W; (map 118).

Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Nelson Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 20 mi. E of Chalkyitsik, Portucine Plat.; 66°40' N, 142°59' W; (map 120).

Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Nelson Mountain: peak, 5,457 ft., 5.5 mi. N of Hanagita Lake and 31 mi. SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mts.; 61°19'14" N, 143°49'30" W; (map 67).

Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Nelson Mountain: mountain, 2,044 ft., 29 mi. NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hotzana High.; 66°41' N, 148°05' W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1936 by USGS.

Nelson Reef: reef, in N part of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Is.; 56°56'30" N, 154°02'30" W; (map 32).

Name published in 1943 by USGS.

Nelson's Camp: locality, see Soogemhegat.

Nelsonville: locality, on right bank of Nushagak River, 3 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°00'30" N, 158°32'00" W; (map 52).

Var. Dillingham, Kanakanak, Keek-sel-hak.

Named about 1944 for Senator Knute Nelson, 1843-1923, Governor of Minnesota 1893-95, and U.S. Senator, 1895-1923. Nelson, as a member of Senator Dillingham's subcommittee, made an extensive tour of Alaska in 1903. This location, which was then called "Dillingham," and an Eskimo village called "Keek-sel-hak" was recorded on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF. In 1944 the name "Dillingham" was transferred to Snag Point where the Dillingham post office had been since 1904; the name "Nelsonville" came into use about this time. The place is now a section of Kanakanak.

Nelsonville: village, see Dillingham.

Nelutahalik Creek: stream, in Yukon Delta, flows to Casadepaga River, which flows to Casadepaga, Alaska Ra.; 62°32'30" N, 147°50'00" W; (map 87).

Name taken from the glacier and river which heads on it; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Nenana: village, pop. 286, mile 411.7 on The Alaska RR, on left bank of Tanana River, E of mouth of Nenana River, 45 mi. SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°34' N, 149°05' W; BGN 1944; (map 100).


Nenana, named for the nearby stream, became a base for railroad construction in 1916 near the location of the Nenana Indian Mission (also called St. Marks Indian Mission), established in 1907. On July 15, 1923, President Warren Harding drove the golden spike at the north end of the 700-foot steel bridge over the Tanana River, marking the completion of the railroad. The population of the village was 190 in 1910; 634 in 1920; 291 in 1930; 231 in 1939; and 242 in 1950. The Nenana post office was established in 1908 (Ricka, 1965, p. 45). See Tortella.

Nenana: locality, see North Nenana.

Nenana Glacier: glacier, heads at 63°32' N, 147°36' W, trends SW 7 mi. to head of Nenana River, 44 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°29'30" N, 147°47'45" W; (map 87).

Local name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Moffit (1915, pl. 1).

Nenana Indian Mission: village, see Nenana.

Nenana Mountain: mountain, 7,881 ft., 37 mi. NE of Cantwell and 42 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°32'30" N, 147°50'00" W; (map 87).

Name taken from the glacier and river which heads on it; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Nenana River: stream, heads at Nenana Glacier, in Alaska Ra.; flows N 140 mi. to Tanana River at Nenana, Tanana Low.; 64°33'50" N, 149°06'20" W; (map 100).

Var. Cantwell River, Nenana River, Neenaw River, Tuttut River.

Originally named Cantwell River by Lt. Allen (1867, map.), USA, in 1885 for Lt. John C. Cantwell, of the Revenue-Cutter Service, who explored the Kobuk River region in 1884 and 1885. In 1898, W. J. Peters and A. H. Brooks, USGS, reported that the native name was "Tuttut," but Lt. J. C. Castner, USA (in Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, p. 233), stated in 1898: "The largest, of twenty cabins, was opposite the mouth of the Nenana (Lieutenant Allen's Cantwell) River." The Tanana Indian name was spelled "Nenana" by Lt. Herron (1901, p. 48), USA. Local usage adopted the latter spelling. According to Father Julius Jette, S. J., the name "remains unexplained and seems as much a puzzle to them [the Indians] as it is to me."

Nenana River: village, see Ferry.

Nenana Slough: stream, see Little Nenana River.

Nenovok Lake: lake, 4 mi. long, extends NW-SE 8 mi., NW of Togiak Lake, 78 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 50°45' N, 159°40' W; (map 53).

Var. Nanava-ak Lake, Nenovok Lake, Nunave-ak Lake.

Eskimo name probably meaning "lake" shown on a 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, whose party camped on its shore, September 10 of that year. The name was
Nepropusknoi Island: island, sec Impassible.
Neragon Island: island, 7.5 mi. long, one
Nepoverotni Rocks: rocks, sec Nepoverotni Rocks.
Nepovorotni Rocks: rocks, in Sitka Sound, between Middle and Western Channels, 1.3 mi.
Nesse Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 mi. to Kingsley Creek, 7 mi. SE of Mount Bendeleben and 41
Netletna River: stream, flows N 45 mi. to Inlet
Netland Island: island, 1 mi. across, at mouth of
Netuhkaiti Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 3.5 mi. to Cook Inlet
Netushka Lake: lake, include Lake Peters and
Netvuk Lakes: lakes, include Lake Peters and
Netvuk Lake: lake, see Neruvokuk Lakes.
Netvin Lake: lake, see Seal Cape.
Netvin Rocks: rocks, see Seal Rocks.
Nevokuk Lake: lake, ice
Nervesky Island: island, sec Ikiginak Island.
Nervechny Island: island, see Ikiginak Island.
Nerka Lake: lake, 36 mi. long, extends S from
Nerka River: River, in Bay, 30 mi. N of
Nerka River: River, in Bay, 30 mi. N of
Nersky Island: island, sec Ikiginak Island.
Nersvy Island: island, see Ikiginak Island.
Nersviak: bay, see Jacksmith Bay.
Nersvy Island: island, see Jacksmith Island.
Nersvy Island: island, see Jacksmith Island.
Nercitchiy Island: island, sec Ikigamy Island.
Nersva River: river, flows S 23 mi. to Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°25' N, 137°53' W; (map 65).
Nerva: point of land, see Nesbitt, Point.
Nerva Point: point of land, see Nerva Point.
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Nerva River: river, flows S 23 mi. to Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°25' N, 137°53' W; (map 65).
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Nerva Point: point of land, see Nerva Point.
New Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows SW 0.5 mi. to California Creek, 7 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°24'00" N, 150°06'40" W; (map 106).

New Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows SW 0.5 mi. to California Creek, 7 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°24'00" N, 150°06'40" W; (map 106).

New Neversky River: stream, on S coast of Attu I., flows S 1.3 mi. to West Arm Neviskov Bay, Aleutian Is.; 52°48'20" N, 172°49'20" W; (map 13).

Name derived from Neviskov Bay; published in 1948 by AMS.

Neviskov Bay: bay, S 3.7 mi. across, forming part of Passage and Neva Strait, 15 mi. NW of Sitka, on NW coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°14'10" N, 135°33'00" W; (map 9). Var. Nevskoi Island, Ostrov Nevy.

Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasilev the first and published by Lt. Sari- chev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Ostrov Nevy," or "Nevy Island." See Nevski Island.

Nevisky Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, tied to Never-Never Land."

about September 20, 1793, in honor of the island.

New Archangel: town, see Sitka.

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New Archangel: town, see Sitka.
New Cutoff: channel, of Yukon River, 3.5 mi.
SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°19'30" N, 151°30'45" W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

New Eddystone Cape: point of land, see Louise, Point.

New Eddystone Islands: islands, extend 1.4 mi. off mainland, in Behm Canal, 3 mi. N of Win- stanley I., Coast Mts.; 55°31' N, 130°54' W; (map 3).

Named about 1865 by the British Admiralty; derived from New Eddystone Rock.

New Eddystone Point: point of land, see Louise, Point.

New Eldorado Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 mi. to<br>
Igloo River, New-Igloo River, New-Whaling River, New-Whaling River, New-Whaling River, New-


Eskimo name reported in 1891 as "Noghelin Painga," meaning "mouth of the Noğhelin," by A. B. Schanz in the 1890 Census. The present spelling was reported in 1900 by A. G. Maddren, USGS, and represents pronunciation of the Eskimo name by English-speaking prospectors.

Newhalen Village: village, see Newhalen.

New Halfway Lakes: lakes, 4 mi. SE of Muddy Lake and 22 mi. SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°05' N, 147°02' W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Newhall, Mount: mountain, 1,651 ft., on SE<br>
shore of Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Un-
alaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°52'39" N, 166°29'56" W; (map 23).

Local name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

New Hamilton: locality, on right bank of Nan-
varanok Slough near its mouth on Kkotkpat<br>
Pam, 18 mi. E of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°43'45" N, 163°55'10" W; (map 77).


The North American Transportation and Trading Company in 1899 established a supply depot here at a small Eskimo settlement called "Nanvaranok" after the adjacent stream. The trading company, however, called its depot and trading post "New Fort Hamilton." See Hamilton. In 1842-44 Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, showed an Eskimo village at or near this place called "Ninvaug.

"New Harbor: bay, see Baralof Bay.

New Harbor: estuary, see Freshwater Bay.

New Heart Creek: stream, flows W 6.5 mi. to<br>
Ipiavik Lagoon, 14 mi. SE of Kivalina, Kot-
tubek-Kukgokw Low.; 67°33' N, 164°08' W; (map 128).

Var. Ahsigirahgm, Ipavueerk, Koogowranga.

Local name reported in 1950 by USGCS.

New-cargut: locality, see Nowi.

New-cargut: stream, see Nowitna River.

New Igloo: locality, on right bank of Pilgrim River 2.5 mi. SE of its junction with Kusutin River and 36 mi. SE of Tellier, Seward Peninsula.

High.; 65°08' N, 165°10' W; (map 111).

Local name published in 1965 by USGS; named relative to Igloo to the north and<br>

Igloolik, Inughuit, Igloolik, Igloolik.

New Ilool: locality, on right bank of Pilgrim River 2.5 mi. SE of its junction with Kusutin River and 36 mi. SE of Tellier, Seward Peninsula.

High.; 65°08' N, 165°10' W; (map 111).

Local name published in 1965 by USGS; named relative to Igloo to the north and<br>

Marsy Ilool to the east.

New ikiapik: locality, see Nowi.

New ikiapik: stream, see Nowitna River.

New Jersey Creek: stream, flows E and N 7 mi. to<br>
Bering Sea, on N coast of Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°33'30" N, 168°35'15" W; (map 22).


Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

New Kcalavik: village, see Newtok.

New Knackovich: village, on right bank of Black River, 45 mi. S of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°07'45" N, 164°53'40" W; (map 77).

Var. New Nahak, Newnackovich.

Eskimo village with a population of 122 in 1950. See Knobock.

New Koliganek: locality, on left bank of Nushagak River, 8 mi. SE of Koliganek and 70 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°45' N, 157°10' W; (map 52).

Eskimo village or camp name published in 1954 by USGS.

Newtok: village, see Newtok.

New Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, 2 mi. S of Big<br>
Lake and 23 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°09' N, 148°02' W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

New Lakes: lakes; Little Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°55'12" N, 177°39'10" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "N" to correspond to "N" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Newman Cape: point of land, on SW coast of<br>
Shuyak I., 42 mi. N of Kodiak I.; 58°30'30" N, 152°39'00" W; (map 43).

Name published in 1926 by USGCS.

Newlands Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 mi. to<br>
Quartz Creek, 10 mi. SE of Long and 30 mi. SSE of Ruby, Klibuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°19' N, 155°15' W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS. The stream's identity is in doubt.

Newlin Ridge: ridge, 0.5 mi. long, on south-
western Little Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'-
15" N, 177°38'10" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "N" to correspond to "N" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

New Lowden: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, about 6 mi. NE of Lowden and 48.5 mi. E of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 65°40'00" N, 156°28'30" W; (map 97).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Newman Bay: bay, extends NE 3.5 mi., on SW coast of Sitkalidak I., SE of Kodiak I.; 57°06'
N, 153°22' W; (map 34).

Local name published in 1943 by USGCS.

Newman Creek: stream, flows N 7 mi. to<br>
Dry Creek, 52 mi. NE of Hesly, Alaska Ra.; 64°00',
N, 147°15' W; (map 87).

Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 field-
sheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by<br>

Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Newmann Island: island, see Operl Island.

Newman Peak: mountain, 2,000 ft., on Attu Is., 2.5 mi. S of Hames, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°45'30" W; BGN 1910; (map 51).


Eskimo name of a village listed in the 1890 Census as "Nughelhalingamit" or "people of the Nughelin," population 16. (1893, p. 164).

The present spelling is an anglicization of the name.

There evidently were two villages of these people on Newhalen River in 1890; see Negelhling Painga.

Newhalen River: stream, heads at Sixmile Lake, flows S 22 mi. to Iliamna Lake, 3 mi. S of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°43' N, 154°53' W; BGN 1910; (map 51).

Nrwailing Reef: reef, 0.2 mi. across near head of Newrailing Village: village, see Newhalen.
Newrailing River: stream, see Newhalen River.


Site of an abandoned saltery (herring packing plant) and fertilizer plant, probably built between 1917 and 1920. The Port Walter post office was established here in 1918; discontinued in 1921 (Ricks, 1965, p. 53).

Newrailing River: stream, see Newhalen River.

Newrailing Village: village, see Newhalen.

New Reef: reefs, 2 reefs 0.1 mi. long, in Disenchantment Bay, 1.5 mi. N of Haenke I., and 31 mi. N of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°59'30" N, 139°32'00" W; (map 46). Named by Tarr (1906, map facing p. 145), USGS. These reefs appeared after the earthquake of 1899, which caused an uplift of 17-19 feet in this area (in Tarr and Martin, 1912, p. 21-22).

New Reefs: reefs, 0.2 mi. across near head of Eleanor Cove, 14 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°42' N, 139°29' W; (map 46). Named by Tarr and Martin (1912, map 14 and p. 21), USGS. These reefs were created during the 1899 earthquake; they are not shown, however, on USCS Chart 8455, published in 1965.

New River Bay: bay, extends S 1.3 mi. on S shore of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Low.; 63°51'15" N, 152°14'45" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1934 by USGS.

New Russia: locality, see Glory of Russia.

New Shoal: rock, see Westdal Shoal.

New Stuyahok: village, pop. 145, on right bank of Nushagak River, 10 mi. NE of Ekvok and 52 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°29' N, 157°20' W; (map 52). Var. New Stuyahok.

Located on the site of the Eskimo village of "Stuyarok." The name "New Stuyahok" first appeared in the 1950 Census with a population of 88. A post office was established here in 1961. (Ricks 1965, p. 45).

Newtok: village, see Newtok.


Newly established Eskimo village reported in 1949 by USCS&GS. Its population in 1950 was 69. See Old Kealavik.

New Tokeen: village, see Tokeen.

Newtown Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 mi. to American River, 25 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°31' N, 165°45' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS. Newtown Creek: stream, see Left Fork Dry Creek.


Prospectors' name reported in 1900 as "Newton Cr." by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. Reported in 1904 as "gulch" and applied as above by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. See Left Fork Dry Creek.

Newton Gulch Number One: ravine, see Newton Gulch.

Newton Gulch Number Two: stream, see Left Fork Dry Creek.


Local name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Newton Rock: mountain, see Newton Peak.

New Trinity Island: island, "one of the Trinity Islands S of Kodiak Island."

Name shown on Capt. John Mears' 1790 chart.

New Walter: locality, see New Port Walter.

New-Whraling River: stream, see Newhalen River.

Newhalen River: stream, see Newhalen River.

Newhalen River: stream, see Newhalen River.

New Whrailing River: stream, see Newhalen River.

New-Year Gulch: ravine, trends SE 0.7 mi. to Anvil Creek, 6 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°35'20" N, 165°22'20" W; (map 94). Var. New Years Gulch.

Reported as "New Years Gul." on the 1902 "Map of the Name and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

New Year Islands: islands, extend N-S 0.6 mi., off W coast of Knight I., on E side of Knight Island Passage, 6 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°19'00" N, 147°54'45" W; (map 53).

Name published in 1910 by USCS&GS.

New Years Gulch: ravine, see New Year Gulch.

New York Creek: stream, flows 4 mi. N to Bering Sea, E of Fox Point, on N coast of Unmak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°33'00" N, 168°16'45" W; (map 22).

Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

New York Creek: stream, flows SE 3.3 mi. to Kuskokwim River 0.9 mi. N of its junc. with Holokuk River, 0.3 mi. W of Little Mountain Village, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°33' N, 158°35' W; BGN 1949; (map 72).

Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 353), USGS.

New York Creek: stream, flows NE 4 mi., joins Little Joe Creek to form Beaver Creek, 11 mi. SE of Ruby, Kuskokwim River Mts.; 64°35'30" N, 155°24'45" W; BGN 1936; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1909, p. 230), USGS.

New York Creek: stream, flows SW 10 mi. to North Fork Baker Creek, 45 mi. E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°07'25" N, 150°29'40" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

New York Gulch: ravine, extends SW 1.3 mi. to American Creek; 27 mi. ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°06'10" N, 151°10'15" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Nexfuras: point of land, see Nikiski Point.

Niagara Creek: stream, flows SW 2.2 mi. to Kougak River 11 mi. N of its junc. with Kuzitrin River, 44 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°25' N, 164°38' W; (map 110).

"Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Niagapak Cape: point of land, see Nyigapak Point.

Niak: locality, site of an Eskimo campground, on Chukchi Sea coast, 4 mi. S of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68°49' N, 166°11' W; (map 129).

Ekimo name reported in 1904 by J. B. Driggs, a Point Hope missionary. The name may mean "head."

Niak Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to Chukchi Sea, S 5 mi. S of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68°49' N, 166°12' W; (map 129). Var. Neak Creek.

Ekimo name reported in 1904 by J. B. Driggs, a Point Hope missionary. See Niak.

Niakogon Buttes: mountain, 1,325 ft., between Chandler and Tuluga Rivers, 25 mi. SE of Umiat, Arctic Plain; 69°01' N, 151°42' W; BGN 1949; (map 141).

Ekimo name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Niakogon Mountain: mountain, 1,803 ft., 23 mi. SE of junc. of Colville and Kilkik Rivers, Brooks Ra.; 68°53' N, 153°03' W; (map 133).

Ekimo name reported about 1950 by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Dela, near Heald Point, on Beaufort Sea coast, Arctic Plain; (map 150).

Niako Island: island, in Sagavanirktok River.

This name first appears on Surgeon John Simpson's 1853 native map on which he notes "First sleeping place of the natives of Pt. Barrow, travelling from Colville R. to Pt.
Berens.” Leffingwell (1919, p. 91) refers to it as “a small island at Head Point * * *.” This place cannot be definitely identified, but may refer to present-day Niakuk Is. near Head Point.

Niakuk Island: islands, see Niakuk Islands.


Eskimo name reported by Orth in 1936.

Nakluvik Creek: stream, heads in Waring Mts. at 66°39' N, 158°50' W, flows NE 7 mi. to Nakluvik River, 21 mi. NW of Shungnak.

Local name reported by Orth in 1936.

Niakuk Islands: islands, offshore group, extends NW 2.5 mi. from Nakluvik Creek.

Niaktuvik Creek: stream, heads in Waring Mts.

Local name published in 1907 by USGS.

Niblack Islands: islands, 2 mi. long, in Ernest Nicholas Bay. See Nicholas Bay.

Local name shown erroneously as “Niblick” on Brit. Adm. Chart 2431. USCG.

Nicholson Creek: stream, flows 3 mi. SW to Chagray Bay, 21 mi. NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58°46' N, 161°40' W; (map 39).

Local name shown on a 1937 fieldsheet by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Nicholson Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, on S coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°45'15" N, 132°11'30" W; (map 1). Var. Mount Nicholas, Mount Nicholcws, Mount Nitchawak, Mount Nichawak. Named in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Nichols Mountain: mountain, 1,830 ft., on S coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°43'35" N, 132°11'05" W; (map 1). Var. Mount Nitchawak, Mount Nichawak, Mount Nichawak.

Name derived from Nichols Bay; published by USCG & GS in 1943.

Nicholson Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, 9 mi. NW of Old Man Lake and 45 mi. WN of Glenallen, Copper River Basin; 62°13'30" N, 146°55'30" W; (map 83). Var. Nickol Lake. Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.


Named in 1880 by USN, and published by USCG & GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 142). Nichols Pass: water passage, see Nichols Passage.

Nichols Passage: water passage, extends N 15 mi. from Clarence Strait to Revillagigedo Channel, between Annette and Gravina Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°05' N, 131°42' W; (map 3). Var. Nichols Pass.

Named by USCG & GS for Lt. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols, USN, who made extensive surveys in this vicinity from 1881 to 1883 while in command of the survey steamer Hassler; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 79) as “Nichols Pass.”

Nichols Point: point of land, on E shore of Isanotski Strait, Aleutian Is.; 54°51'30" N, 163°23'00" W; BGN 1926; (map 25). Var. Knoll Point.

Named by USCG & GS in 1892 for Joseph R. Nichols, who died in 1925, and was responsible for the establishment of the cannery which formed the nucleus of the settlement of False Pass.

Nichols Spit: spit, 2.2 mi. long, on E coast of Nushagak Peninsula, 6 mi. NW of Protection Point and 33 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°35' N, 158°46' W; (map 40).


Nichols: village, see Nightmute.

Nightmute: village, see Nightmute.

Nikutalino: stream, see Muddy River.

Nick, Mount: mountain, 5,364 ft., at head of Johnson Glacier, 60 mi. NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Ra.; 60°05' N, 153°03' W; (map 61).

Local name reported in 1920 on a USGS manuscript map. The name was possibly obtained originally from a USGS manuscript sheet.

Nikila Creek: ravine, see Nekula Gulch.

Nikon: locality, on N tip of Fleming Is., 12 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°47'40" N, 136°19'10" W; (map 9).

Local name of a former mining camp reported by R. M. Overbeck (in Martin and
Nigasakfogvik River: stream, heads in lake, flows 31 mi. to Kobuk River, 1 mi. W of its junct. with Kaliguriche River, 34 mi. NW of village of Nigaisakfogvik Creek, Nigasakfogvik River, Nigisak River, Yukon River, 65°17'50" N, 154°56'30" W; (map 108).

Eskimo name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nigasakfogvik River: stream, heads in lake, flows 31 mi. to Kobuk River, 1 mi. W of its junct. with Kaliguriche River, 34 mi. NW of village of Nigaisakfogvik Creek, Nigasakfogvik River, Nigisak River, Yukon River, 65°17'50" N, 154°56'30" W; (map 108).

Eskimo name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nigisakfogvik River: stream, heads in lake, flows 31 mi. to Kobuk River, 1 mi. W of its junct. with Kaliguriche River, 34 mi. NW of village of Nigaisakfogvik Creek, Nigasakfogvik River, Nigisak River, Yukon River, 65°17'50" N, 154°56'30" W; (map 108).

Eskimo name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nigisakfogvik River: stream, heads in lake, flows 31 mi. to Kobuk River, 1 mi. W of its junct. with Kaliguriche River, 34 mi. NW of village of Nigaisakfogvik Creek, Nigasakfogvik River, Nigisak River, Yukon River, 65°17'50" N, 154°56'30" W; (map 108).

Eskimo name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nigisakfogvik River: stream, heads in lake, flows 31 mi. to Kobuk River, 1 mi. W of its junct. with Kaliguriche River, 34 mi. NW of village of Nigaisakfogvik Creek, Nigasakfogvik River, Nigisak River, Yukon River, 65°17'50" N, 154°56'30" W; (map 108).

Eskimo name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nigisakfogvik River: stream, heads in lake, flows 31 mi. to Kobuk River, 1 mi. W of its junct. with Kaliguriche River, 34 mi. NW of village of Nigaisakfogvik Creek, Nigasakfogvik River, Nigisak River, Yukon River, 65°17'50" N, 154°56'30" W; (map 108).

Eskimo name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nigisakfogvik River: stream, heads in lake, flows 31 mi. to Kobuk River, 1 mi. W of its junct. with Kaliguriche River, 34 mi. NW of village of Nigaisakfogvik Creek, Nigasakfogvik River, Nigisak River, Yukon River, 65°17'50" N, 154°56'30" W; (map 108).

Eskimo name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nigisakfogvik River: stream, heads in lake, flows 31 mi. to Kobuk River, 1 mi. W of its junct. with Kaliguriche River, 34 mi. NW of village of Nigaisakfogvik Creek, Nigasakfogvik River, Nigisak River, Yukon River, 65°17'50" N, 154°56'30" W; (map 108).

Eskimo name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nigisakfogvik River: stream, heads in lake, flows 31 mi. to Kobuk River, 1 mi. W of its junct. with Kaliguriche River, 34 mi. NW of village of Nigaisakfogvik Creek, Nigasakfogvik River, Nigisak River, Yukon River, 65°17'50" N, 154°56'30" W; (map 108).

Eskimo name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nigisakfogvik River: stream, heads in lake, flows 31 mi. to Kobuk River, 1 mi. W of its junct. with Kaliguriche River, 34 mi. NW of village of Nigaisakfogvik Creek, Nigasakfogvik River, Nigisak River, Yukon River, 65°17'50" N, 154°56'30" W; (map 108).

Eskimo name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nigisakfogvik River: stream, heads in lake, flows 31 mi. to Kobuk River, 1 mi. W of its junct. with Kaliguriche River, 34 mi. NW of village of Nigaisakfogvik Creek, Nigasakfogvik River, Nigisak River, Yukon River, 65°17'50" N, 154°56'30" W; (map 108).

Eskimo name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nigisakfogvik River: stream, heads in lake, flows 31 mi. to Kobuk River, 1 mi. W of its junct. with Kaliguriche River, 34 mi. NW of village of Nigaisakfogvik Creek, Nigasakfogvik River, Nigisak River, Yukon River, 65°17'50" N, 154°56'30" W; (map 108).

Eskimo name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nigisakfogvik River: stream, heads in lake, flows 31 mi. to Kobuk River, 1 mi. W of its junct. with Kaliguriche River, 34 mi. NW of village of Nigaisakfogvik Creek, Nigasakfogvik River, Nigisak River, Yukon River, 65°17'50" N, 154°56'30" W; (map 108).

Eskimo name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nigisakfogvik River: stream, heads in lake, flows 31 mi. to Kobuk River, 1 mi. W of its junct. with Kaliguriche River, 34 mi. NW of village of Nigaisakfogvik Creek, Nigasakfogvik River, Nigisak River, Yukon River, 65°17'50" N, 154°56'30" W; (map 108).

Eskimo name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nigisakfogvik River: stream, heads in lake, flows 31 mi. to Kobuk River, 1 mi. W of its junct. with Kaliguriche River, 34 mi. NW of village of Nigaisakfogvik Creek, Nigasakfogvik River, Nigisak River, Yukon River, 65°17'50" N, 154°56'30" W; (map 108).

Eskimo name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nigisakfogvik River: stream, heads in lake, flows 31 mi. to Kobuk River, 1 mi. W of its junct. with Kaliguriche River, 34 mi. NW of village of Nigaisakfogvik Creek, Nigasakfogvik River, Nigisak River, Yukon River, 65°17'50" N, 154°56'30" W; (map 108).

Eskimo name reported in 1955 by USGS.
Niguanak River: stream, flows N 35 mi. to Oruktalik Lagoon, 15 mi. SE of Barter I., Arctic Plain; 70°04' N, 142°59' W; (map 132).

Niguanak: locality, see Kijik.

Nigavuk, Mount: hill, see Mugum Peak.

Nigunjak: island, see Chemabura Island.

Nigvilnak: point of land, see Black Point.

Nigu Lake: lake, see Etivlik Lake.

Nikht: village, see Nightmute.

Nikhtamut: locality, see Niktaq.

Nikilik: locality, see Nigilik.

Nikipak Mountain: mountain, see Meat Mountain.

Nikishka: locality, see Nikishka No. 2.

Nikishka Bay: bright, extends SW 4 mi. from Boulder Point, along SE shore of Umpqua Channel. 14 mi. N of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°45' N, 151°18' W; (map 62).

Nikischkya Bay, Nikitska Bay.

Name published in 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 99); derived from village of Nikitska, which was formerly located here.

Nikishka No. 1: locality, see Nikitska Wharf.

Nikishka No. 2: locality, on NW coast of Kenai Penin., 3.2 mi. W of Boulder Point and 12 mi. N of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°44'20" N, 151°19'30" W; (map 62).

Nikishka, see Nikiski Wharf.

Nikishka Bay: bay, 2 mi. across, in Tustumena Lake, S of Caribou I., on Kenai Penin., 25 mi. SSE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°13' N, 151°01' W; (map 62).

Nikiski: locality, see Nikishka No. 2.


Nikishka: locality, see Nikishka No. 2.

Nikishi Bay: locality, see Nikitska Wharf.


Nikiski Wharf: locality, see Nikitska Wharf.

Nikiski Bay: bright, see Nikitska Bay.

Nikiski Wharf: locality, on W coast of Kenai Penin., 10 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°41' N, 151°24' W; (map 62).

Nikiski No. 1.

Nikishka No. 1.

Nikiski Wharf: locality, on W coast of Kenai Penin., 10 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°41' N, 151°24' W; (map 62).

Nikiski No. 1.

Nikiski Bay.

Nikiski Wharf: locality, on W coast of Kenai Penin., 10 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°41' N, 151°24' W; (map 62).

Nikiski No. 1.

Nikiski Bay.

Nikiski Wharf: locality, on W coast of Kenai Penin., 10 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°41' N, 151°24' W; (map 62).

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Nikiski Wharf: locality, on W coast of Kenai Penin., 10 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°41' N, 151°24' W; (map 62).

Nikiski No. 1.

Nikiski Bay.

Nikiski Wharf: locality, on W coast of Kenai Penin., 10 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°41' N, 151°24' W; (map 62).

Nikiski No. 1.

Nikiski Bay.

Nikiski Wharf: locality, on W coast of Kenai Penin., 10 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°41' N, 151°24' W; (map 62).

Nikiski No. 1.

Nikiski Bay.

Nikiski Wharf: locality, on W coast of Kenai Penin., 10 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°41' N, 151°24' W; (map 62).

Nikiski No. 1.

Nikiski Bay.
Ninagiak River

Ninemile River: stream, flows SE 10 mi. to Hallo Bay, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 36 mi. NE of Mount Katmai, Aletutia Ra.; 58°28′35″ N, 154°04′30″ W; (map 42).

Reported in 1951 by USGS; probably named for Ninigak Island.

Ninefoot Shoal: shoal, in Khaz Bay, 5.5 mi. S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°34′43″ N, 136°05′30″ W; (map 97).

Descriptive name given in 1917 by USGS and published in the 1917 Coast Pilot (p. 221).

Ninemile: locality, on left bank of Salmon River, 7.5 mi. NW of Hyder, Coast Mts.; 56°01′15″ N, 130°04′25″ W; (map 7).

Name published in 1920 by L. C. Westgate (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 1), USGS.

Ninemile Camp: locality, on left bank of Yukon River, at junct. of Ninemile Slough and Yukon River, 9 mi. SW of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 66°27′10″ N, 147°15′20″ W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; probably so called because of camp located at junct. of Ninemile Slough and Yukon River.

Ninemile Creek: stream, on N end of Douglas Hills to John River, 53 mi. SW of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 66°21′20″ N, 153°48′ W; (map 124).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS; probably so called because of creek which extends into Kotzebue Sound, 7 mi. E of Deering, Kotzebue-Kokub Law.; 66°04′ N, 162°27′ W; (map 113).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Ninemile: locality, see Ninefoot Shoal.

Ninemile Creek: stream, flows NE 4.6 mi. to Matanuska River, 33 mi. NE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°47′15″ N, 148°12′15″ W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Ninemile Creek: stream, heads in Scotty Lake, flows S 12 mi. to Moose Creek, 13 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°11′30″ N, 150°23′50″ W; (map 81).

Local descriptive name reported in 1938 by USGS.

Ninemile Creek: stream, flows SW 9 mi. from Ninemile Hills to John River, 53 mi. SW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°00′20″ N, 151°47′00″ W; (map 124).

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS; probably so called because of camp located at junct. of Ninemile Slough and Yukon River.

Ninemile Creek: stream, flows SW 5.2 mi. around E side of Ninemile I., 8 mi. NE of Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 64°50′ N, 153°12′ W; (map 98).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Ninemile Slough: channel, in Yukon River, flows SW 6 mi. around Ninemile I. to Yukon River, 9 mi. SW of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°38′ N, 158°13′ W; (map 97). Var. Center Island.

Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Ninemile Lake: lake, extends NE-SW 4.8 mi. in Yukon River, 10 mi. NE of Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 65°40′ N, 145°30′ W; (map 98). Var. Lonesome Island.

Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Ninemile Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, 8 mi. SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°30′00″ N, 145°02′30″ W; (map 119).

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS; probably so called because lake is about 9 miles up the Yukon River from Fort Yukon.

Ninemile Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, between Ninemile Hills and Ninemile Creek, 4 mi. E of mouth of Ninemile Creek and 49 mi. SW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°01′15″ N, 151°38′00″ W; (map 124).

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS; probably so called because of creek which extends into Kotzebue Sound, 7 mi. E of Deering, Kotzebue-Kokub Law.; 66°04′ N, 162°27′ W; (map 113).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Ninemile Point: point of land, on right bank of Yukon River, between Straight and Ninemile Is., 7 mi. NE of Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 64°49′ N, 155°19′ W; (map 98).

Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Ninemile Point: point of land, on N shore of Yukon River between Burna and Youngs Is., 9 mi. SW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°04′ N, 133°48′ W; (map 107).

Local name obtained by USGS topographers in 1952, so named because it is about nine miles upstream from the outlet of Copper Creek.

Ninemile Lake: lake, extends NE-SW 4.8 mi. in Yukon River, 10 mi. NE of Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 65°40′ N, 145°30′ W; (map 98).

Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Ninemile Slough: stream, an anabranch of Porcupine River, flows SW 3 mi. 39 mi. NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°49′ N, 144°30′ W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Nine Pup: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Deadwood Creek, 36 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°27′25″ N, 144°56′10″ W; (map 104).

Named "Nine Pup" by prospectors; reported in 1909 by B. L. Johnson (in Brooks and others, 1910, fig. 5), USGS.

Ninemile Creek: stream, flows SW 9 mi. to Deadwood Creek, 36 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°27′25″ N, 144°56′10″ W; (map 104).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Ninety-eight Creek: stream, flows E 11 mi. to Salscha River, 30 mi. NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°33′ N, 146°16′ W; (map 101). Var. Ninety-eight Creek.

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Ninety-two Hunter Creek: stream, flows N 7 mi. to Hunter Creek at W end of Forty-seven Gulch, 8 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°28′ N, 149°49′ W; (map 105).

Local name published by USGS (Mertie, 1937, pl. 1).

Ninety-two Pup: stream, flows N 1.7 mi. to Hoosier Creek, 11 mi. SSE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°21′20″ N, 150°01′40″ W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name shown on a manuscript map dated 1906; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Ningalik River: stream, see Ninglick River.

Ningaluk River: channel, see Ninglick River.

Ningehak: locality, site of camp, 2 mi. NW of Aghnaaggh Lagoon and 9 mi. SE of Gambell, N coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°41′ N, 171°31′ W; (map 93). Var. Ningehak.

Eskimo name recorded in 1965 by Orth, as "Ninheak," meaning "little camp." The name was first reported by O. W. Geist in 1932.

Ningehak Beach: beach, extends SE 4 mi. from Ikokpyag Creek, along shore of Akefakap Bay, 9 mi. SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence I.; 63°42′ N, 171°34′ W, BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Ningehak Beach.

Eskimo name often spelled "Ninheak" and meaning "little camp."

Ningehak: locality, see Ningehak.

Ningehak Beach: beach, see Ningehak Beach.

Ningehak: lake, see Troutman Lake.

Ninglish River: stream, see Ninglick River.

Ninglick River: channel, flows W 44 mi. from Baird Inlet to Bering Sea, just N of Nelson I., 110 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim
Ningolik Valley: valley, extends 9 mi. along Ninglik Pan channel, tee Ninglick River.

Ningyoyak Creek: stream, flows SW 6 mi. to Nukfjcff tillage, pop. 169, on W coast of Kenai.

Ninilchika, Reka: stream, see Ninilchik River.

Ninilchika, Mys: point of land, see Ninilchik, Cape.

Ninilchika, Cape: point of land, 1.5 mi. SW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°03' N, 151°40' W; BGN 1944; (map 62). Var. Munina.

This is an agricultural settlement, formerly a fur-farming and fishing village. Ivan Petroff (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1884, p. 27), wrote "A number of 'colonial citizens,' a fur-farming and fishing village. Ivan Petroff, trader and prospector: and published in 1884 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "M[y] Nizmennyy.""

An arbitrary name beginning with "N" to correspond to "N" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Nipper Cove: cove, 0.5 mi. across, on Duffield Peninsula, N tip of Baranof Island, 35 mi. N of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°33'45" N, 135°24'00" W; (map 9). Var. Lowlying Point, Mys Nizmennyy, Ninmenna Point.

Russian name meaning "low," given in 1833 by the navigator Ens. Vasilev (cana.), IRN; published in 1840 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "M[y] Nizmennyy."

Ninmenna Point: point of land, see Ninevahut Lake.

Niu River: stream, flows SE 8 mi. to Matogak River, 1 mi. N of Hagemeister Strait and 9.4 mi. NW of Hagemeister Island, Aleutian Is.; 51°18'30" N, 170°45'30" W; (map 15). Local name obtained in 1948 from Frank Waskey, trader and prospector: and published in 1951 by USGS. "Niuu" means "wheat [or wheat-roll]" in Finnish.

Nitakh: locality, on E shore of Knik Arm, Cook Inlet, near Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°20' N, 149°50' W; (map 69). Var. Nitakh.

Former Indian village or camp listed in the 1880 Census as "Nitakh," population 15, by Petroff (1884, p. 29).

Nitakh: locality, see Nitakh.

Nitalikh Island: island, see Great Sitkin Island.

Nitchawak Mountain: mountain, see Nichawak Mountain.

Nitchawak Mountain: mountain, see Nkhawak Mountain.

Nisquak: locality, see New Hamilton.

Nisua River: stream, flows SE 8 mi. to Matogak River, 1 mi. N of Hagemeister Strait and 9.4 mi. NW of Hagemeister Island, Aleutian Is.; 51°18'30" N, 170°45'30" W; (map 15). Local name obtained in 1948 from Frank Waskey, trader and prospector: and published in 1951 by USGS. "Niuu" means "wheat [or wheat-roll]" in Finnish.

Nittako River: stream, heads 5 mi. NE of Mount Bendeleben, flows SW, then SE, 52 mi. to Fish
River, 34 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin.  High; 64°49' N, 163°27' W; BGN 1911; (map 95).


This stream was considered the main fork of the Fish River and a route of travel between Golovnin Bay and Grantley Harbor until gold prospectors arrived in 1899 and detailed maps were constructed. Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS, reported the "Nuiuk" as tributary to the Fish River in 1899. The following year E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS, reported and established the present spelling.

Nniuk: island, see Chennabura Island.

Nunuyak: island, see Chennabura Island.

Niyakan: point of land, see Cascade Point.

Nivalgbat Beach: beach, 1.5 mi. W of Seepanpak Inlet, on N coast of Saint Lawrence I.; 63°21' N, 169°18' W; BGN 1951; (map 93).

Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council; reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.


Local name obtained in 1906 by A. G. Maddren, USGS. Alexander Kolmakov, in 1833, followed by I. L. A. Zagoskin, in 1842-44 gave the Indian name "Nochotno." A. G. Maddren, in 1908, called it by another Indian name "Tuentna."

Nixon Fork Takotna River: stream, see Nixon Fork.

Nixon River: stream, see Nixon Fork.

Nixons Fork: stream, see Nixon Fork.

Nixons Shali: shali, in Peril Strait, on W coast of Duffpen PENIN., Baranof I., 30 mi. of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°28'10" N, 135°3'20" W; (map 9). Name published by USGS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 191).

Niyakan-kiya: point of land, see Cascade Point.

Niyakh Lake: lake, see Dolgo Lake.

Niyhniye: point of land, see Dolgo Lake.

Nizina locality, on Chititu Creek, 5 mi. SE of the junct. of Chititu Creek and the Nizina River, 14 mi. SE of Gambell; 63°38' N, 171°25' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Big Lake, Navvookpuk, Niyghak-puk.

Eskimo name meaning "big lake" [naivakh-pak].

Nizina Glacier: glacier, see Nizina Glacier.

Nizhni Lake: lake, see Dolgo Lake.


Indian name applied in 1899 by Rohn (1901, p. 224), USGS.

Nizina Mountain: mountain, 7,535 ft., between Nizina and West Fork Glaciers, 17 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°36'45" N, 142°34'45" W; (map 67). Named for nearby river and glacier.


Indian name reported by Hayes (1892, p. 124): "We * * * camped on a stream flowing into the Pacific. This was the Niz- nennik, a tributary of the Chittenah (Chitina), or eastern branch of Copper river."

Nizina River: stream, see Chittiton River.

Nitzki Cove: cove, 1.1 mi. across, between Alaid and Nizki Is., Semichii Is., Aleutian Is.; 52° 44' 50" N, 173°56'40" E; (map 13). Name derived from Nizki I.

Nizki Island: island, 3 mi. long, middle island of Semichii Is., Aleutian Is.; 52°44'10" N, 173°50'00" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Var. Oubeloi Island.

Derived from Russian word [Nizki] meaning "low" and probably given by the U.S. Army; published by AMS in 1943. The island was shown in 1956 as "Oubeloi" by USGS.

Nizkoy, Ostrov: island, see Crooked Island.

Nizmennoi: point of land, see Low Island.

Nizmennik: island, see Low Island.

Name published by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census as "Natagamute," i.e. "Noatak [River] people." The population was 121 in 1910; 164 in 1920; 212 in 1930; 336 in 1939; and 326 in 1950. The Noatak post office was established in 1940 (Ricks, 1965, p. 46).

Noatak Canyon: canyon, of the Noatak River, 4 mi. long, of Mayumberk Mts., 40 mi. NE of Noatak, Brooks Ra.; 67°57' N, 161°39' W; (map 127). Var. Grand Canyon.

The Noatak was first explored in July 1885, by S. B. McLennegan, USRC, who referred to this feature as the first of the "Grand Canons of the Noatak * * * Here the perpendicular walls rose hundreds of feet on either side, seldom offering a foothold along the bases * * *" (Healy, 1887, p. 64). The first use of the name "Noatak Canyon" appears to have been by F. S. Smith (1930, pl. 5). The name "Grand Canyon" has been relegated to the broader valley area upstream.

Nobhill Creek: stream, flows NW 0.8 mi. to Noaukta Slough: stream, distributary of Chakachak River: stream, flows NW 34 mi. to Big Nochak: locality, on Holitna River, Stony River.

Noatuk River: stream, see Noatak River.

Noatok River: tit tarn, see Noatak River.

Nogadaneoda Lake: lake, 19 mi. SW of Roundabout Mtn., Koyukuk Low.; 64°53' N, 153°33' W; (map 97). Former Indian village or camp, reported in 1890 Census (p. 164).


Former Eskimo village or camp recorded as "Noh-chimat," population 28, in the 1890 Census (p. 164).

Nocheg Point: point of land, on S coast of Afognak I., 3 mi. NW of Afognak, N of Kodiak I.; 57°59'40" N, 152°51'30" W; (map 34). Var. Mys Nocheg, Nights Lodging Cape.

Transliteration of "Myn" Nochega a name given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840, and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrographer's Chart 1425. Baker (1896, p. 461) published "Nights Lodging Cape," the translation of Murashev's name. This name was changed to its present form in 1909 by USGS.

Nogadaneoda Lake: stream, see Beaver Creek.

Nogadani Lake: stream, flows NW 34 mi. to Big Salmon Fork Little Tonanza River 1.5 mi SE of its junction with Little Tonanza River, 55 mi. E of McGrath, Kuskokwim Low.; 62°56'20" N, 153°33'40" W; (map 80).

Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Noctocargut: stream, see Beaver Creek.

No. Creek: stream, flows NW 34 mi. to Big Salmon Fork Little Tonanza River 1.5 mi SE of its junction with Little Tonanza River, 55 mi. E of McGrath, Kuskokwim Low.; 62°56'20" N, 153°33'40" W; (map 80).

Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Noctacargut: stream, see Birch Creek.

Nodales: Punta: point of land, see Martin Point.

Nododehan Lake: lake, 2.2 mi. long, in Dubli Flats, S of Nogoyalna Slough and 36 mi. NE of Hochandshtla Mtn., Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°48' N, 155°55' W; (map 107).

Koyukian Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Nogadaneoda Lake: lake, 19 mi. SW of Roundabout Mtn., Koyukuk Low.; 65°26' N, 157°10' W; (map 108). Koyukian Indian name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Nagogahara Sand Dunes: dunes, 5 mi. across, 28 mi. NW of Roundabout Mtn., Koyukuk Low.; 65°41' N, 157°57' W; (map 108).

Koyukian Indian name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Nagogahara Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, on N bank of Koyukuk River, 35 mi. NE of Hughes, Hooga Lake High.; 66°25'4' N, 153°21' W; (map 116).

Indian name, reported to mean "falls lake," recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth. The water level of the lake is above that of the river, and the lake's outlet is a waterfall. No Grub Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Salcha River, 37 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°40' N, 145°37' W; (map 103).

Named by prospectors and reported in 1910 by Ellsworth and Parker (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 167), USGS.

Nochamiti: locality, see Nochak.

Nohochchinta: locality, site of a village, on N bank of South Fork Koyukuk River 3 mi. upstream from its junction with Koyukuk River, Kanuti Flats; 66°35' N, 151°51' W; (map 117). Var. Nohulchinta.

Koyukian Indian village or camp of six families, reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 100), USA; from the Indian name for the

South Fork Koyukuk River, which Lt. Allen also reported.

Nohochchinta: stream, see South Fork Koyukuk River.

Nohotchinta: locality, see Nohochchinta.

Nohotno Lake: lake, see Lower Tatimina Lake.

Noisak: point of land, see Mordvinof, Cape.

Noisy Cape: point of land, NW tip of Uganik I., E of Noisy Is. at mouth of Uganik Bay, Kodiak I.; 57°55'30" N, 153°32'30" W; (map 34).

Name derived from Noisy Islands, reported in 1867 by USGS.

Noisy Islands: islands, two, each 0.5 mi. long, extend 1.2 mi. between Uganik Bay and Shellikof Strait, W of Uganik I., N of Kodiak I.; 57°55'30" N, 153°32'30" W; (map 34). Var. Ostrova Sodomnaya, Sodomnya Islands, Zotschomnia Islands.

Translation by USGS in 1867 of "Ostrov Sodomnaya," published by Capt. Tetenkov (1852, maps 22 and 23).

Noisy Mountain: ridge, 4,500 ft., exceeds NE 5.5 mi. from Katmai Canyon, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 4 mi. E of Mount Katmai, Aleutian R.; 58°15' N, 154°30' W; (map 42).

Descriptive name reported in 1917 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, on account of the frequent rockfalls which kept the party awake.

Noisy Passage: water passage, 1.4 mi. long, between Noisy Is. and Kodiak I., N of Kodiak I.; 57°55'30" N, 153°32'30" W; BGN 1931; (map 34).

Name derived from Noisy Islands and given in 1931 by USGS.

Nok: locality, on W bank of Koyukuk River, above islands near its mouth, Koyukuk Low.; 64°55' N, 157°35' W; (map 97). Var. Nokchak, Nokkhatak, Nokkhat, Nok-khatak.

Former Indian village or camp, recorded as "Nokkhatak," population 50 in 1844, by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN (Hodge, 1910, p. 80).

Nokkhatak: locality, see Nokologamut.

Nokokotek River: stream, see Nokolotek River.

Nokokhatak: locality, see Nokoko.

Nokoko: locality, see Nokologamut.

Nokokotek Point: point of land, on Kasegaluk Lagoon, W point of entrance to Nokotek
Nolitna Creek: stream, flows NW 18 mi. to Kangalakuk Lagoon, E of Icy Cape and 31 mi. SW of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70°20' N, 161°01' W; (map 146).

Noorvik: locality, see Norton Sound.

Norox: locality, see Norton Sound.

Norox Creek: stream, flows 25 mi. to Kanasinuk Lagoon, Seward Peninsula; 66°54' N, 164°10' W; (map 95). Vari. Noorvik Creek.

Norox Creek: stream, flows 25 mi. to Kanasinuk Lagoon, Seward Peninsula; 66°54' N, 164°10' W; (map 95). Vari. Noorvik Creek.

Norox Creek: stream, flows 25 mi. to Kanasinuk Lagoon, Seward Peninsula; 66°54' N, 164°10' W; (map 95). Vari. Noorvik Creek.

Norox Creek: stream, flows 25 mi. to Kanasinuk Lagoon, Seward Peninsula; 66°54' N, 164°10' W; (map 95). Vari. Noorvik Creek.

Nolitna Creek: stream, flows 25 mi. to Kanasinuk Lagoon, Seward Peninsula; 66°54' N, 164°10' W; (map 95). Vari. Noorvik Creek.

Nolitna Creek: stream, flows 25 mi. to Kanasinuk Lagoon, Seward Peninsula; 66°54' N, 164°10' W; (map 95). Vari. Noorvik Creek.

Nolitna Creek: stream, flows 25 mi. to Kanasinuk Lagoon, Seward Peninsula; 66°54' N, 164°10' W; (map 95). Vari. Noorvik Creek.

Nolitna Creek: stream, flows 25 mi. to Kanasinuk Lagoon, Seward Peninsula; 66°54' N, 164°10' W; (map 95). Vari. Noorvik Creek.
Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.
No Name River: stream, see Penny River.

Tanauna Indian name recorded on a 1909 field sheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS. Nondalton post office was established in 1938 (Ricks, 1965, p. 47). See Sixmile Lake.

Nondalton Lake: lake, see Sixmile Lake.
Nondalton Village: village, see Nondalton.
Nondolton Lake: lake, see Sixmile Lake.

Noon Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 mi. to Tisuk River, 16 mi. E of Cape Douglas and 40 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°59’ N, 166°10’ W; (map 94).

Prospectors’ name published on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Noondal Lake: lake, see Sixmile Lake.
Noondal Village: village, see Nondalton.

Noonulnuik River: stream, see Nunavulnik River.

Nunavik Lake: lake, 17 mi. long, near head of Alaskan Penin., 48 mi. NW of Mount Katmai and 54 mi. NE of Naknek, Aleutian Ra.; 59°00’ N, 155°20’ W; BGN 1957; (map 42). Var. Nunnawunuk Lake.

Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.
Noooboos: island, see Barter Island.
Noochek: bay, see Etches, Port.
Noochek: locality, see Nukleek.
Noocleet: locality, see Nukleek.

Nook: cape, point of land, see Denbigh, Cape.

Nooor Dosee: mountain, 2,554 ft., 20 mi. SW of Mount Schwatka and 25 mi. NW of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°10’30” N, 161°10’30” W; (map 127).

Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
Nooke: village, see Dolliver.
Noo-ka: locality, see Nana.
Noosha: locality, see Nuna.

Eskimo name obtained by Otto W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska, in 1932.
Noonaghak: rock, see Stolbi Rocks.
Noono-mekrot: point of land, see Sheldon Point.

Noon Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 mi. to Tisuk River, 16 mi. E of Cape Douglas and 40 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°59’ N, 166°10’ W; (map 94).

Prospectors’ name published on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Noondal Lake: lake, see Sixmile Lake.
Noondal Village: village, see Nondalton.

Noonulnuik River: stream, see Nunavulnik River.

Nunavik Lake: lake, 17 mi. long, near head of Alaskan Penin., 48 mi. NW of Mount Katmai and 54 mi. NE of Naknek, Aleutian Ra.; 59°00’ N, 155°20’ W; BGN 1957; (map 42). Var. Nunnawunuk Lake.

Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.
Noooboos: island, see Barter Island.
Noochek: bay, see Etches, Port.
Noochek: locality, see Nukleek.
Noocleet: locality, see Nukleek.

Nook: cape, point of land, see Denbigh, Cape.

Nooor Dosee: mountain, 2,554 ft., 20 mi. SW of Mount Schwatka and 25 mi. NW of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°10’30” N, 161°10’30” W; (map 127).

Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
Nooke: village, see Dolliver.
Noo-ka: locality, see Nana.
Noosha: locality, see Nuna.

Eskimo name obtained by Otto W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska, in 1932.
Noonaghak: rock, see Stolbi Rocks.
Noono-mekrot: point of land, see Sheldon Point.

Noon Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 mi. to Tisuk River, 16 mi. E of Cape Douglas and 40 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°59’ N, 166°10’ W; (map 94).

Prospectors’ name published on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Noondal Lake: lake, see Sixmile Lake.
Noondal Village: village, see Nondalton.

Noonulnuik River: stream, see Nunavulnik River.

Nunavik Lake: lake, 17 mi. long, near head of Alaskan Penin., 48 mi. NW of Mount Katmai and 54 mi. NE of Naknek, Aleutian Ra.; 59°00’ N, 155°20’ W; BGN 1957; (map 42). Var. Nunnawunuk Lake.

Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.
Noooboos: island, see Barter Island.
Noochek: bay, see Etches, Port.
Noochek: locality, see Nukleek.
Noocleet: locality, see Nukleek.

Nook: cape, point of land, see Denbigh, Cape.

Nooor Dosee: mountain, 2,554 ft., 20 mi. SW of Mount Schwatka and 25 mi. NW of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°10’30” N, 161°10’30” W; (map 127).

Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
Nooke: village, see Dolliver.
Noo-ka: locality, see Nana.
Noosha: locality, see Nuna.

Eskimo name obtained by Otto W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska, in 1932.
Norris Glacier: glacier, heads in North Branch Norris Glacier, trends 8 mi. SE to Grizzly Bar on Taku Inlet, 2.4 mi. W of Taku Point and 14 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°24'15" N, 134°05'00" W; BGN 1905; (map 11). Var. Kadiach, Kadiach, Windom Glacier.

Norris Mountain: mountain, 4,125 ft., near 1962 terminus of Norris and Taku Glaciers, 34 mi. NW of Grizzly Bar on Taku Inlet and 14 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°26'50" N, 134°08'20" W; (map 11).

North Anchorage: anchorage, off Saint Paul I., in Pribilof Is.; 57°13' N, 170°13' W; (map 38).

North Arm: bay, 1 mi. across, extends N 3 mi. from Farragut Bay, 2.5 mi. NW of Read I., 81 mi. E of Coast Mts.; 57°10' N, 133°15' W; (map 8).

North Arm Bay: estuary, see West Arm Bay of Isles.

North Arm Bay of Pillars: bay, see Rowan Bay.

North Arm Cabin Cove: cove, see Upper Arm Cabin Cove.

North Arm Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. to North Arm Stikine River opposite Limb I., 15 mi. N of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°41'00" N, 132°18'30" W; (map 6).

North Arm Dunnican Canal: estuary, 5 mi. long, at head of Dunnican Canal, 12 mi. W of Petersburg, on Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°48' N, 133°17' W; (map 6).

North Arm Hood Bay: estuary, 5 mi. across, entering Hood Bay, 11 mi. SE of Angoon, on Admiralty I., 11 mi. SE of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°23' N, 134°23' W; (map 9).

North Arm Hoornah Sound: estuary, 1.5 mi. across, 12 mi. long, on Chichagof I., 19 mi. E of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°40' N, 133°35' W; (map 9).

North Arm Mira Sound: estuary, extends NW 4 mi., off Mira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°04'30" N, 132°04'30" W; (map 4).


North Arm Nuka Lake: estuary, 1.5 mi. wide, on SE coast of Kenai Penin., 35 mi. E of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°32' N, 150°35' W; (map 50).

North Arm Stikine River: stream, flows W 11 mi. from Stikine River to Frederick Sound, 8 mi. SE of Petersburg, Coast Mts.; 56°41'30" N, 132°32'00" W; (map 6).

North Arm Three Arm Bay: bay, 0.4 mi. across, part of Three Arm Bay, on W coast of Adak I., Aleutian Ra.; 51°45'40" N, 176°51'40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

North Arm Sitkine River: stream, flows W 11 mi. from Stikine River to Frederick Sound, 8 mi. SE of Petersburg, Coast Mts.; 56°41'30" N, 132°32'00" W; (map 6).

North Capes: part of land, see Barrow Point.

North Cape: point of land, see Barrow Point.

North Anchorage: anchorage, off Saint George, on N coast of Saint George I., in Pribilof Is.; 56°36'20" N, 169°33'00" W; (map 38).

North Arcuate Ridge: ridge, on N side of Okmok Caldera, on NE part of Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°29' N, 168°09' W; (map 22).

North Baird Glacier: glacier, heads at 57°20' N, 133°35' W, trends S 15 mi. to Baird Glacier, 5 mi. NE of Thomas Bay and 95 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°08' N, 132°47' W; (map 8).

North Bay: cove, extends SW 1.8 mi. from Tleevak Strait, on NE coast of Doll I., Alex.

North Bay: cove, extends SW 1.8 mi. from Tleevak Strait, on NE coast of Doll I., Alex. Arch.; 55°13' N, 133°06' W; (map 4).

North Beach: beach, on N coast of Saint Paul I., in Pribilof Is.; 57°12'40" N, 170°13'20" W; (map 38).

North Branch Norris Glacier: glacier, heads N of Guardian Mtn. and trends 5 mi. to form Norris Glacier, 12 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°30' N, 134°12' W; BGN 1965; (map 11).

North Branch Norris Glacier: glacier, heads N of Guardian Mtn. and trends 5 mi. to Norris Glacier, heads N of Guardian Mtn. and trends 5 mi. to form Norris Glacier, 12 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°30' N, 134°12' W; BGN 1965; (map 11).

North Branch South Fork Chester Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to South Fork Chester Creek in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°11'07" N, 149°47'56" W; (map 69).

North Branch Steelhead Creek: stream, see Topsy Creek.

North Burnett: island, 0.4 mi. long, on E shore of Burnett Inlet, on SW coast of Etern I., Alex. Arch.; 56°04'20" N, 132°27'30" W; BGN 1917; (map 6).

North Butte: mountain, 6,488 ft., near headwaters of Big River, 93 mi. SE of McGrath, Alaska Ra.; 61°48'10" N, 154°08'40" W; (map 71).

North Butte: mountain, 6,488 ft., near headwaters of Big River, 93 mi. SE of McGrath, Alaska Ra.; 61°48'10" N, 154°08'40" W; (map 71).

North Cape: point of land, on N tip of Kamasa I., Aleutian Is.; 51°56'30" N, 177°09'20" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

North Cape: point of land, on N tip of Kamasa I., Aleutian Is.; 51°56'30" N, 177°09'20" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Norris Mountain: mountain, 4,125 ft., near 1962 terminus of Norris and Taku Glaciers, 34 mi. NW of Grizzly Bar on Taku Inlet and 14 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°26'50" N, 134°08'20" W; (map 11).
Name published as "M[y]s. Sievernoi," meaning "north cape," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27) IRN.

North Cape: point of land, N point of entrance to Whale Bay, on SW coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°35'45" N, 133°08'15" W; (map 5). Var. N Mys.
Name published by USC&GS in 1883

North Cape: point of land, see Savoonga Point.

North Cape: point of land, see Hall, Cape.

Translation of the descriptive name "M[y]s Syvernyy" given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1850 by the Russian American Company.

North Channel Kiwalik River: stream, a distributary of Kiwalik River, flows NE 3 mi. to Kiwalik Lagoon, 56 mi. NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°19'00" N, 151°40'50" W; BGN 1894; (map 70). Var. North Fork Capps Creek.
Named in 1963 by USC&GS.

North Channel Yakataga River: stream, heads at terminus of Yakataga Glacier, flows W and SW 9 mi. to Duktoth River, 4 mi. NW of Cape Yakataga and 104 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°06'00" N, 142°30'30" W; (map 65). Var. Yakataga River.
Local name published on maps after 1950.

North Channel Yakataga River: stream, heads at terminus of Yakataga Glacier, flows W and SW 9 mi. to Duktoth River, 4 mi. NW of Cape Yakataga and 104 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°06'00" N, 142°30'30" W; (map 65). Var. Yakataga River.
Local name published in 1951 by the USGS.

North Cove: cove, 1 mi. acros, N Kagamil I., 40 mi. W of Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°01'35" N, 169°43'30" W; (map 22).
Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 74).

North Creek: stream, flows N from Shahaldin Volcano 13 mi. to Bering Sea, on N central coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°54'23" N, 163°59'00" W; (map 25).
Descriptive name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

North Creek: stream, heads in Horn Mts., flows SE 3 mi. to Crooked Creek, 8.5 mi. N of Tahneta Pass, Talketina Mts.; 62°00'36" N, 147°17'00" W; (map 82).
Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

North Creek: stream, flows NE 13 mi. to Agiakup River, 20 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°27' N, 165°50' W; (map 111).
Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12). USGS.

North Crillon Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads on W slope of Fairweather Ra., trends SW 9 mi. to its 1961 terminus on Crillon Inlet, 80 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°38'45" N, 137°27'30" W; BGN 1943; (map 10). Var. Crillon Glacier, North Eastern Glacier.
Called "Crillon Glacier" by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1874 for Mount Crillon. At that time, Crillon Glacier was much more extensive and joined La Perouse Glacier near the latter's terminus. Since 1874 the Crillon Glacier has retreated, uncovering the valley now occupied by Crillon Lake. The glacier has dwindled to become two smaller glaciers; the one on the N, terminating in Crillon Inlet, is called North Crillon Glacier.

North Dawes Glacier: glacier, heads on Alaska-Canada boundary at 57°40' N, 132°50' W, trends SW to Endicott Arm, 5 mi. WNW of Dawes Glacier and 95 mi. NE of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°34' N, 133°01' W; (map 8).
Local name reported in 1961 by USGS.

North Deception Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, alongside Brady Glacier, 1 mi. N of South Deception Lake and 53 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°23'45" N, 136°46'30" W; BGN 1962; (map 10).
Named by NPS in 1961 because it is a "self-dumping" lake, and for a period once each year it disappears.


North Eastern Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on NE coast of Knight I., 20 mi. N of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°13'45" N, 147°47'30" W; (map 63).

North East Cape: locality, see Northeast Cape. Northeast Cape: point of land, see Krugol Point.

Northeast Cove: estuary, on W coast of Knight I., extends NW 0.5 mi. to Drier Bay, 12 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°19'20" N, 147°44'45" W; (map 63).
Descriptive name given in 1908 by U.S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Northeast Creek: stream, on Alaska Penin., flows SW 3 mi. to Amber Bay, 10.5 mi. NW of Cape Kuskusik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°52' N, 157°24' W; (map 31).
Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Northeastern Glacier: glacier, see North Crillon Glacier.

Northeast Fork Kahlilina Glacier: glacier, trends W 4 mi. on N side of Kahlilina Peaks from Kahlilina Notch to Kahlilina Glacier, Aleutian Ra.; 63°02' N, 151°10' W; (map 88).
Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

Northeast Harbor: harbor, 1 mi. across, on SE coast of Sanak I., in Sanak Ia., Aleutian Ra.; 54°26'30" N, 162°35'00" W; (map 25).
Descriptive name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Northeast Harbor: bay, 3 mi. across, on W coast of Little Koniuji I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°00' N, 159°26' W; (map 26).
Local name published in 1875 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Northeast Harbor: bay, 1.5 mi. across, on W coast of Kodiak I., 3.5 mi. NE of Karluk; 57°37'00" N, 154°21'00" W; (map 35).
North Fork Goodpaster River: stream, see Goodpaster River.

North Fork Indian River: stream, flows SE 3.6 mi. to Fox Creek, 21 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°46'N, 165°03'W; (map 94).

North Fork Freshwater Creek: stream, flows SE 6.5 mi. to Freshwater Creek, 11 mi. N of Tenakee Springs, on E coast of Chichagof Island, Alex. Arch.; 57°56'30"N, 135°19'30"W; BGN 1960; (map 9).

North Fork Harrison Creek: stream, flows SE 10 mi. joins South Fork Harrison Creek to form Harrison Creek, 44 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°21'45"N, 145°07'30"W; (map 104).

North Fork Hess Creek: stream, flows SW 21 mi. to join South Fork Hess Creek to form Hess Creek, 14 mi. NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°42'30"N, 146°21'30"W; (map 105).

North Fork Hess Valley River: stream, see Hess Valley River.

North Fork Kuskokwim River: stream, flows SW 7 mi. to join South Fork Kuskokwim River to form Kuskokwim River, 15 mi. SW of Nulato, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°53'30"N, 156°37'15"W; BGN 1963; (map 90). Var. Reka Tahegno, Takhakna, Tango Creek.

North Fork Jones Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows NW 35 mi. to Jones Creek 3 mi. SE of its junct. with East Fork Kuskokwim River, 51 mi. E of McGrath, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°02'N, 153°59'W; BGN 1964; (map 89).

North Fork Homestake River: stream, heads in Talkeetna Mts. and flows SW 22 mi. to Kasha- witna River, 36 mi. NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°59'0"N, 149°50'45"W; BGN 1937; (map 69).


North Fork Lake: lake, 1.9 mi. long, at head of Nolitna Creek, 15 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°10'40"N, 147°42'50"W; (map 110).

North Fork Ladue River: stream, see North Ladue River.

North Fork Mosquito Creek: stream, in Fish River basin, 39 mi. SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; 64°57'00"W; (map 69). Local name recorded in 1955 by J. M. Heare, USGS.

North Fork Montana Creek: stream, flows SW 14 mi. joining the Middle Fork to form Montan- ta Creek, 11 mi. SE of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°11'25"N, 149°57'00"W; (map 62). Local name recorded in 1950 by USGS.

North Fork Moose Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows NW 11 mi. to Moose Creek, 5 mi. ENE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°31'10"N, 150°44'00"W; (map 88). Local name recorded in 1903 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

North Fork Mosquito Creek: stream, heads in Darby Mts., flows SW 6.3 mi. to Mosquito Creek, in Fish River basin, 39 mi. SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; 65°02'N, 162°43'W; (map 110). Prospector's name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

North Fork Nolitna River: stream, see Nolitna River.

North Fork O'Brien Creek: stream, see Eldorado Creek.
North Fork Ophir Creek: stream, see Ophir Creek.

North Fork Otter Creek: stream, flows SW 7.5 mi. to join South Fork to form Otter Creek, 10 mi. NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°31'N, 157°43'W; (map 79).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

North Fork Paint River: stream, flows SE 6 mi. to Paint River, 45 mi. SW of Augustine I.; 59°10'N, 154°35'W; (map 51).

Local name reported in 1929 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, and published by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3).

North Fork Pioneer Creek: stream, flows SW 2.6 mi., joins Deadwood Creek to form Pioneer Creek, 20 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°12'20"N, 150°06'00"W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by ARC surveyors.

North Fork Porterfield Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 mi. to Porterfield Creek, 12 mi. E of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°31'20"N, 132°04'W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

North Fork Rainy Creek: stream, heads at glacier, in Lincoln Mts., flows SE through No Name Lake, 9 mi. to Soule River, 3 mi. NE of Glacier Point, Coast Mt.; 55°30'10"N, 130°10'45"W; (map 86).

Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

North Fork Snake River: stream, heads at a glacier, in Lincoln Mts., flows SE through No Name Lake, 9 mi. to Soule River, 3 mi. NE of Glacier Point, Coast Mt.; 55°30'10"N, 130°10'45"W; (map 86).

Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

North Head: point of land, N of Kiska Harbor; (map 90).

Name published in 1965 by USGS.

North Head: point of land, on N coast of Akutan I.; 54°15'30"N, 178°37'30"E; (map 15).

Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

North Head: point of land, on N coast of Akutan I., Krenitoin Is., Aleutian I.; 54°15'30"N, 178°37'30"E; (map 15).

Name published in 1943 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

North Hatber Creek: stream, heads in Kaiyu Mts., flows 5.3 mi. to Hather Creek, 5.7 mi. W of its junct, with Mazelich Creek, 56 mi. NE of Holikachuck and 68 mi. NW of Ophir, Innoko Low.; 63°34'20"N, 158°28'40"W; (map 90).

Name published in 1965 by USGS.

North Head: point of land, on E coast of Katiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°55'35"N, 177°28'00"E; (map 14).

Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; published in 1943 by AMS. It was considered the "G" names in the "G" grid used for tactical purposes.

North Harbor: anchorage, see Coal Harbor.

North Harbor: Kai-gah-nee Harbors: bay, see Coal Harbor.

North Hatter Creek: stream, heads in Kaiyu Mts., flows 5.3 mi. to Hatter Creek, 5.7 mi. W of its junct, with Mazelich Creek, 56 mi. NE of Holikachuck and 68 mi. NW of Ophir, Innoko Low.; 63°34'20"N, 158°28'40"W; (map 90).

Name published in 1965 by USGS.
North Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, off E shore of Favorite Channel, 1.2 mi. SW of Yankee Cove, and 27 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°34'33" N, 134°55'40" W; (map 11). Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, or by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1896. Name was published in 1899 by USCS&GS in the 1885 Coast Pilot (p. 195).

North Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, 1 mi. NE of NE tip of Hawkins I. and 3 mi. N of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°37'30" N, 143°43'30" W; (map 14). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moer, USN, while collecting hydrographic data and making harbor sketches along the coast of Alaska; probably so named because it is the northermmost island of a chain of islands.

North Island: island, see Raspberry Island.

North Island: island, see SINGA Island.

North Junction: locality, see Cape Kagi-ga-nee Harbor.

North Kai-ga-nee Harbor: bay, see North Kai-ga-nee Harbor.


Haida Indian name published in 1883 by USCS&GS Coast Pilot (p. 66) as "North Harbor Kagi-nee Harbors." See Kagi-nee Harbor.

North Kolomin Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 6.5 mi. S of Caribou I. in Tustumena Lake and 30 mi. S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°08' N, 151°03' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

North Kukpuk River: stream, see Nilik River.


Named "North Fork Ladder River" by the IBC survey crew, 1907-09.

North Lakes: lake, 800 ft. long, on Prince of Wales I., near head of Kasaan Bay, 0.8 mi. N of village of Salt Chuck, Alex. Arch.; 55°37'30" N, 132°33'25" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Northland Glacier: glacier, heads in Kenai Mts., trends NE 5.5 mi. to its terminus, 6 mi. S of Whitett, Chugach Mts.; 60°41'15" N, 148°41'30" W; BGN 1930; (map 63).

Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin for Northland College, Ashland, Wis.

North Newton Peak: mountain, 1,060 ft., 0.7 mi. N of Newton Peak and 5 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°34' N, 165°19' W; (map 94). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

North-northwest Bight: bight, 1 mi. across, on NW coast of Semisopochnoi I., Aleutian Is.; 52°01'10" N, 179°39'20" E; (map 15).

Named published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

North-northwest Bight: bight, 0.5 mi. across, on NW coast of Semisopochnoi I., Aleutian Is.; 52°01'30" N, 179°35'50" E; (map 15).

Named published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.
North-northwest Head

North-northwest Head: point of land, on NW coast of Semisopochnoi I., Aleutian Is.; 52°01' N, 179°34' E; (map 13). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

North Nugget Spire: peak, 5,500 ft., 0.5 mi. N of Nugget Mtz. and 9 mi. N of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°26'00" N, 134°21'10" W; (map 11).


Local name shown as "North Peak" on a 1905 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor. Local usage has changed the name to its present form.

North Peak Mount McKinley: mountain, 19,470 ft., one of Churchill Peaks, 2 mi. N of South Peak, in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska Ra.; 63°06' N, 151°00' W; (map 88).

This descriptive name for the lower of Mount McKinley's two high peaks was used as early as 1910. S. Mount McKinley.

North Pinecastle Rock: rock, at Cape Lazareth, on SE coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°36'30" N, 163°35'00" W; (map 25).

Descriptive name reported in 1926 by USGS.

North Peak: mountain, see North Peak.

North Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Pond Bay, on SE coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 55°49' N, 132°45' W; (map 1).

Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

North Point: point of land, 13 mi. S of Petersburg, on SE coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°37'45" N, 132°57'30" W; (map 6).

Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USGS.


This is a translation of the Russian name Mya Severnoy meaning north cape, reported by H. W. Elliott (1881, St. Paul notes) as "Nahayvernia" meaning "'on the north shore,' from Russian 'sayvernia.'"

North Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Kaskuuy Bay, 9 mi. N of Baranof, on NE coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°13'25" N, 134°50'30" W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published by USGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 177).

North Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Kelp Bay, on S tip of Catherine I., off Baranof I., 14 mi. SE of Todd, Alex. Arch.; 57°17'40" N, 134°49'45" W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published by USGS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 160).

North Point: point of land, on S shore between Mitchell bay and Kootzmahno Inlet, 5.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°32'50" N, 134°27'20" W; (map 9).

Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published by USGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 177).

North Point: point of land, NE point of Fire I., 9 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°10'30" N, 130°09'30" W; BGN 1916; (map 70).

Local descriptive name reported in 1916 by USGS.


Local name reported in 1916 by USGS.

North Pole: village, pop. 615, along Richardson Highway 12 mi. SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°45' N, 147°21' W; (map 100).

Local name of a community incorporated in 1953.

North Pole Hill: hill, 700 ft., on Prince of Wales I., near head of Kasaan Bay, 1.5 mi. NW of village of Salt Chuck, Alex. Arch.; 55°38' N, 132°36' W; BGN 1960; (map 4).

Named by C. L. Sainbury, USGS, in 1956, "because of the strong magnetic attraction centering near the hill."

North Punuk Island: island, in Punuk Is. group, 16 mi. S of Northeast Cape, off Saint Lawrence I.; 63°05' N, 168°49' W; (map 93).

Local name published in 1923 by USGS.

North Punuk I.: point of land, 0.6 mi. across, 0.6 mi. NW of Punuki 1., at Fort Glenn, on NE coast of Unmak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°24'05" N, 167°50'30" W; (map 23).

Derived name from Punuk I.; reported by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942.

North Quadra Mountain: mountain, 2,861 ft., 4.6 mi. NE of Cape of Quadra, NE of Quadra Point, Coast Mts.; 55°06'45" N, 130°56'30" W; (map 5).

Named in 1863 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nicholls, USN.


Name published by USGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 165). "At this point, at certain stages of the tide, the so-called First or Northern Rapid is formed, consisting of a race of great force and velocity."

North Rhine Peak: peak, 3,307 ft., 1.7 mi. E of Hawthorne Peak and 9 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°15'50" N, 134°11'40" W; (map 11).

Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

North Ridge: ridge, 0.8 mi. long, extends N from E end of Pierucci Ridge, Attu Is., Aleutian Is.; 52°54'15" N, 173°17'45" E; (map 13).

Named by U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II, shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

North River: stream, heads at 64°30' N, 159°40' W, and flows SW 60 mi. to Unalakleet River. 3.8 mi. E of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63°52' N, 160°46' W; (map 91).

Local name reported in 1906 by USGS.

North Rock: rock, on S coast of Amaknak I., in Unalaska Bay, Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°52'33" N, 166°32'06" W; (map 23).
North Rookery: rookery, 1 mi. W of Saint George, on N coast of Saint George I., in
North Sandy Cove: cove, 1 mi. across, in Glacier Bay National Monument, on E shore of
Glacier Bay, 1.5 mi. NE of Stuyvesant I. and 48 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°44' N,
136°01' W; (map 10). Name published in 1959 by NPS.
North Sealion: point of land, extends SE 3.5 mi. between Goodnews and Kukakwik Bays, 10
mi. SW of Goodnews, Kukakwik Mts.; 59°04' N, 161°50' W; (map 53). Descriptive name reported by G. L. Harrington
(in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.
North Sealion Hill: hill, 645 ft., SW of Tolstoi and published on USC&GS Chart 8901 in 1875.
North Sealion: hill, 645 ft., SW of Tolstoi and published on USC&GS Chart 8901 in 1875.
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North Star: point of land, extends SE 3.5 mi. between Goodnews and Kukakwik Bays, 10
mi. SW of Goodnews, Kukakwik Mts.; 59°04' N, 161°50' W; (map 53). Descriptive name reported by G. L. Harrington
(in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.
North Star: point of land, extends SE 3.5 mi. between Goodnews and Kukakwik Bays, 10
mi. SW of Goodnews, Kukakwik Mts.; 59°04' N, 161°50' W; (map 53). Descriptive name reported by G. L. Harrington
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(in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.
North Star: point of land, extends SE 3.5 mi. between Goodnews and Kukakwik Bays, 10
mi. SW of Goodnews, Kukakwik Mts.; 59°04' N, 161°50' W; (map 53). Descriptive name reported by G. L. Harrington
(in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.
This is an 1882 translation by USCGS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasilevich the first; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as “Guba Neprekhotodnaya.”

No Thorofare Point: point of land, on NE coast of Woesowski L., 15 mi. S of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.; 56°35’20” N, 132°58’40” W; (map 6). Var. No-thoroughfare Point.

Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

No-thoroughfare Point: point of land, see No Thorofare Point.

Notilagia-pia-ta: stream, see Patys Slough.

Notochaugat River: stream, see Dall River.

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Nugget Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows SE 3 mi. to Kodiak River, 18 mi. SW of Mount Blackburn, Wrangell Mts.; (map 50). So named in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS, because he found a large block of native copper near it.

Nugget Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows SE 6 mi. to Cache Creek, 23 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°30'38" N, 150°55'00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Nugget Creek: stream, follows E 1 mi. to Hastings Creek about 9 mi. E of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°28' N, 165°06' W; (map 94). Var. Taylor Creek.

Nugget Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 mi. to Quail Creek, 15 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°21'30" N, 149°47'00" W; (map 105). Var. Little Eldorado Creek.

Nugget Creek: stream, flows NW 1.9 mi. to Coarse Gold Creek which flows to Kuskokwim River, 17 mi. SW of Midnight Mtn. and 47 mi. W of Imuruk Lake. Seward Penin. High.; 65°34' N, 164°49' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Nugget Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Fox Creek which flows to Arctic River, 9 mi. SE of Ear Mtn. and 43 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°51' N, 165°59' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Nugget Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 mi. from Pualakta Mtn. to Middle Fork Kuskokwim River, 37 mi. W of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°29'30" N, 149°53'00" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1901 by Schrader (1904, pl. 3), USGS.

Nugget Creek: stream, see Blind Creek.


Nugget Glacier: glacier, see Nugget Creek Glacier.

Nugget Gulch: ravine, trends NE about 0.5 mi. to Gold Creek, at Silverbow Basin, 2.7 mi. E of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°18'45" N, 134°20'45" W; (map 11). Probably a local mining name published in 1906 by USGS (Spencer, A. C., pl. 17).

Nugget Gulch: ravine, trends S 4 mi. to Forty-mile Creek, 37 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°15'30" N, 141°12'15" W; (map 102).
Nuka, Guba: estuary, see Nuka Bay.


Eskimo name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 5) as "Guba Nuka," or "Nuka Bay." Derived from "nukaq," which refers to "young bull caribou." The name "Nuka Bay" is a corruption of "Cuba Nuka," a name used by the Russian Royal Hydrographical Department in 1826.

Nuka Island: island, 9 mi. long, 1 mi. off SE coast of Kenai Penin., 36 mi. ESE of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°25' N, 150°40' W; BGN 1908; (map 50). Named in 1908 by USC&GS. See Nuka Bay.

Nuka Island Pass: water passage, see Nuka Passage.

Nuka Island Passage: stream, see Nuka River.

Nuka Island Passage: water passage, see Nuka Passage.

Nukakalak: point of land, see Kekurnoi, Cape.

Nuka Passage: water passage, 12 mi. long, between Kenai Penin. and Nuka I., 35 mi. ESE of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°24' N, 150°44' W; BGN 1931; (map 50). Variants: Nuka Island Pass, Nuka Island Passage.

Named in 1928 by USGS & G. See Nuka Bay.

Nuka Point: point of land, at S tip of Nuka I., 37 mi. SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°17' 30" N, 150°43'00" W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Variants: South Point.

Named in 1928 by USGS & G. See Nuka Bay.

Nuka Ridge: ridge, extends NW-SE 5 mi., on N slope of DeLong Mts., 52 mi. NE of Misheguk Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 68°38' N, 159°18' W; BGN 1960; (map 131). Named in 1952 by E. G. Sable, USGS, "for location in Nuka [River] drainage system."

Nuka River: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows S 11 mi. to Beauty Bay, at NW end of West Arm Nuka Bay, 32 mi. ESE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°33' N, 150°38' W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Variants: Nuka Island Passage.

Named in 1929 by USGS & G. See Nuka Bay.

Nuka River: stream, heads in DeLong Mts. on Thunder Mtn. and flows NE 50 mi. to Colville River, 17 mi. NW of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 68°01' N, 158°54' W; BGN 1961; (map 132). Variants: Tutkuruk Creek, Tripod Creek.

Name shown on a 1925 fieldsheet by Gerald FittGerald, USGS.

Nuka Rock: rock, in Gulf of Alaska, 0.5 mi. S of Nuka I. and 37 mi. SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°17' N, 150°43' W; BGN 1931; (map 50). Variants: South Rock.

Named in 1931 by USGS & G. See Nuka Point. See Nuka Bay.

Nuktapiat Mountain: mountain, 3,650 ft., S of Nieu River, 27 mi. SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°02' N, 155°56' W; (map 133).

Eskimo name reported in 1956 by Orth.
Nulato River: stream, flows NE 71 mi. to Yukon River, 145°19' W; (map 139). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by Orth to mean ‘place where a tent stood.’


Nulato, named for the nearby stream, was founded in 1838 by the Russian "Creoles" Malakhov (or Nulakow) when he built a small trading post, without a stockade, consisting of a few small buildings. When he temporarily left for a few months, the Indians burned it. In 1839 the same thing happened. In 1841 Vasili Derzhavin (Derabin) was sent by the Russian American Company to the post. Again, in 1842, it was built and consisted of several detached log houses without a stockade. In the spring of 1851 the post was surprised by Koyukkan Indians and most of its inhabitants killed, including Derzhavin and an English naval officer from the H.M.S. Enterprise. Lt. Barnard, who was sent inland in search for information about Sir John Franklin and his party. A new fort surrounded by a stockade was built 2 or 3 years later at the village's present location 2 miles up the Yukon (Bancroft, 1886, 572–574).

Nulato’s population was 168 in 1860; 118 in 1890; 230 in 1910; 258 in 1920; 204 in 1930; 113 in 1940; and 176 in 1950. A post office was established in 1897.

Nulato Hills: mountains, in group, 300 mi. long and 80 mi. wide, bounded on S and E by Yukon River, on N by lowlands of Selawik River and Selawik Lake, and on W by Norton Bay and Norton Sound; 66°15' N, 159°00' W; (map 97).

General term derived from the village and river of the same name.

Nulato Island: island, in Yukon River, 1 mi. SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lk.; 64°43' N, 158°05' W; (map 97).

Riverboat pilot’s name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Nulkok: locality, on S part of Nelson I., between Baird Inlet and Bering Sea. Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°30' N, 164°45' W; (map 58). Var. Nulturkelogumut, Nutukhelogumut.

Nuluk River: stream, on Seward Pcn., heads at minus of Anderson Glacier, 18 mi. W of Valdez, Chugach Mt.; 61°07'45" N, 146°48'20" W; (map 68).

Local name published in the 1950’s by USGS.

Nunakhik Pass: stream, flows S 2.2 mi. to Spruce Creek, 6.8 mi. SE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61°47'20" N, 161°59'30" W; (map 73). Prospects’ name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916; so called because the creek was considered the first stream tributary to Spruce Creek.

Number Six Hill: ridge, see Chicken Ridge.

Number Three: creek, stream, flows W 0.5 mi. to Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°16'55" N, 133°17'55" W; (map 6). Var. Number Three Creek.

Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Number Three Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on Prince of Wales I., near head of Kasaan Bay, 0.8 mi. NW of village of Salt Chuck, Alex. Arch.; 55°38'15" N, 132°34'40" W; (map 4).

Name recorded in 1907-1908; and published in 1911 on a USGS map.

Number Three Bay: bay, 3 mi. across, on NW coast of Kenai Peninsula, 18 mi. NNE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lw.; 60°47'30" N, 151°03'30" W; BGN 1916; (map 62).

Local name recorded in 1916 by USCS&GS.

Number Two, Bluff: bluff, at junc. of Alder Creek and Chatanika River, 25 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°10' N, 147°16' W; (map 105).

Local name published by USGS in the 1950’s.

Number Two Creek: stream, flows W 0.5 mi. to Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°17' N, 133°18' W; (map 6). Var. Number Two Creek.

Local descriptive name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Number Two Lake: lake, see Ellen, Lake.

Numak: locality, see Nuwak.

Numuk: point of land, see Barrow Point.

Nuna: locality, on Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68°21' N, 166°47'; (map 129). Var. Noona, Noona-agamute.

Former Eskimo village or camp recorded as “Noo-na,” by W. H. Dall (1877, p. 11), USCS&GS. Petroff (1884, p. 4) lists “Noona-agamute,” population 5.

Local name recorded by USCS&GS in the 1950’s.

Nunasibiku Slough: water course, 1.2 mi. long, in Yukon Delta, E of Nunackik Pass at Hamilton and 21 mi. NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°53'45" N, 163°53'15" W; (map 77).

Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USCS&GS.

Nunachaghamit: locality, see Nunochok.

Nunachara: name, see Nuna.

Nunakhik Pass: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends NE–SW 6.3 mi. between Aposn and Little Aposn Passes, 21 mi. NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 62°53'45" N, 163°53'20" W; (map 77).

Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by R. L. Faris, USCS&GS.
Nunachogumut: locality, see Nunochok.

Nunachok: locality, see Nunachuk.

Nunachuk: village, pop. 50 (1940), on left bank of Nushagak River below its junct. with Nuachak Creek, 64 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°38' N., 157°04' W.; BGN 1931; (map 52). Var. Kakuak.

Ekimo village reported in the 1930 Census.

Nunachuk Creek: stream, flows NW 25 mi. to Nunachuk River at Nunachuk, 64 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°38' N., 157°04' W.; BGN 1931; (map 52).

Ekimo name recorded in 1931 by USGS.


Listed with a population of 44 in the 1950 Census.

Nunaikak: locality, on W bank of Yukon River, Nunaikagamute: locality, sec Nunaikak.

Nunaikagamute: locality, see Nunaikak.

Nunaikagumute: locality, see Nunaikak.

Nunaikagumute, Old Harbor, Starrigavan, Staruigavan, Three Saints Harbor, Ziatitz, Kangirlvar Bay, 11 mi. E of Cape Vancouver, chart 593 (1827-54). It was already deserted in 1883.

Nun antigen: locality, on right bank of Johnson River, 26 mi. NW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°53' N., 162°29' W.; BGN 1937; (map 58).

Ekimo village listed with a population of 121 in 1939 and 125 in 1950. This village has two groups of buildings sometimes referred to as Nunapitchuk No. 1 and Nunapitchuk No. 2.

Nunapitchuk Island: islet, at mouth of Kvivik-Pass, in Yukon Delta on Norton Sound, 2.8 mi. long., 27 mi. N of Kwikich, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°05' N., 164°37' W.; (map 92).

Ekimo name recorded in 1952 by USGS.

Nunak: locality, on W coast of Aftognak I., at Cape Nunilik, Kodiak I.; 58°09'45" N., 153°13'00" W.; (map 43). Var. Litnik, Malinovski, Malinovskii, Malinovskiy Lynnik, Nunilik, Nunilik.

Former Ekimo summer camp published by Capt. Tepenkov (1852, map 23), IRN, as "[Seleniye] Nunilik," or "Nunilik Village," published in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, as "Malinovskiy Lynnik" or "Raspberry summer village," and published as such by the Russian American Company in 1849.

Nunilik: point of land, see Nunilik, Cape.

Nunalyugak, Ostrov: island, see Crooked Island.

Nunamiut: locality, see Three Saints Harbor.

Nunamiut: locality, on W shore of Three Saints Harbor, Three Saints Harbor, Ziatitz.

This place was once an Eskimo summer camp published by Shclikov in 1784. See Three Saints Harbor.

Nunaria: locality, sec Nunatunga.

Nunanakat, The: mountain, 1,205 ft., 0.7 mi. N of Nunatak Cove, on Muir Inlet, Glacier Bay National Monument, 65 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°59'15" N., 136°10'55" W.; (map 10). Var. Nunatak Knob.

Local name reported by USGS (Twenhofel and others, 1946, pl. 1). This mountain was a nunatak from 1911 to 1929. It was called "Nunatak Knob" by members of the Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, map). 

Nunatak, The: mountain, 1,516 ft., near S shore of Nunatak Fiord, 2.3 mi. NE of Mount Draper and 31 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°49'45" N., 139°02'00" W.; (map 46).

Named in 1889 by the Harriman Alaska Expedition (in Gilbert, 1904, p. 60).


Named in 1889 by Harriman Alaska Expedition (in Gilbert, 1904, p. 58). It was called "North East Arm" by Lt. Commodore Moser (1901, pl. 43), USN.

Nunatak Knob: mountain, 4,100 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.6 mi. S of Red Mtns., and 5 mi. N of the 1954 terminus of Casement Glacier, 40 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°10' N., 135°55' W.; (map 45).

Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Nunatak Knob: mountain, see Nunatak, The.

Nunatak River: stream, see Noatak River.

Nunathlugagamiut Dunes: sand dune, act

Nunatak Knob: mountain, sec Noatak River.

Nunathlugagamiut Dunes: sand dunes, extend NE 3 mi. along SE coast of Nunivak I., from a point 1 mi. N of Cape Mandenhall; 59°50' N., 166°03' W.; (map 55). Var. Nunathlugagamiut Dunes.

Ekimo camp reported in 1942 by the U.S. Army Air Force.

Nunathlugagamiut Dunes: sand dunes, extend NE 3 mi. along SE coast of Nunivak I., from a point 1 mi. N of Cape Mandenhall; 59°50' N., 166°03' W.; (map 55). Var. Nunathlugagamiut Dunes.

Ekimo camp reported in 1942 by the U.S. Army Air Force.

Nunathlugagamiut Dunes: sand dunes, extend NE 3 mi. along SE coast of Nunivak I., from a point 1 mi. N of Cape Mandenhall; 59°50' N., 166°03' W.; (map 55). Var. Nunathlugagamiut Dunes.

Ekimo camp reported in 1942 by the U.S. Army Air Force.

Nunathlugagamiut Dunes: sand dunes, extend NE 3 mi. along SE coast of Nunivak I., from a point 1 mi. N of Cape Mandenhall; 59°50' N., 166°03' W.; (map 55). Var. Nunathlugagamiut Dunes.

Ekimo camp reported in 1942 by the U.S. Army Air Force.

Nunathlugagamiut Dunes: sand dunes, extend NE 3 mi. along SE coast of Nunivak I., from a point 1 mi. N of Cape Mandenhall; 59°50' N., 166°03' W.; (map 55). Var. Nunathlugagamiut Dunes.

Ekimo camp reported in 1942 by the U.S. Army Air Force.
1854, facing p. 186) as "Nuna-runga," and probably refers to a camp site. John Simpson's map, of the same period, would indicate that it is a form of the name "Nunamuit" [inland Eskimo], for at "Nigalek" he notes: "Where Point Barrow natives meet the Nunutang-meun or Island Esquimaux annually in July." See Nigalek.

Nunavut: estuary, see Nunavak Bay.

Nunavuk Lake: lake, see Nenevok Lake.

Nunavutak Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, on N shore of Bristol Bay, 17 mi. SE of Togiak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58°53'30" N, 160°03'00" W; (map 39). Var. Nunavutak Lake.

Eskimo name meaning "small lake" obtained about 1948 by USGS from Frank Watchey, local trader and prospector; erroneously published as "Nunavachtak Lake." Eskimo name published in 1938 by USGS.

Nunavaktok Lake: lake, 5 mi. long, along Johnson River, 3 mi. NE of Nunapitchuk and 22 mi. NW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°59' N, 162°21' W; (map 58). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Nunavukekukaklaus Lake: lake, 9 mi. long and 7 mi. wide, NW of Kuzivik Mts. and 45 mi. S of Kwiguw, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°04' N, 164°40' W; (map 77).

Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USGS.


Spanish name given on July 23, 1792, by Don Jacinto Caamaño. This point was called "Cape Murray" by some of the early traders.

Nunavak Bay: estuary, with N and S arms extending 3 mi. off Chukchi Sea, 3 mi. S of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°15' N, 156°53' W; (map 153). Var. Nunavavuk Lake.

Eskimo name recorded by USGS about 1950 and means "big land." P. H. Ray (1885, p. 55) records the locality name "Nunav." Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Nunavak Island: island, see Chershaba Island.

Nunivak Island: island, see Chershaba Island.

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Nunivak Island: island, see Chershaba Island.
Ins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson.

Nutqua Inlet: estuary, see Nutkwa Inlet.

Nutqua Lagoon: lagoon, see Nutkwa Lagoon.

Nutchek: locality, see Nuchek.

Nutchek: bay, see Etches, Port.

Nutt Cove: bay, see Shmaknow Cove.

Nutquatt Lake: lake, 6 mi. long, NE of Akolikarsrich Hills and 60 mi. NNW of Hughes, Brooks Ra.

Nutuyuk: locality, see Nuyakuk.

Nutvak: locality, on coast of Beaufort Sea, at Manning Point, Arctic Plain; 70°01' N, 143°30' W; (map 152).

Former Eskimo village or camp recorded by H. Dall (1877, map), USCGS. The name means "point of land." Nutuyuk: point of land, see Collinson Point.

Nuyuakuk: camp, see Nuyukuk.

Nutuvukti: lake, 0.8 mi. long, 5 mi. SE of Nuyakuk.

Nutukiran: locality, on coast of Beaufort Sea, at Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 143°25' W; (map 153).

Eskimo name reported in 1853 by John Simpson (1885, p. 237), who wrote, "signifies emphatically 'The Point.'" The population was 309 and the village consisted of 54 inhabited houses. In 1882 Lt. Ray (1885, p. 38), USA, reported a population of 150.

Nutuwukti Point: point of land, see Barrow Point.

Nuyukuk: lake, 0.15 mi. across, on Arctic Coast at Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°23'20" N, 156°28'20" W; (map 153). Var. Tuseraro.

This feature was a fresh water lake and the main water supply for the now abandoned village of Nuyukuk.

Nuyukuksanaq: spit, see Kason Spit.

Nuyakuk: locality, on coast of Beaufort Sea, at Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 143°25' W; (map 153).

Nuyakuk: locality, on coast of Beaufort Sea, at Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°23'20" N, 156°28'20" W; (map 153). Var. Tuseraro.


Eskimo name shown as "Nu-ya-kok" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fasset, USBF; called "Second Nuyakuk Lake" in 1925 by USGS.

Nuyakuk River: stream, heads at Tikchik Lake, flows SE 36 mi. to Nushagak River, 65 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low; 59°50' N, 157°27' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Var. Nu-ya-kok, Tikchik River.

The Eskimo name "Tikchik River" was published in 1898 by USGS; recorded as "Nu-ya-kok or (Tik-chik)" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fasset, USBF.

Nuyakgik Lake: lakes, see Nuyakuk Lake.

Nuyakuk: lake, see Tikchik Lake.

Nuyakuk: locality, see Nuyakuk.

Nuyakuk: locality, see Nuyakuk.

Nuyakuk: point of land, see Barrow Point.

Nuyakuk: point of land, see Barrow Point.

Nuyakuk: point of land, see Barrow Point.

Nuyakuk: point of land, see Barrow Point.

Nuyakuk: point of land, see Barrow Point.

Nuyakuk: locality, see Nuyakuk.

Nuyakuk: locality, see Nuyakuk.

Oakland Creek: stream, flows NE 0.5 mi. to Discovery Creek which flows to Dome Creek, 22 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°50'45" N, 164°44'45" W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 101), USGS.
Oakland Creek: *stream*, on Seward Penin., heads on Potato Mtn., flows NW 4.5 mi. to Lopp Lagoon, 15 mi. NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 48 mi. NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 65°43' N, 167°38' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1910 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Gibson.

Oak-pi-tah-took Bluff: hill, see Okpilatok Bluff.

Oakpisoorook: *locality*, see Okpisugruk.

Oakpisoorook Hill: hill, see Okpilatok Bluff.

Oakpisoorook Creek: *stream*, see Okpisugruk Creek.

Oakwooot Creek: *stream*, see Okmrat Creek.

Oakwood Creek: *stream*, on Seward Penin., heads on McGonagall Mtn and 14 mi. NE of Mount McKinley; 64°39' N, 150°42' W; (map 96).

Oberlin Peak: *mountain*, 4,935 ft., on E end of Blackerby Ridge, at the head of Lemon Creek Glacier, 1.6 mi. NE of Salmon Creek Reservoir and 1.5 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 59°21'20" N, 154°20'15" W; (map 11).

Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Oberlin Point: *point of land*, E shore of Captains Bay, in Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Is.; 53°51'25" N, 166°33'40" W; (map 23).

Named by W. H. Dall in 1872, from the Russian "Ober" meaning "upper."

Obedsukr River: *stream*, see Okpisugruk Creek.

Oblonkey, Ostrov: *island*, see Burnt Island.

Obgorielic Island: *island*, see Burnt Island.

Obi, Iala: island, see Uli Island.

Obloar Creek: *stream*, follows SW 10 mi. to Selawik River, 7 mi. NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°38' N, 160°14' W; (map 114).

Eakino name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Obrien Creek: *stream*, flows SW 2.5 mi. to Knik Arm Cook Inlet, 1.3 mi. NE of Knik and 19 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°28'00" N, 149°41'50" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Obrien Creek: *stream*, flows E 13 mi. to Copper River, 0.8 mi. N of Taral and 65 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°29'00" N, 144°27'10" W; (map 68).

Var. Obrien Creek.

Prospectors' name from a manuscript map of railroad surveys dated 1909.

Obrien Creek: *stream*, flows NW 1.7 mi. to Matanuska River, 39 mi. NE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°46'30" N, 148°01'45" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Obrien Creek: *stream*, flows SW 20 mi. to Buck Creek, 34 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°19' N, 141°25' W; (map 102).

Var. Obrien Creek.

Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 46), USGS.

Obrien Creek: *stream*, flows SE 0.7 mi. to Willow Creek 0.8 mi. E of its junc. with Osborn Creek, 9 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penn.; High.; 64°37' N, 165°10' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Obrien Creek: *stream*, flows NE 3 mi. to Klukertik River, 14 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penn.; High.; 64°39' N, 164°01' W; (map 95).

Var. Obrien Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Obrien Creek: *stream*, flows NW 9 mi. to Tatalina River, 16 mi. SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°20' N, 148°17' W; (map 105).

Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Obrien Creek: *stream*, flows SW 16 mi. to Beaver Creek, 38 mi. SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°23'30" N, 147°17'00" W; (map 105).

Var. Bryan Creek.

Name originally published in 1906 as "Bryan Creek." By USGS, but according to a report by L. M. Primble, USGS, in 1909, the prospectors had changed the name to O'Brien Creek.
O'Connor Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Coldstream Creek, 6 mi. NW of Fairbanks, 64°54'20" N, 147°52'50" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

O'Connor Point: point of land, see Drying Point.

Occident Point: point of land, see Northwest Point.

Ocean Creek: stream, flows 7.5 mi. to Chelatna River, 58°20'30" N, 145°22'30" W; (map 54). Local name reported in 1901 by Herbert Gouverneur Ogden, a member of the Board on Geographic Names. Herbert Ogden was appointed to the board in 1901 by T. G. Gerding (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Ocean Beach: beach, 1 mi. long, on S coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 50°49'15" N, 167°57'30" W; (map 30). Local name published in 1943 by USCA&G.

Oceanalakuk Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. long, on W bank of Yukon River 1.2 mi. NW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°48'15" N, 161°21'30" W; (map 73). Local name reported in 1901 by W. J. Peters and W. C. Schrader in 1901.

Ochucknai Island: island, see Ochucknai Island.

Ochucknai Island: island, see Ochucknai Island.

Ochuchkic Island: island, see Ochuchkic Island.

Odinochka Island: island, see Odinochka Island.

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Odinochka Island: island, see Odinochka Island.

Ogdens Passage: water passage, 4 mi. long, 3 mi. SW of Chichagof I., on W coast of Chichagof I., Aleutian Is.; 53°20'30" N, 136°10'0" W; (map 9). Named in 1908 by A. Braid, USCA&G, for Herbert Gouverneur Ogden, born 1846, a charter member of the Board on Geographic Names. Herbert Ogden was appointed to USCA&G in 1883 where he served as expert on toponymy and cartography on various expeditions. In 1883 he was in charge of a party to locate the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska.
Of Cape Aflek and 47 mi. W of Karluk, Aleetan Ra.; 57°38'40" N, 153°41'40" W; (map 35).

Descriptive local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Illamma and published by Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Oil Creek: stream, on S slope of Brower Ridge, flows S 1.5 mi. to Gulf of Alaska, 2.8 mi. NW of mouth of White River and 96 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°03'25" N, 142°18'00" W; (map 65).

Local name reported by G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1904. So named because of oil discoveries made here about 1897.

Oil Creek: stream, flows W 0.5 mi. to Katalla Slough, 3 mi. SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°11' N, 144°26' W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1904 by USGS.

Oil Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, between Nechelik Channel Colville River and Ublutuoch River, 5 mi. S of Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70°18' N, 151°09' W; (map 149).

Presumably named by personnel of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations in the late 1940's.

Oil Point: point of land, at mouth of Oil Bay, 20 mi. NE of Augustine 1., Aleetan Ra.; 59°36' N, 153°14' W; (map 51). Name published in 1916 by USCS&GS.

Oil Reef: reef, at mouth of Oil Bay, 19 mi. N of Augustine 1., Aleetan Ra.; 59°37'20" N, 153°18'00" W; BGN 1916; (map 51).

Name published in 1913 on USGS Chart 3340.

Okituluk Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. across, 1 W of Okstukuk Lake and 23.5 mi. N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low; 59°33' N, 158°20' W; (map 52).

Eskimo name shown as "Oii-lu-luk" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USGS.

Oily Lake: lake, 5 mi. long, on Malaspina Glacier, S of Samovar Hills and 53 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°08' N, 140°40' W; (map 66).

Name published by USGS in 1959. A lake this size does not appear on the USGS 1951 map, therefore it may be relatively new or intermittent.

Oin Point: point of land, see Oonik Point.

Oinathluk Point: point of land, in Lake Beverly at entrance to Silver Horn, 46 mi. NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kukokkowm Mts.; 59°41' N, 158°50' W; (map 52).

Eskimo name shown on a 1910 manuscript map as "Oin-athluk Point" by H. C. Fassett, USGS.

Oinukligowik: locality, see Uinuk.

Oka Bend: bend, in Noatak River, 15 mi. SW of Feniak Lake, Brooks Ra.; 68°03' N, 158°33' W; (map 132).

Eskimo name meaning "tongue" [oqal] reported by P. S. Smith (1913, p. 45), USGS. He also mentions an abandoned Eskimo village located on the N side of the river on the bend.

Okalake Channel: channel, 4 mi. long, between Kanak I. and Wangham I., 10 mi. SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°05' N, 144°20' W; (map 64).

Named in 1903 by J. F. Pratt, USCS&GS for nearby Okalake Spit.

Okalake River: stream, flows SW 13 mi. to Controller Bay, 20 mi. SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°03' N, 144°01' W; (map 64).

Local name reported by F. H. Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Okalake Spit: spit, extends 9 mi. into SE end of Controller Bay, 15 mi. SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 66°02' N, 144°15' W; (map 64).

Var. Ocalee Spit, Octalle Spit, Octilee Spit, Okali Spit.

Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 3), USGS. It was also reported in 1903 as Ocalee Spit on a USGS preliminary chart.

Okalik Lake: lake, 5 mi. long, between Teshpek Lake and Beaufort Sea, Arctic Plain; 70°49'15" N, 153°23'50" W; (map 148).

Eskimo name (oqaqlik) reported by USGS in 1956, meaning "having tongue."

Okalil Spit; see, Okalake Spit.

Okaopaenok: village, see Tellor Mission.

Okaqigamut: locality, see Uknak.

OK Creek: stream, flows SE 3.7 mi. to Jackson Creek which flows to Bonanza River, 5 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°37' N, 164°33' W; (map 95).

Var. West Fork Jackson Creek.

Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Oke Bay: bay, 2 mi. across, on SW coast of Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°01'30" N, 168°49'15" W; (map 22).

Local name reported in 1938 by USGS.

O-kee-buck: island, see King Island.

O'Keechik Hills: mountains, highest elev. 4,830 ft., between headwaters of Crooked Creek and South Fork Koyukuk River, 20 mi. WSW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°22' N, 149°13' W; (map 123).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Okeekuk Mountain: mountain, see Okikuk Mountain.

Okee Point: point of land, on SW coast of Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°01'30" N, 168°51'30" W; (map 22).

Local name reported in 1938 by USGS.

Okee-buck: island, see King Island.

O'Keechik River: stream, heads in Romanof Mts. at 69°23' N, 143°16' W, flows 40 mi. N to Jago River, 18 mi. SE of Bartler L., Arctic Plain; 69°51' N, 143°25' W; BGN 1959; (map 138).

Var. Okerokovik Creek, Okerokovik River, Okurukuvik River.

Eskimo name reported by Jeffingwell (1919, p. 98) to mean "place where there is a blubber cache." Diamond Jenness spells it "Okerukuvik."
Okfaucahuk Slough: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends E-W 2.6 mi. between Kwikpak Pass and Naringolapak Slough, 17 mi. E of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°42'15" N, 163°38'00" W; (map 77). Var. Okfauchak Slough.

Eskimo name obtained by R. L. Fair, USCGS, in 1899.

Okhagamute: locality, see Okhnagamiut.

Okhnagamiut: locality, see Okhnagamut.

Okhnagamute: locality, see Okhnagamut.

Oknagamute: locality, see Uknavik.

Okfaucahuk Slough: watercourse, see Okfauchak Slough.

Oknagak: locality, see Oknagamut.

Oknavigamut: locality, see Oknakuehak River.

Oknakuehak River: stream, see Anerkochik River.

Oknavigamut: locality, see Oknakuehak River.

Okiben Island: island, see King Island.

Okikak Mountain: mountain, 1,076 ft., 36 mi. SE of Savonga, on St. Lawrence I.; 63°21' N, 169°39' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Mount Oskokiook, Oskerkuk Mountain.

Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Okinoyoktokawik: locality, on N shore of Norton Sound, about 19 mi. W of Nome, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°34' N, 166°04' W; (map 94).

Former Eskimo village or camp reported in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 162).

Okistik Creek: stream, in Baird Mts., flows NE 11 mi. to Alkukukhik Creek 6 mi. S of its junct. with Nome River, 60 mi. NE of Nome, Brooks Ra.; 67°52' N, 161°02' W; (map 127).

Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Okistik Peak: mountain, 5,320 ft., on E bank of Saddle River, 3 mi. NW of Lake Schroeder and 23 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°26' N, 145°08' W; BGN 1961; (map 139).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

"Okistik," the Eskimo name for the American gyrfalcon, is reported to mean "one that slays all winter."

Okipiksuk River: stream, see Okpiksak River.

Okivak: rock, see Fairway Rock.

Oklukteuk River: stream, see Owalat River.

Oklashok: stream, see Atalna River.

Oklighiat Hill: hill, 300 ft., 2.5 mi. NE of Southw west Cape, 2 mi. SE of Oongayuk Hill and 33 mi. SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence I.; 63°20' N, 171°25' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Oklighiat Peak.

Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Oklowiegh Peak: hill, see Oklighiat Hill.

Okluke Mountains: mountains, see Akluk Mountains.

Okmok, Mount: mountain, 3,519 ft., at NW end, Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°24' N, 168°08' W; BGN 1966; (map 22). Var. Okmok Volcano.

Local name reported in 1946 by USGS.


Name reported in 1946 by USGS.

Okmok Volcano: crater, see Okmok Caldera.

Okmok Volcano: mountain, see Okmok, Mount.

Oknak: locality, see Oknahamut.

Oknahamut: locality, on N bank of Kuskokwim River 1.8 mi. E of Kalakag and 18 mi. W of Aniak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°33'10" N, 160°04'30" W; (map 73). Var. Okhagamute, Oknahamute, Oknahamut, Okhogamute, Oknakag, Oknahamute, Okhogamute, Ukanhamut, Ugnhamut.


Olnakuk: lake, see Kukakh Lake.

Oknakuehak River: stream, see Anerkochik River.

Olnakusk River: stream, see Anerkochik River.

Olnavigamut: locality, see Unknak River.

Oloklik Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, NW of Lake Kangilipak, in Noatak River Valley, 49 mi. SE of Misheguk Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 68°11' N, 159°16' W; (map 131).

Eskimo name meaning "it is warm" reported by USGS in 1956.

Okoklik River: stream, flows S 8 mi. to Bering Sea, 3 mi. NE of Southwest Cape, St. Lawrence I.; 63°20' N, 171°23' W; (map 129). Var. Okoochuk River.

Eskimo name meaning "there are lots of willows" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Okpiksoogruk Creek, 14 mi. N of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 67°52' N, 164°51' W; (map 128). Var. Okpiksoogruk Creek, Okpiksoogruk River, Uqpiqsugzum Kunga, West Fork Okpiksoogruk River.

Eskimo name meaning "there are lots of willows," reported in 1950 by USCGS.

Okpiksoogruk River: stream, see Okpiksoogruk Creek.

Okpiksoogruk: locality, on left bank of Okpiksoogruk Creek, 14 mi. N of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 67°52' N, 164°51' W; (map 128). Var. Okpiksoogruk Creek, Okpiksoogruk River, Uqpiqsugzum Kunga, West Fork Okpiksoogruk River.

Eskimo name meaning "there are lots of willows," reported in 1950 by USCGS.

Okpiksoogruk River: stream, see Okpiksoogruk Creek.

Okpiksoogruk: locality, see Okpiksoogruk River.

Okpiksugruk: locality, on left bank of Okpiksugruk Creek, 14 mi. N of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 67°52' N, 164°51' W; (map 128). Var. Okpiksoogruk Creek, Okpiksoogruk River, Uqpiqsugzum Kunga, West Fork Okpiksoogruk River.

Eskimo name meaning "there are lots of willows," reported in 1950 by USCGS.

Okpiksoogruk River: stream, see Okpiksoogruk Creek.

Okpiksoogruk: locality, see Okpiksoogruk River.

Okpiksugruk: locality, on left bank of Okpiksugruk Creek, 14 mi. N of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 67°52' N, 164°51' W; (map 128). Var. Okpiksoogruk Creek, Okpiksoogruk River, Uqpiqsugzum Kunga, West Fork Okpiksoogruk River.

Eskimo name meaning "there are lots of willows," reported in 1950 by USCGS.
Camden Bay, Arctic Plain; 70°04' N, 144°03' W; BGN 1961; (map 151). Var. Okseluk River, Okpilk River.

Eskimo name meaning "no willows," reported by Leffingwell (1919, p. 98), who explored to the stream's head in May 1907 with H. T. Arey.

Oksipilak Valley: valley, 15 mi. long, in N slope of Romanzof Mt.; 6 mi. NE of Mount Michelle, Brooks Ra.; 69°28'N, 144°00' W; (map 139). Leffingwell does not list this but wrote (1919, p. 134) of the "deepening of the Oksipilak Valley • • • ."

Okpilak Bluff: hill, 600 ft., on Chukchi Sea coast, 8 mi. S of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68°46'N, 166°11' W; (map 129). Var. Oak-pi-laht-took.

Eskimo descriptive name reported in 1950 by USGS to mean "red appearing" and spelled "Oak-pi-laht-took:"

Okpilik River: stream, see Okpilik River.

Oksirurruk Creek: stream, heads at glacier near Fox Point, in Romanzof Mt.; flows 36 mi. NE to Jago River, 24 mi. S of Barter I., Arctic Plain; 69°44'N, 143°37' W; (map 138). Eskimo name reported by Leffingwell (1919, p. 98) to mean "a few willows."

Okpiosorkok River: stream, see Okpikagruk Creek.

Oksiwiruk River: stream, see Okpikagruk Creek.

Oksukpak Lakes: lakes, on left bank of Colville River, 32 mi. E of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 68°53'N, 157°00' W; (map 132). Eskimo name reported by T. E. Taylor, USGS, in 1956. It means "place of the big lemming" and is supposed to refer to the legend of the "huge lemming that ate people." This area was once a popular hunting and fishing area.

Oksukvik River: stream, see Oksokvik River.

Oksurat Creek: stream, flows 2 mi. W to Chukchi Sea, 5.8 mi. S of Cape Dyker, Arctic Slope; 68°34'08" N, 166°13'50" W; (map 129). Var. Okvurooruk Creek, Ogsuruk Creek.

Eskimo descriptive name reported in 1950 by USGS to mean "white rocks" and spelled "Oak-wroo-rut:"

Oksenof: point of land, see Mordvinof, Cape.

Oksenof Beach: beach, see Oksenof Beach.

Oksenof Beach: beach, 4.5 mi. long, between Cape Point and Oksenof Point, on NW coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 44°59'00" N, 164°34'30" W; BGN 1942; (map 24). Var. Cape Lapin, Cape Mordvinof, Mys Mordvinov, Mys Oksenova, Ragged Point.

Named in 1940 by USCGS. The Russians called this point "Mys Mordvinova (Oksenova)"); i.e., "Cape Mordvinov (Oksenov)" (Capt. Tebenkov, 1852, map 25). Baker (1906, pl. 445) calls it Cape Mordvinof.

Oksenova, Bukhta: beach, see Oksenof Beach.

Oksenova, Mys: point of land, see Mordvinof, Cape.

Oksenof Point: point of land, 3 mi. SW of Cape Mordvinof, on NW coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 34°53' N, 164°33' W; BGN 1942; (map 24). Var. Cape Lapin, Cape Mordvinof, Mys Mordvinov, Mys Oksenova, Ragged Point.

Named in 1940 by USCGS. The Russians called this point "Mys Mordvinova (Oksenova)"; i.e., "Cape Mordvinov (Oksenov)" (Capt. Tebenkov, 1852, map 25). Baker (1906, pl. 445) calls it Cape Mordvinof.

Oksenova, Bukhta: beach, see Oksenof Beach.

Oksenova, Mys: point of land, see Mordvinof, Cape.

Oksenof, Mys: point of land, see Oksenof Point.

Oksenhukwihik Pass: watercourse, see Oksho-kwefhik Pass.


Eskimo name reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USCGS; published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Oksh: locality, see Tenmile Post.

oksh: village, see Noorvik.

Oksik: locality, see Tenmile Post.

Oksik Creek: stream, flows NW 12 mi. to Okak Channel, Kobuk River, 29 mi. NW of Selaik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°54'N, 160°54' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Okik Creek: stream, flows NW 12 mi. to Okak Channel, Kobuk River, 29 mi. NW of Selaik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°52'N, 160°48' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Oksok Channel: stream, distributary of Kobuk River, flows 10 mi. to Nanaruk Channel, Kobuk River, 32 mi. NW of Selaik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°54' N, 160°54' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Oksok River: stream, see Oksokvik River.

Oksukvik River: stream, see Oksokvik River.

Okutuk Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 16 mi. SW of Kemuck Mountain and 35 mi. N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°33' N, 158°18' W; BGN 1931; (map 32). Var. Ok-suk-ok.

Eskimo name given as "Ok-su-kok" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF. The surname "Andrcyevskaya," i.e., "Andrew's," was applied to a fort established by the Russians about 1853. The redoubt was "built in the form of a square, the buildings making two of the sides, and a stockade the other two. It contained barracks, a store, magazine, cook-house and bath-house" (Dall, 1870, p. 231). It was the site of an Indian massacre in August 1855.

Andreyevskaya Redoubt was located at or near the Eskimo village shown on early maps as Andreyevskaya (or Andreyevskiy), but after a village of the same name was established on the Andreyevskiy River, the qualifying "Old" was added. See Andreyevskaya.

Old Auke Village: village, see Auke.

Old Bogoofol Island: island, see Fire Island.

Old Camp: locality, on S bank of Porcupine River, at mouth of Ribdon River, 12 mi. SW of Herron Lake, and 6 mi. S of the junction of Herron and Foraker Rivers, Tanana Low.; 63°35'30" N, 152°20'00" W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1934 by USGS.

Old Chatanika: settlement, see Chatanika.

Old Chevak: locality, on N bank of Keokuk River, 9 mi. E of village of Hooper Bay, Yu-
Old Creek: stream, flows NW 25 mi. to King Salmon River, on Alaska Peninsula, 20 mi. SW of Ugashik, Bristol Bay Low.: 57°17'15" N, 157°42'30" W; (map 36).

Named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, for "Sidney OlO, one of his packers and packer with previous USGS expeditions."


Old Franks Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, in course of Koyukuk River, 4 mi. SW of Whitefish Lake Low.: 65°45' N, 156°23' W; (map 108).

Trading post, now abandoned in favor of Old Franks Post.

Old Dummy Lake: lake, 1.7 mi. long, 6.5 mi. SE of junction of Kanuti Kolutina and Kanuti Rivers, 24 mi. SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats: 66°08' N, 151°51' W; (map 117).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS; the lake is said to have been named for a dead-man Indian.

Old Fort Hamilton: village, see Hamilton.

Old Franks Creek: stream, flows NE through Old Franks Lake and Lake Mary 14 mi. to Skowli Arm Kassan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I.: Alex. Arch.; 55°25'30" N, 132°28' W; (map 6).

Local name published in 1920 by USGS.

Old Franks Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, in course of Old Franks Creek, on Prince of Wales I., NW of Skowli Arm Kassan Bay, Alex. Arch.; 55°26'20" N, 132°32' W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1920 by USGS.

Old Glory Creek: stream, flows NE 7.3 mi. to Pinell River which flows to Inmanchuk River, 17 mi. of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; High.; 65°52' N, 163°05' W; BGN 1952; (map 110).

Prospector's name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collie, 1902, pl. 12).

Old Grouse: mountain, 1,288 ft. W of Dishna River, 35 mi. NW of Ophir and 65 mi. NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°19' N, 157°35' W; (map 90).

Name published in 1965 by USGS.

Old Hamilton: village, see Hamilton.

Old Harbor: village, pop. 193, on W shore of Sittikidak Strait, 56 mi SW of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°12'15" N, 153°18'00" W; (map 34).


Name reported in the 11th Census in 1890 (1899, p. 77) as "Old Harbor, named Staruevanan by the Russians and Nunamiat by the natives." This settlement, containing now less than 100 people, was once an important station of the Russian Fur Company.

Old Harbor: locality, see Nunamiat.

Old Harbor: bay, see Barling Bay.

Old Harbor: bay, see Starievanan Bay.


Var. Starievanan Gavan.

Translation of the Russian "Starievanan" or "old harbor," by Capt. Tchekov (1852, map 26), IRN. The name does not appear on modern maps. Baker (1906, p. 479) reported "the present settlement of Makushin is on its shores.

Old Harbor: cove, see Three Saints Harbor.

Old Harbor Bay: bay, see Starievanan Bay.

Old Iliamna: locality, site of village, on E end of Iliamna Lake, on N bank of Iliamna River, 30 mi. E of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.: 59°45' N, 153°53' W; BGN 1941; (map 51). Var. Iliamna, Iliamna, Odinonokcha.

Eskimo village reported by Ivan Petroff as "Iliamna" in the 10th Census in 1880 (1884, p. 17). This site became known as "Old Iliamna" about 1935 after the people moved to a new location. Capt. Tchekov (1852, map 5), IRN, recorded the name of "Odinonokcha," which is derived from "odinochnyy," meaning "isolated" or, possibly, "lone house." This may be the site of "Low. r Kaltag" listed in the 10th Census. See Kaltag.

Old John Lake: lake, 5 mi. long, head of Vanticles Creek, 11 mi. SE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°04' N, 145°03' W; (map 136).

Local name for "an Old Indian who lived on the lake"; shown on a 1926 field sheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Old Johns River: stream, see John River.

Old Kuskokwin: locality, see Letushktwin.

Old Kotzebue: locality, near mouth of Kobuk River, about 30 mi. E of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kunak flats; near 66°50' N, 161°00' W; (map 114).

Site of an Eskimo village reported in 1953 by J. W. Van Stone.

Old Kukak: village, see Kukak.

Old Kvichak: village, see Levelock.

Old Kwikpakamiut: locality, see Kwikpak.

Old Lost Creek: stream, flows W 20 mi. to Yukon River, 18 mi. NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66°08'10" N, 148°32'40" W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Old McGrath: town, see McGrath.

Old Man Creek: stream, flows S 17 mi. to Mulchatna River, 85 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.: 59°52' N, 156°42' W; (map 52).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Old Man Creek: stream, heads at glacier, in Tordrillo Mts., flows NE 11 mi. to Skwentna River, 71 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.: 61°57'50" N, 152°12'45" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Old Man Creek: stream, flows NE 11 mi. to Little Nenahina River, 47 mi. W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°03' N, 146°59' W; BGN, 1960; (map 83).
Old Man Creek: stream, in Romanof Mts., heads on Mount Michelson, flows N 12 mi. to Hulahula River, Brooks Ra.; 69°29' N, 144°23' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Old Pastolik: locality, near Pastolik along Pastolik River.

Old Man Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, oxbow of Kanuti River.

Old Ninilchik: locality, pop. 20, near Ninilchik. Site of a former landing and mining camp called "Ninilchik" or "Ninilchik" meaning "old harbor." This may be the same place listed in the 1880 census as "Old Ninilchik," population 73 (1884, p. 32).

Old Sitka: locality, on NW coast of Baranof Is., on Stikine River, Orthodox Monastery at New Archangel.

Old Inlet: settlement, near Inlet.

Old Skwentna Roadhouse: locality, on W bank of Skwentna River.

Old Snowy: peak, 9,700 ft., W of Gerstle Mountain.

Old Roadhouse Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, N of Iliamna Lake.

Old Saulich: locality, along Snake River.

Old Man: Creek: stream, see Kanuti River.

Old Rampart: settlement, pop. 6, on right bank of Porcupine River, opposite mouth of Salmon Trout River, 31 mi. ENE of Coleen Mtn., Porcupine Plateau; 67°01'35" N, 144°43'30" W; (map 93). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Old Saulich: locality, near Old Village, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula; 60°57'45" N, 154°02'00" W; (map 61). Name is given by J. J. Gilbert, commander of the USCS, in 1902.

Old Sitka: locality, on NW coast of Baranof Is., on Stikine River, Orthodox Monastery at New Archangel.

Old Sitka Harbor: bay, see Stikine River.

Old Sitka Rocks: rocks, 5 mi. NW of Sitka, off NW coast of Baranof Is., Alex. Arch.; 57°06'45" N, 153°24'00" W; (map 9). Name published by USGS in the 1897 Coast Pilot (p. 177). They were named for Old Sitka, 2 miles to the north.

Old Skewena Roadhouse: locality, on W bank of Skewena River.

Old Woman: locality, on N shore of Port Valdez.

Old Woman Creek: stream, in Romanof Mts., heads on Mount Michelson, flows N 12 mi. to Hulahula River, Brooks Ra.; 69°29' N, 144°23' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Old Pastolik: locality, near Pastolik along Pastolik River.

Old Man Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, oxbow of Kanuti River.

Old Ninilchik: locality, pop. 20, near Ninilchik. Site of a former landing and mining camp called "Ninilchik" or "Ninilchik" meaning "old harbor." This may be the same place listed in the 1880 census as "Old Ninilchik," population 73 (1884, p. 32).

Old Sitka: locality, on NW coast of Baranof Is., on Stikine River, Orthodox Monastery at New Archangel.

Old Inlet: settlement, near Inlet.

Old Skwentna Roadhouse: locality, on W bank of Skwentna River.

Old Snowy: peak, 9,700 ft., W of Gerstle Glacier.

Old Roadhouse Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, N of Iliamna Lake.
Old Woman Cabin: locality, see Old Woman.
Old Woman Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Penin., flows NE 2.5 mi. to Sixmile Creek, 3 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°50'55"N, 149°23'30"W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Old Woman Creek: stream, flows 6 mi. to Lake Minchumina, between Giles and New River Bays, Tanana Low.; 63°51'30"N, 152°17'00"W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Old Woman Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 40 mi. to Sheenjek River, 7 mi. W of Table Mtn. and 40 mi. NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°22'N, 143°56'W; (map 137).

Prospectors' name reported in 1926 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Old Woman Creek: stream, heads on Klikktat Mtn., flows NE 5.5 mi. to Halahula River, 13 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°29'30"N, 144°26'00"W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Var. Aukaarukvik Creek.

A translation of an Eskimo name used by USGS geologists in 1948. The Eskimo name "Aukaarukvik" refers to "old woman" in its meaning.

Old Woman Creek: stream, see Sunaghan Creek.

Old Woman River: stream, flows at 63°28'30"N, 159°54'50"W; flows NW 7.5 mi. to Unalakleet River, 31 mi. NE of Unalakleet, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 64°01'45"N, 159°49'50"W; (map 96).

Local name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Old Womens Mountain: mountain, 1,300 ft., N of Womens Bay, 6.5 mi. SW of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°44'N, 152°33'W; (map 34).

Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Olive Creek: stream, heads at Reindeer Lake, flows NW 16 mi. to Kachik River, 85 mi. E of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°18'N, 156°04'W; (map 52). Var. Pecks Creek.

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Ole Creek: stream, flows SE 10 mi. to Independence Creek, 38 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°38'45"N, 142°24'00"W; (map 102).

Named by prospectors and reported in 1904 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Olecgik Creek: stream, see Ollecgik Creek.

Oleny Island: island, see Deer Island.

Olga Point: point of land, see Georgiana, Cape.

Olda, Point: point of land, see Klokachef Point.

Olga Bay: bay, 19 mi. long, in SW part of Kodiak I., 33 mi. S of Karluk; 57°05'N, 154°25'W; (map 35).

Russian "given-name" published in the 11th Census of 1890 (1893, p. 78).

Olga Bay: given-name, published in 1939 by USGS. Olga Bay was reported the name Red Salmon Creek for this feature in 1930. The name South Olga Stream was reported in 1900.

Olga Islands: islands, two, extend 1.2 mi. S of Dolgoi Harbor, off Dolgoi I., Aleutian Ra.; 55°06'30"N, 161°47'40"W; (map 28).

Local name reported in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USGS, and shown on 1882 USGS Chart 806.

Olga Narrows: water passage, between Morgan and Olga Bays, in SW part of Kodiak I., 38 mi. SE of Aleutian I.; 54°59'20"N, 161°30'40"W; (map 25).

Named by USGS and published in 1899 on South Olga Chart 805.

Olga Sound: water passage, see Salisbury Sound.

Olga Strait: water passage, between Halleck and Krestof I., 11 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°24'40"N, 135°56'30"W; (map 89).

Named by USGS and published in 1899 on South Olga Chart 805.

Olga River: stream, flows S 3 mi. to Tulovaj River, 3 mi. S of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°28'30"N, 148°31'00"W; (map 105).

Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by J. A. Dall, USGS.

Oliver Inlet: estuary, 3 mi. long, at N end of Glass Penin., trends NW to Stephens Passage, 5 mi. SW of False Arden and 11 mi. SE of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°08'30"N, 134°19'45"W; (map 11).

Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Mansfield, USN, and published by USGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 150).
Olgooseenuk Mountain: mountain, 1,005 ft.
Olrona: bay, see Wainwright Inlet.
Olsen Bay: bay, 2 mi. wide, at N edge of Port Olsen Cove: estuary, on S coast of Alaska, extends E 0.8 mi. to Prince William Sound, 38
Obcn Creek: stream, heads in Fire Lake and
Olsen Island: island, 1 mi. across, in Prince William Sound, 3.5 mi. W of Fairmount I.,
Obcn Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula.
Olsons Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on S bank of Kanuti River, 6 mi. E of Caribou Mtn. and
Olmargwulite River: stream, flows S 6 mi. to Kanektok River, 52 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°45'N, 160°51'W; (map 53).
Eskimo name shown on 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Pat, USGS; published as "Olmagwulite Creek" (Spurr, 1900; map 10).
Olympia Creek: stream, flows SE 7 mi. to West Fork Cheni River, 7 mi. ENE of Cheni Dome and 80 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°07'N, 146°14'E; (map 104).
Named by prospectors and reported in 1913 by C. E. Ellsworth (in Ellsworth and Davenport, 1915b, pl. 12), USGS.
Olympic Creek: stream, flows S 4 mi. to Slate Creek, 21 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°20'N, 161°12'W; (map 133).
Local name reported in 1948 or 1949 by Sam Marshall and John Haraldsen of Goodnews.
Omnak Point: bluff, 33 ft., 20 mi. N of North Pole, Alaska Peninsula.; 58°42°15'N, 156°14°18'W; (map 41).
Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USGS.
Omalik Creek: stream, flows NW 9 mi. to Chukchi Sea S of Omalik Lagoon, 44 mi. SW of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69°08°30'N, 163°22°'00"W; (map 145). Var. Aumalik Creek.
Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949, and may mean "chief, amber, or cinders." It could also be a family name.
Omalik Hill: hill, 700 ft., 1 mi. NW of Chukchi Sea, 11 mi. NE of Cape Beaufort and 42 mi. SW of Point Lay, Arctic Plain, 69°09'N, 163°30'W; (map 128). Var. Omalikl Hill.
Eskimo name to refer to a "rich man," obtained at Kotzebue by Orth in 1956. See Omalik Creek.
Omalik Lagoon: lagoon, 1.5 mi. long, on coast of Chukchi Sea, 11 mi. NE of Cape Beaufort and 42 mi. SW of Point Lay, Arctic Plain, 69°09'N, 163°30'W; (map 145). Var. Aumalik Lagoon.
Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949. See Omalik Creek.
Omalik River: stream, heads in lake, flows N and W 11 mi. to Kuk River, 23 mi. S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70°18°30'N, 159°49°55'W; BGN 1925; (map 146). Var. Aumalik River.
Eskimo name, meaning "chief," obtained in 1924 by USGS. Orth was told at Wainwright in 1965 that the name meant "amber."
O'Malley Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, at head of O'Malley River, S of Karluk Lake, Kodiak I.; 57°15°30'N, 153°58°00"W; (map 34).
Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.
O'Malley River: stream, heads at O'Malley Lake, flows NW 0.5 mi. to Karluk Lake, Kenai Peninsula.; 57°16°40'N, 153°59°40"W; (map 34).
Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.
Omaluruk Creek: stream, flows NE 6 mi. through a low wetland to Kobuk River, 29 mi. NW of Shungnak, Brooks Ra.; 67°04°N, 158°06'W; (map 126).
Eskimo name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.
Omanac Island; see, Umnak Island.
Omanah River: stream, see North Fork Squirrel River.
Omanah River: stream, see, Omer River.
Omar Creek: stream, flows N 2 mi. to head of McKennie Inlet, on Prince of Wales I.; S of Skovl Arm Kasaan Bay, Alex. Arch.; 55°19°30'N, 132°21°25'W; (map 4).
Name published in 1943 by USGS; undoubtedly given because the (Omar) Khayyam mine was located in this vicinity.
Omar Creek: stream, flows NE 3 mi. to Khayyam Creek, 3.5 mi. NW of Lois Dome and 46 mi. NW of Goleen Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 67°45'N, 142°53'W; (map 121).
Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.
Omar River: stream, in Baird Mtns.; flows SW 35 mi. to Squirrel River, 16 mi. NW of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°10°N, 161°00'W; (map 127). Var. Omana River.
Reported in 1939 by USGS.
Omega Creek: stream, flows S 9 mi. to Baker Creek, 28 mi. SSW of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°05°'10"N, 150°19°45"W; BGN 1961; (map 106). Var. Alpha Creek.
Prospector's name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, p. 91), USGS. Gold was discovered here in 1899.
Omega Gulch: raise, trends W 1.6 mi. to Crooked Creek 11.5 mi. NE of its junc. with Kutzukwim River, 42 mi. NW of Sitka, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°01°20"N, 158°15°05"W; BGN 1945; (map 79).
Local name obtained in 1944 by USGS.
Omalakia Island; island, 5 mi. NE of Wonesnesaki I. and 19 mi. NE of Dolgoi I., Aleutian Ra.; 55°14°35'N, 161°14°30"W; (map 28).
Showed on a 1963 USGS map.
Omalakia Point: point of land, 3.6 mi. SW of East Cape, on SW coast of Amchitka I., Aleutian Ia.; 51°22°00"N, 179°22°30"E; (map 15).
Name shown on a 1955 AMS map.
Omhluo Creek: locality, 3 mi. NE of Takhoot Point, 22 mi. SE of Gambell, N coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°36°N, 171°11'W; (map 93).
Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.
Omikatulik: Lake, lake, 1 mi. across, at mouth of Kaviruk River, 32 mi. E of Tellier, Seward Peninsula.; 65°12'N, 163°16'W; (map 111).
Eskimo name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.
Omicon Hill: mountain, 1,100 ft., 8 mi. W of Eskimo Hill and 86 mi. S of Wainwright,
Omik: locality, on Agattu I., Aleutian Is.; Omikmuktusuk River: stream, flows N 45 mi. from Baranof I., at SW point of entrance to Chatham Strait, Alaska Arch.; 56°59′20″ N, 134°41′00″ W; BGN 1925; (map 5). Named in 1925 by USGS; name derived from Cape Ommanney.

Ommanney Peak: mountain, 2,005 ft., at S tip of Baranof I., Alex Arch.; 56°11′00″ N, 134°40′45″ W; BGN 1925; (map 5). Named in 1925 by USGS; name derived from Cape Ommanney.

Onomsa Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, at S tip of Baranof I., at SW point of entrance to Chatham Strait, Alex Arch.; 56°59′20″ N, 134°41′00″ W; BGN 1925; (map 5). Named in 1925 by USGS; name derived from Cape Ommanney.

Onnomeuk River: stream, flows W 3.5 mi. to Delta River, crosses Richardson Highway, 35 mi. S of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63°32′25″ N, 145°51′55″ W; BGN 1938; (map 86). Local name reported in 1938 by USGS; given because "the mouth of the stream is about one mile below Rapids Roadhouse."

One ninety-seven and One-half Mile Creek: stream, 1971/2; Mile Creek (end of alphabet).

One Hundred Mile Creek: stream, see 196 Mile Creek (end of alphabet).

One Hundred Ninety-seven and One-half Mile Creek: stream, see 1971/2, Mile Creek (end of alphabet).

One hundred eighty-four and One-half Hill: mountain, see 1900 Hill (end of alphabet).

One Tomato Creek: stream, see 1971/2, Mile Creek (end of alphabet).

One Tomato Creek: stream, see 1971/2, Mile Creek (end of alphabet).

Ongineak Lagoon: lagoon, see Ongoveguk Lagoon.

Ongoveguk Lagoon: lagoon, see Ongoveguk Lagoon.

Onguak River: stream, flows S 20 mi. to Amakan Lake, 60 mi. NE of Hagemier I., Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°06′ N, 159°17′ W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Onguak River: stream, flows S 20 mi. to Amakan Lake, 60 mi. NE of Hagemier I., Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°06′ N, 159°17′ W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Onekoksuk Creek: stream, flows S to Fish River, between Jarvis Creek and Niukluk River, about 36 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 65°46′00″ N, 162°41′00″ W; (map 110). Named about 1910 by Lawrence Martin, USCGS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McKeech. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Onekoksuk Lagoon: lagoon, see Ongoveguk Lagoon.
Oreelie Rocks: rocks, see Shag Rocks.

Oregon: locality, at junct. of Nugget Gulch and Oregon Creek, 16 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°4'1' N, 165°40' W; (map 94).

Site of a mining camp; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Oregon Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. to Mission Creek, 15 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°39' N, 141°32' W; (map 102).

Named by prospectors and reported by C. E. Eellsworth and R. W. Davenport, USGS.

Oregon Creek: stream, flows SW 5.3 mi. to Cripple River, 15 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°41' N, 165°45' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1990 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17). USGS.

Oregon Creek: stream, heads in Bendeleben Mts., flows SE 14 mi. to Boston Creek which flows to Fish River, 33 mi. S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°06' N, 163°12' W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Oregon River: stream, see Pargon River.

Orel Anchorage: bay, 0.5 mi. across, surrounded by islands, between Thetis and Petrof Bays, in S part of Tefenok Bay, on W coast of Kuiu I., near head of Naha River, 8 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 65°36' N, 163°32' W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Oregon River: stream, see Pargon River.

Orel Rocks: reef, see Pagonella, Bajo.

Oren'sk: stream, see Hadzenewaw River.

Oren'sk: stream, see Hadzenewaw River.

Orenzik: stream, see Hadzenewaw River.

Orelliva, Puenta de: point of land, see Whites, Point.

Organ Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Sixty-mile Creek, 13 mi. W of that stream's mouth and 62 mi. W of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°24'00' N, 134°32'15'' W; (map 124).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Organ Mountain: mountain, 6,980 ft., 3.2 mi. NW of Moraine Pass and 22 mi. SE. of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°08'00'' N, 149°14'25'' W; BGN 1952; (map 69).

Descriptive name reported in 1932 by USGS because "a line of several high rock pinnacles on the crest of this mountain give it the appearance from below of an organ.

Organ Pipes: peaks, along N ridge of Hodrikins Mts., 25 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°35' N, 134°03' W; (map 11).

Local name published by USGS in 1960.

Orient Point: point of land, easternmost point of Little Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'07'' N, 177°42'25'' E; BGN 1937; (map 14).

East Point.

Name published on a 1905 USGS chart.


Descriptive name "Mys Vostokchoy" given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashiev in 1839 or 1840 and published on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 223) published "East Point," the translation of Murashiev's name. Because of duplication the name was changed to "Orient Point" in 1990 by USGS.

Orcies Island: island, see Egg Island.

Oroll: name, extends NW 4,000 ft., between Big Skookum Creek and Chicago Gulch, near head of Mills Creek, 45 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°21'30'' N, 151°30'35'' W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by Capts (1913, fig. 7). USGS.


Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS &GS; "derived from an old sailing vessel which grounded on it during a storm in days of Russian ownership of the territory.

Orkim-ya-nook: stream, see Colville River.

Orlin Cape: point of land, see Eagle Cape.

Orlov: locality, see Eagle Harbor.

Orlovsk: locality, see Eagle Harbor.

Orlovsk, Selen'ye: locality, see Eagle Harbor.

Orlovsk: locality, derived from the Eskimo name for Griffin Point, reported by USGS &GS in 1992.

Orplatz Lagoon: lagoon, 3 mi. across, on coast of Beaufort Sea, 15 mi. SE of Barter I., Arctic Plain; 70°04'25'' N, 142°35'30'' W; BGN 1961; (map 152). Var. Orplatz Lagoon.

Local name derived from the Eskimo name for Griffin Point, reported by USGS &GS in 1992.

Orutzalik Entrance: water passage, connecting Orutzalik Lagoon and Beaufort Sea, 17 mi. SW of Barter I., Arctic Plain; 70°04'25'' N, 142°35'30'' W; BGN 1961; (map 152). Var. Orutzalik Entrance.

Local name derived from the Eskimo name for Griffin Point, reported by USGS &GS in 1992.

Orutzalik Lagoon: lagoon, 3 mi. across, on coast of Beaufort Sea, 15 mi. SE of Barter I., Arctic Plain; 70°04'25'' N, 142°35'30'' W; BGN 1961; (map 152). Var. Orutzalik Lagoon.

Local name derived from the Eskimo name for Griffin Point, reported by USGS &GS in 1992.

Orutzalik Nuvugak: point of land, see Griffith Point.

Orum Creek: stream, flows W 10 mi. to Stevens Creek, 3.6 mi. N of Roughtop Mtn. and 37 mi. ENE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°14'12'' N, 150°53'20'' W; BGN 1961; (map 106). Var. Stevens Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 5).

Orralik Entrance: water passage, see Orralik Entrance.

Orralik Lagoon: lagoon, see Orortalik Lagoon.

Orville, Mount: peak, 10,495 ft., in Glacier B.i-

Name proposed to NPS by Senator Ernest Gruening in 1961 to honor Orville Wright, 1871-1948, who with his brother Wilbur, designed the first successful airplane. Air transportation has contributed greatly to the development of Alaska.

Orzenoy: bay, see Orzinskiy Bay.

Orzinskiy Bay: bay, between Elephant and Waterfall Points, extends W 0.7 mi. inland from Stepovak Bay, near SW end of Alaska Penin., Aleutian Is.; 55°43' N, 160°04' W; (map 28). Var. Orzenoy, Orzenoi.
Oscar Creek: stream, heads W of Crazy Notch, flows SW 10 mi. along Denali Highway to Clearwater Creek, 41 mi. S of Mount Hayes, Alaska R.; 63*02'10" N, 146*53'12" W; BGN 1959; (map 86).

Named in 1954 by USGS geologists. "The name is the plural of the Swedish word for esker, and the stream parallels an esker through its entire upper course."

Oscar Lake: lake, 2.2 mi. long, 26 mi. W of Paxson, Alaska R.; 63*00'15" N, 146*20'00" W; BGN 1959; (map 86).

Named "Asar Lake" in 1955 by T. L. Pfeil, USGS, but published in 1959 by USGS as "Oscar." "Asar" is the Scandinavian word for a esker.


Oshetna River: stream, flows NE 55 mi. to Susitna River, 52 mi. N of Tannahet Pass and 72 mi. NW of Gulkana, Copper River Basin; 62*38'30" N, 147*23'00" W; (map 82). Indian name adopted by the miners; reported in 1900 by USGS.

Oshibki, Ostrov: island, see Error Island.

Oshibki Islet: island, see Error Island.

Oshikpi Island: island, see Error Island.

Oskawalit: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River opposite mouth of Oskawalik River; 6 mi. W of Estus Point, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58*49' N, 161*18' W; (map 3).

Oskawalit was established here in 1889, according to L. F. Moser, USN.

Oskawalit: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 5 mi. W of Estus Point, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58*49' N, 161*18' W; (map 3). Var. Azeviuk, Azivagamut, Aziavigokhamut, Aziavik, Osckawamute.

This is probably the same Eskimo village listed in this dictionary as Aziavik. "Oskawalit" means "a cape of the little island."
Osviak River: stream, heads at 59°06' N, 161°00' W, flows SW 36 mi. to Hagemeister Strait at Estus Point, 27 mi. SE of Platinum, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58°47' N, 161°12' W; (map 39). Vari. Osviak, Osviak River, Osviak. Eskimo name reported in 1849 by Capt. Tchernov (1852, map 4) as R[eka] Avchiviyak. In 1880 Ivan Petroff reported the name of the Eskimo village at its mouth as "Azvichtrkov" (1852, map 4) as R[eka] Avchiviyak. Traders and prospectors, "Uzavigiak" is a variation of Otsivak, Uzavigiyak, Utsavingiyak, Utsakingiyak.

Otkiak: town, see Barrow.

Otkikavik: town, see Barrow.

Oktiak: town, see Barrow.

Oktiviuk: town, see Barrow.

Ottokok Bay: bay, 2.1 mi. across, on S coast of Agattu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°23' N, 173°35' E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Vari. Aktrioki Bay, Gunnison Bay.


Otlis, Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. long, 1.1 mi. NW of confluence of North and South Forks. Icy Cape, 48 mi. SW of Wainwright, Arctic Penin.; 61°11'32' N, 149°50'35" W; (map 69).


Otkriti Point: point of land, 9.3 mi. NW of Kodiak, on N coast of Kodiak I.; 57°54'30" N, 152°30'50" W; (map 34). Vari. Otkeli Point, Otkeli Cape.

Otkurkak Mountain: hill, see Utuskukaruk Hill.

Otma: island, see Amak Island.

Otmieloi Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in Yakutat Bay, 0.2 mi. N of Krivoi I. and 6.5 mi. NE of Yakutak, Malapuna Coastal Plain; 59°38'15" N, 139°39'15" W; (map 46). Vari. Ostrov Otmilo, Shools Island.


Otoneli, Mys: point of land, see Otmeloi Point.

Otokkok: village, see Utukok villages.

Otokkok River: stream, flows SE of Nome, on Baranof I., 17 mi. NW of Todd, Alex. Arch.; 57°33'45" N, 135°26'45" W; (map 9). Vari. Distant Island, Ostovia Island, Ostrov Otstoya.

Ottor City: locality, between Otter Creek and Icida River, 6.7 mi. W of Flat and 53 mi. NW of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°27'50" N, 158°13'20" W; (map 79). Vari. Otter City.

Ottor City, Sea of: sea, see Bering Sea.

Otter Bay: bay, on S coast of Alaska Penin., W of Cape Alaskan, on west shore of Beaver Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°30' N, 160°54' W; (map 28). Vari. Beaver Bay, Zaliv Babrovsky.

Ottoviuki: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast, at Icy Cape, 48 mi. SW of Wainwright, Arctic Penin.; (map 146). Vari. Icy Cape, Otokok, Ootokok, Otkuk, Utoqaq, Utukak, Utukok.

Otkok Creek: stream, flows NW 7 mi. to Becharof Bay, 23 mi. SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°07' N, 155°57' W; (map 133). Eskimo name referring to a certain kind of pot [Utkusik], recorded in Knubuk by Orth, L'SGS, in 1956.

Otukko: island, see Nunivak Island.

Ottor City: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast, at Icy Cape, 48 mi. SW of Wainwright, Arctic Penin.; (map 146). Vari. Icy Cape, Otokok, Ootokok, Otkuk, Utoqaq, Utukak, Utukok.

Otkok Creek: stream, flows NW 7 mi. to Becharof Bay, 23 mi. SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°07' N, 155°57' W; (map 133). Eskimo name referring to a certain kind of pot [Utkusik], recorded in Knubuk by Orth, L'SGS, in 1956.

Otukko: island, see Utukok villages.


Ottor City: locality, between Otter Creek and Icida River, 6.7 mi. W of Flat and 53 mi. NW of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°27'50" N, 158°13'20" W; (map 79). Vari. Otter City.
Otter Island: island, see Hydra Island.

Otter Creek: stream, heads at 60°53' N, 159°58' W, flows NW 20 mi. to Tululik River, 45 mi. NE of Bethel, Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°58' N, 160°26' W; (map 59).

Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Otter Creek: stream, heads at junc., of its North and South Forks, flows SW 20 mi. to Iditarod River, 7 mi. W of Flat and 33 mi. NE of Holy Cross, Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°28' N, 158°14' W; (map 83).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Otter Creek: stream, heads at 63°05' N, 161°15' W and flows NE 30 mi. to Anvik River, 43 mi. SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 60°53'30" N, 156°24'00" W; (map 91).

Local name reported by USGS in 1950.

Otter Creek: stream, heads at Kantishna Hills, flows NW 14 mi. to Bearpaw River, 20 mi. E. of Chichukhabena Lake, Tanana Low.; 63°55'40" N, 150°50'00" W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Otter Creek: stream, 0.5 mi. long, 0.1 mi. E. of Sixmile Lake and 7 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°17'24" N, 149°44'00" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Otter Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.6 mi. NW of Rock Lake and 22 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°40'15" N, 150°00'00" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Otter Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, 1.1 mi. E. of Sixmile Lake and 7 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°17'24" N, 149°44'00" W; (map 69).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Otter Pond: lake, 0.3 mi. long, N of Bear Lake, 17 mi. SW of Beaver. Yukon Flats; 66°17'20" N, 147°58'30" W; (map 118).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1809 by B. B. Cryer and T. S. Post, USGS.

Otter Point: point of land, see Uptight. Cape.

Ottos Lake: lake, see Otto Lake.

Ottoway Valley: valley, 3 mi. long, on Chultikana Creek, 2 mi. NW of its mouth, on Klutina Lake, 49 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°46'45" N, 145°49'30" W; (map 68).

Named in 1959 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Oukah: locality, see Ottokok.

Oukah: villages, see Utukok villages.

Otkuk Creek: stream, flows N 21 mi. to Iliamna Creek 4 mi. S of its junc. with E Fork Etivluk River, Brooks Ra.; 68°35' N, 135°46' W; (map 26).

Named in 1950 by USGS geologists during exploration of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Ovitnoi. Cape: point of land, see Uptight, Cape.

Otvinsky, Mys: point of land, see Uptight, Cape.

Ouveloi Island: island, see Nikit Island.

Oubienia Bay: bay, see Massacre Bay.

Ouchklune Peak: mountain, see Oratia, Mount.

Ouchkline Range: mountain range, 5,000 ft., trends NW 6 mi. from Atmugiaq Creek, 75 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kuklik-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°54' N, 160°01' W; (map 53).

Eskimo name shown on a 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Ouchtishich-cha-ga-mut; locality, on right bank of Kanektok River, 7 mi. NE of Kwinchak, 48 mi. N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°27' N, 161°41' W; (map 53).

Ouchtishich-cha-ga-mut

Ottor Strait: water passage, between Bird and Chenabara Is., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 54°48' N, 159°40' W; (map 26).

Named in 1882 by W. H. Dal, USCGS.

Ottertail Creek: stream, flows SW 11 mi. to East Fork, Chenina River, 56 mi. N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°57'15" N, 145°52'45" W; (map 101).

Named by prospectors: reported in 1909 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Ottertail Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. to East Fork Chisholm River, 8.5 mi. SW of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°02' N, 145°47' W; (map 136).

Local name reported in 1926 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1929, pl. 1), USGS.

Ottertail Ridge: ridge, elev. 3,270 ft., extends S 5 mi. on W bank of Ottertail Creek, 11 mi. E of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°07' N, 145°58' W; (map 136).

Local name descriptive of the shape of the ridge; reported in 1926 by Mertie, (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1929, pl. 1), USGS.

Otto Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, 3 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°50'30" N, 149°02'00" W; (map 87). Var. Finn Lake, Ottos Lake.

Named for Otto Maki, a Finnish homesteader upon whose land the lake stands; reported in 1959 by USGS.

Otto Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, 1 mi. E of Jenny Is. and 6 mi. SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°50'30" N, 145°06'00" W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Ottos Lake: lake, see Otto Lake.

Ottoway Valley: valley, 3 mi. long, on Chultikan Creek, 2 mi. NW of its mouth, on Klutina Lake, 49 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°46'45" N, 145°49'30" W; (map 68).

Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Oukah: locality, see Ottokok.

Oukah: villages, see Utukok villages.

Otkuk Creek: stream, flows N 21 mi. to Iliamna Creek 4 mi. S of its junc. with E Fork Etivluk River, Brooks Ra.; 68°35' N, 135°46' W; (map 26).

Named in 1950 by USGS geologists during exploration of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Ovitnoi. Cape: point of land, see Uptight, Cape.

Otvinsky, Mys: point of land, see Uptight, Cape.

Ouveloi Island: island, see Nikit Island.

Oubienia Bay: bay, see Massacre Bay.

Ouchklune Peak: mountain, see Oratia, Mount.

Ouchkline Range: mountain range, 5,000 ft., trends NW 6 mi. from Atmugiaq Creek, 75 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kuklik-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°54' N, 160°01' W; (map 53).

Eskimo name shown on a 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Ouchtishich-cha-ga-mut; locality, on right bank of Kanektok River, 7 mi. NE of Kwinchak, 48 mi. N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°27' N, 161°41' W; (map 53).

Otter Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, N of Bear Lake, 17 mi. SW of Beaver. Yukon Flats; 66°17'20" N, 147°58'30" W; (map 118).

Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Otters, Bay of: bay, see Beaver Inlet.

Otter Sound: bay, see Sea Otter Sound.
Descriptive name given in 1897 as "Outer Rock" by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for one of the rocks. The name was applied to the group by USCG&GS in 1908 and published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 167) as "Outer Rocks."

Outer Seal Rock: rock, 3 mi. W of Gurney Bay and 24 mi. SW of Karluk, on W coast of Kodiak I.; 57°18'10" N, 154°20' W; (map 35).

Descriptive name published by USCG&GS in 1943. See Seal Rocks.


Named as one of "The Signals" by J. J. Gilbert, comdr. of the USCG&GS steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Outlet Cape: point of land, tip of Kupreanof Peninsula, between Kupreanof Strait and Vieckoda Bay, on N coast of Kodiak I.; 57°59'55" N, 153°17'00" W; (map 34). Var. Mys Vykhod, Mys Vykhodnoy, Vykhodka.

Translation of the descriptive name "Mys Vykhod" given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashov in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrogr. Dept. Chart 1425.

Outlet Glacier: glacier, on N slope of Mount Veniaminof, trends N 3 mi. to its terminus at head of Blueberry Creek, 10 mi. W of Knife Peak, Alevtina Ra.; 56°17' N, 151°21' W; (map 30).

Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Outlet Point: mountain, 1,451 ft., 17 mi. SE of Burnt Mtn. and 30 mi. SE of Christian, Yukon Flats; 67°17' N, 144°05' W; (map 122).

Local name reported in 1927 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Outpost Creek: stream, heads on Outpost Mtn., flows W, NE, and W 18 mi. to Chandler River, Arctic Slope; 69°00' N, 151°25' W; BGN 1960; (map 141).

Named by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, between 1944-53, for Outpost Mountain.

Outpost Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Prince William Sound, 1.5 mi. S of Fairmount I., 42 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°50'40" N, 147°27'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Outpost Mountain: mountain, 1,305 ft., at head of Outpost Creek, 23 mi. SE of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69°19' N, 151°19' W; BGN 1964; (map 141). Var. Natangukuruk Hill.

Named by USGS geologists in 1945 during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4. The Eskimo name according to T. E. Taylor, USGS, is Natangukuruk.

Outside Bay: bay, on SW coast of Naked I., trends SW 2 mi. to Prince William Sound, 32 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°38' N, 147°29' W; (map 63). Var. Outside Harbor.

Name published in 1943 by USCG&GS. Outside Harbor: bay, see Outside Bay.

Outside Signal: rocks, elev. 50 ft., off NE coast of Sedanka Is., Alevtina Is.; 53°48'15" N, 166°42'20" W; (map 23).

Outschiwaten Mountain: mountain, 4,000 ft., 1 mi. SE of Mount Oraiu, 80 mi. NE of Good-

Owhat River

Name reported in 1963 by Bond Taber, USGS, as having "long local usage."

Overland Roadhouse: locality, 4 mi. S of Harding Lake and 34 mi. NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°22' N, 146°52' W; (map 101).

Name of a former roadhouse; reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Overland Roadhouse: locality, see Fox Farm Lodge.

Owill Creek: stream, flows NW to join Dividend Creek to form Telegram Creek, in Pilgrim River basin, 21 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°51'45" N, 164°34' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Over-The-Hill Portage: portage, 1.5 mi. long, across neck of bend in Koyukuk River, 46 mi. SW of Roundabout Mtn., Koyukuk Low.; 65°01' N, 157°35' W; (map 108).

Local name obtained at Hushia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Ovokok: locality, see Ukivok.

Owali Mountain: hill, 914 ft., 5 mi. NW of Bunnell Cape, St. Lawrence I.; 63°26' N, 171°48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Mycock Mountain.

Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF. According to Orth, in 1965, it means "the north one."

Owen, Mount: mountain, 7,820 ft., 9 mi. SE of Mount Augusta and 51 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mtn.; 60°13'30" N, 140°15'00" W; (map 66).

Named by Russell (1891, p. 139), USGS, for David Dale Owen, 1807-60, American geologist.

Owen's: village, see Togiak.

Owens Cabins: locality, on left bank of Coleen River, 11 mi. NW of Rabbit Mtn. and 34 mi. N of Coleen Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 67°35' N, 142°37' W; (map 121).

Name reported in 1939 by FitzGerald (1944, p. 231), USGS.

Owens Ridge: ridge, 1.5 mi. long, on NE side of Attu I., 1.2 mi. NE of Winter Lake, Alevatia Is.; 52°56'55" N, 173°01'20" E; (map 13).

Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Owuruk Creek: stream, see Kviniai River.

Owgoowtowanam Koonga: stream, see Ogoosuk Creek.

Owgoowtowruk: stream, see Augusturauk.


Native name reported by A. G. Maddren, USGS, in 1914.
Owl Creek: stream, flows 1 mi. to Zone Creek 7.2 mi. SE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 64°47'55" N, 161°57'45" W; (map 73). Prospector's name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916.

Owl Creek: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, 3 mi. E of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 65°22'30" N, 162°20'00" W; (map 74). Var. Lihlnachilkutlik Slough. This is a partial translation of an Eskimo name "Lith-ke-a-liik-to-lik," meaning "many owls," reported by USGS & USC&GS in 1951.

Owl Creek: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, 10 mi. E of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 65°22'30" N, 162°20'00" W; (map 74). Var. Lihlnachilkutlik Slough. This is a partial translation of an Eskimo name "Lith-ke-a-liik-to-lik," meaning "many owls," reported by USGS & USC&GS in 1951.

Owl Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Grayling, 7.4 mi. NE of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 65°22'30" N, 162°20'00" W; (map 74). Var. Lihlnachilkutlik Slough. This is a partial translation of an Eskimo name "Lith-ke-a-liik-to-lik," meaning "many owls," reported by USGS & USC&GS in 1951.

Owl Creek: stream, flows SE 2 mi. to Crow Creek, 2 mi. NE of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 65°22'30" N, 162°20'00" W; (map 74). Var. Lihlnachilkutlik Slough. This is a partial translation of an Eskimo name "Lith-ke-a-liik-to-lik," meaning "many owls," reported by USGS & USC&GS in 1951.

Owl Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Zone Creek, 7 mi. SE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 64°47'55" N, 161°57'45" W; (map 73). Prospector's name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916.

Owl Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. to Gray Creek, 5 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 66°01' N, 141°12' W; (map 102). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS. On early maps the stream is shown flowing to Cherry Creek.

Owl Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Grayling Fork Black River, 34 mi. NW of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plt.; 66°08' N, 142°17' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. The name is shown flowing to Cherry Creek.

Owl Gulch: ravine, extends SE 1.2 mi. to Fourth Owl Creek, 12 mi. N of Council and 41 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°04' N, 163°42' W; (map 110). Prospector's name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Owl Gulch, anabranch of Yukon River, 1 mi. E of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 65°06'30" N, 142°03' W; (map 102). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Owl Gulch: ravine, extends SE 1.2 mi. to Fourth Owl Creek, 12 mi. N of Council and 41 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°04' N, 163°42' W; (map 110). Prospector's name reported in 1900 by T. C. Foley, USGS. The name is shown flowing to Cherry Creek.

Owl Gulch: ravine, extends SE 1.2 mi. to Fourth Owl Creek, 12 mi. N of Council and 41 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°04' N, 163°42' W; (map 110). Prospector's name reported in 1900 by T. C. Foley, USGS. The name is shown flowing to Cherry Creek.

Owens Creek: stream, see Aspuck Creek.

Ozard Creek: stream, Anabranch of Yukon River, 3 mi. N head of Anielment Creek, 3 mi. of Aroon Mtn., and 43 mi. of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 68°30'00" N, 150°12'00" W; (map 74). Named in 1939 by Marshall (1956, p. 162) who wrote, "Even more impressive ** was the black mountain ** which I had taken to be Osolak Mtn. Actually it turned out to be a different peak, which we named Ozark.

Osisko Creek: stream, flows NE 2.4 mi. to Ophir Creek, 12 mi. N of Council and 41 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°04' N, 163°42' W; (map 110). Prospector's name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Paco Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Grayling Fork Black River, 34 mi. NW of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plt.; 66°08' N, 142°17' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. The name is shown flowing to Cherry Creek.
Pain du Sucre: promontory, see Sugarloaf Mountain.

Paingakmuk: settlement, on left bank of John-son River, N of mouth of Pikmitilak River and 17 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°45’43" N, 162°14’45" W. (map 58).

Eskimo camp or small settlement listed in the 1950 Census with a population of 44.

Painorouyn Slough: stream, flows NW 4.5 mi. to Hooper Bay, 4.3 mi. W of Kvakok river, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°25’ N, 165°54’ W. (map 75).

Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1951.

Painted Mountain: mountain, see Painted Peak.

Painted Mountain: peak, 2,920 ft., on E bank of Soluca Creek, on Alaska Peninsula. In Kita-mai National Monument, 11 mi. SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°07’00” N, 154°51’30” W; BGN 1924; (map 42).

So named in 1916 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, "because of its varied colors."

Painted Mountain: peak, 1,500 ft., on Revillagigedo I., 1 mi. E of Carroll Inlet and 5 mi. N of Thorne Arm, Alex. Arch., 55°27’45” N, 131°15’25” W; BGN 1923; (var. Painted Mountain).

Named in 1923 by USFS.

Painter Creek: stream, flows NW 13 mi. to King Salmon River, 1 mi. W of Mother Goose Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 22 mi. S of Uagashik, Bristol Bay Low.; 57°13’20” N, 157°25’15” W. (map 36).


Painter Point: point of land, at the confluence of Mason and Clayhill Sloughs, N of Clay River, 10 mi. E of Birchers, Kkokkins-Hodina High.; 65°07’45” N, 153°13’00” W; (map 107).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of Interior.


Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of Interior.

Painter River: stream, formed by its Middle and South Forks, flows E 17 mi. to Akjemguiga Cove in Kameshak Bay, 27 mi. SE of Kakhonak, Aleutian Ra.; 59°09’30” N, 154°14’30” W. (map 51).

Named by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS.

Pajun Creek: stream, flows SE 12 mi. to Kanektok River, 70 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilkuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°53’09” N, 160°23’05” W. (map 53).

Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Pajaro Creek: stream, flows SW 6 mi. to Eldorado River, 15 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°40’30” N, 164°54’00” W. (map 95). Var. Pajaro Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Pajaro Creek: stream, see Rabbit Creek.

Pakahekam Point: point of land, between Barry Arm Port Wells and College Fiord, 63 mi. SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°20’ N, 149°14’ W; (map 69).

Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, probably for Sir Thomas Pakenham, the commander of the West Indies station in 1786, while Vancouver was serving there (Wagner, 1937, p. 401).

Palau: locality, see Palau.

Palau: locality, see Palau.

Palio Creek: stream, flows NW 17 mi. to Salcha River 1.2 mi. SW of junc. of Lost Creek and 60 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°49’ N, 114°33’ W. (map 101).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Palisade Cliffs: shelf, on N shore of Ikatan River, 1 mi. W of Mother Goose Lake, 1.2 mi. SW of junc. of Lost Creek and 60 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°49’ N, 114°33’ W. (map 101).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Palisades Point: point of land, on N shore of Ikatan River, 1 mi. W of Mother Goose Lake, 1.2 mi. SW of junc. of Lost Creek and 60 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°49’ N, 114°33’ W. (map 101).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Palisade Island: island, 0.5 mi. across, in San Christosal Channel. N of Palisade I., on Alaska Peninsula, 38 mi. ESE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 54°48’40” N, 163°20’00” W. (map 25).

Name published in 1912 by USGS.

Palisade Island: island, 0.5 mi. across, in San Christosal Channel, N of San Fernando I., Alex. Arch.; 55°34’15” N, 133°22’15” W. (map 4).

Name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 146); derived from Palisade Point.

Palisade Lagoon: lagoon, 0.2 mi. wide, at N end of Surprise Bay, on SE coast of Kenai Penin., 38 mi. ESE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°31’ N, 150°29’ W; BGN 1929; (map 50).

So named by USGS in 1927, for nearby Palisade Peak.

Palisade Peak: peak, 3,442 ft., in Kenai Mts., 38 mi. ESE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°33’ N, 150°29’ W; BGN 1929; (map 50).

Named by USGS in 1927 as a suitable name for the peak because it "is a rugged peak and shows prominently."


Translation of the name "Punta de la Empaliza" given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Maurelle, "a point of land near the land, and others.

Palisades: The: cliffs, on left bank of Yukon River, extend E from Weir I. to Lange I., 9 mi. SW of Kallands, Nowitna Low.; 65°06’30” N, 153°20’00” W. (map 107).

Named in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA.

Palisades Point: point of land, on N shore of Nana River, 4.5 mi. S of Aniak, Chugach Mts.; 60°51’15” N, 149°37’55” W. (map 63).

Local name reported and published by USGS since 1950.

Palmer Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows 6.5 mi. to a marsh 1 mi. NE of Beluga Lake, 5 mi. NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°59’ N, 151°28’ W. (map 50).

Local name reported and published by USGS since 1950.

Palmer Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 11 mi. to Resurrection Creek, 4.5 mi. S of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°51’15” N, 149°37’55” W. (map 63).

Local name reported in 1895 by Becker (1898, p. 82), USGS.

Palmer Creek: stream, flows E 1 mi. to Shoup Bay, 0.1 mi. S of terminus of Shoup Glacier, 11.6 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°08’25” N, 146°36’25” W. (map 68).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1911 by USGS.

Palmer Creek: stream, flows S 5.8 mi. to Knik River, E of Glenn Highway, 7 mi. SE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°5’10” N, 148°56’05” W. (map 69).

Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Palmer Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to East Fork Chena River, 69 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°01’45” N, 145°29’10” W. (map 104).
Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by E. A. Porter (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 244), USGS.

Palmer Creek: stream, see Coeur d'Alene Creek.

Palmer Slough: stream, flows SW 8 mi. from junction of Rabbit Slough and Spring Creek to N shore of Knik Arm, Cook Inlet Low; 61°30' N, 149°27' W; (map 69).

Local name published on D. H. Stearn's 1910 map of central Alaska; derived from Palmer's trading post that was in the area.

Palmer Stores: village, see Knik.

Palmito, Punta: point of land, "on the south side of San Juan Bautista Island, Bucareli Bay," Alex. Arch.; 55°24' N, 133°17' W; (map 4).

Spanish name meaning "little palm tree" pointed out on a "plano" probably by José de Cañizares in 1779. See Wagner (1937, p. 481).

Palm Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska, on W end of Katalla, 1.7 mi. SW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°11' N, 144°33' W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1904 by Martin (1905, p. 3), USGS.

Palmtree Islands: islands, 0.2 mi. across, off W shore of Islas Bay, 16 mi. NW of Chichagof, off W coast of Chichagof I, Alex. Arch.; 57°49'-10' N, 152°24'30" W; (map 9).

Name published in 1928 by USGS&GS on Chart 8258.

Palo Alto Heights: ridge, see Chicken Ridge.


Spanish name shown on a "plano" probably by José de Cañizares in 1779. See Wagner (1937, p. 481).

Paloma, Mount: peak, see Brooks, Mount.

Palomas, Ostrov de: islet, see Pigeon Island.

Panama, I.: island, see Pigeon Island.

Panamoa Point: point of land, "on the mainland," Alex. Arch.; (map 4).

Spanish name meaning "pigeon" given in 1923 by USGS&GS.

Panama Island: island, in the Prin-William Sound area.

Panamoa Peak: mountain peak, 6,214 ft., 2 mi. NE of Cape Starr, on W coast of Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 55°26'34" N, 160°01'45" W; (map 21).

Descriptive name given in 1938 by USGS&GS.

Pansanoa: point of land, see Pansanoa Point.

Panoramic Mountain: mountain, 5,778 ft., 12 mi. SE of Fang Mtn and 27 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska; 63°28'45" N, 148°47'15" W; (map 87).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Spanish name meaning "fat (bulky) point" shown on an unidentified manuscript map presumably copied from a Spanish map. The name is found on no other source.

Pampeni Creek: stream, see Pangungue Creek.

Pangkukep River: stream, see Pungkukep Creek.

Pangkukep: lake, see Pungkukep Lake.

Pango, Point: point of land, see Pungo, Point.

Pangungue Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to Nanaska River, 6 mi. NW of Healy, Alaska; 63°56'30" N, 149°03'25" W; (map 87).

Var. Pangenci Creek.

Named for the Philippine card game; reported in 1952 as "Pangenci Creek" by USGS.

Panhandle Island: island, in South Pass, S of Signal I., Alex. Arch.; 55°11'35" N, 132°51'40" W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1965 by USGS&GS.

Panhat Point: point of land, on NE coast of Bainbridge I., on W side of Prince of Wales Passage, 6 mi. S of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°09'00" N, 148°03'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Panic Creek: stream, flows NW 7 mi. to Kiligwa River; 45 mi. SW of Liberated Lake, Arctic Slope; 68°49'30" N, 158°31'00" W; (map 1960; (map 132).

Named in 1950 by B. H. Kent, USGS, "for concern for overdue personnel."

Paniktiak Creek: stream, flows NW 8 mi. to Chukchi Sea; 7.5 mi. NE of Cape Beaufort and 47 mi. SW of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69°06'10" N, 163°37'30" W; (map 145).

Spanish name given to this stream by USGS&GS in 1949. It was the name of an Eskimo that once lived in the area, and the name came to be applied to the locality, in a "possessive" sense, because it was there that mail sleds from Barrow and Kotzebue generally met.

Pankoff, Cape: point of land, on SE tip of Ikatun Peninsula, on SE coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°40'04" N, 163°04' W; (map 25).

Var. Pankoff, Pankova.

Russian name published in 1847 as "M[ys] Pankova" or "Pankoff's Cape" by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1379. The USBS used the two "I" spellings of the name for this point in 1888.

Pankoff Breaker: reef, 3 mi. NE of East Anchor Cove, Ikatun Peninsula, on SE coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°42'30" N, 163°00'30" W; (map 25).

Name derived from Cape Pankoff; reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USAGS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer MeArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Pankoff, Cape: point of land, see Pankoff, Cape.

Pankova: point of land, see Pankoff, Cape.

Pannell River: stream, see Pinnell River.

Panorama Mountain: mountain, 5,778 ft., 12 mi. NE of Fang Mtn and 27 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska; 63°28'45" N, 148°47'15" W; (map 87).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.
Panoramic Creek: stream, heads on Panoramic Peak of Granite Mt., flows NE 6.4 mi. to Arrow Creek, 22 mi. SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63°52'35" N, 145°19'57" W; (map 66).

Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Pévé, USGS.


Named between 1848 and 1955 by T. L. Pévé, USGS.

Panowat Spit: spit, 6 mi. long, between Kokc-Konower Point and Panther Peak, sec Loren Hill, Chugach Mts.; 61°57'00" N, 147°29'35" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Papoose Creek: stream, heads on Syncline Mt., flows N 1.7 mi. to Alfred Creek, 58 mi. NE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°57'00" N, 147°29'35" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Papoose Twins: lakes, each 1 mi. long, E of Little Susitna River, 23 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°52'10" N, 150°05'00" W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Papoose Cove: cove, 0.5 mi. across, extends E to W side of Squaw Bay, 30 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°50'15" N, 147°50'00" W; (map 63).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.


Site of old native village shown on a 1902 fieldsheet by A. J. Collier, USGS. Both names, "Paradise" and "Bonasila," were used by the riverboat pilots from 1898 to 1910. The name "Bonasila" is derived from the nearby Bonasila River.

Paradise Camp: locality, at head of Slate Creek, 4.5 mi. NE of Twin Mtn. and 13 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. Low.; 64°42' W, 165°21' W; (map 94).

Site of a mining camp shown on the 1902 fieldsheet by J. M. Johnson, USGS. Published in 1875 by USC&GS on Chart 742. The first use of name is unknown.

Paradise Cove: cove, 0.5 mi. wide, in Three Hole Bay, 26 mi. SW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°45'30" N, 149°30' W; (map 48).

Named by Capt. McMillen [cna] of the steamer Dora who applied the name to all of the Three Hole Bay. The 1912 USC&GS field party restricted the application to this cove.

Paradise Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows N 7.5 mi. to Resurrection River, 7 mi. NW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°11'30" N, 149°35'30" W; BGN 1890; (map 49).

Named by Capt. McMillen [cna] of the steamer Dora who applied the name to all of the Three Hole Bay. The 1912 USC&GS field party restricted the application to this cove.

Paradise Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows N 7.5 mi. to Resurrection River, 7 mi. NW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°11'30" N, 149°35'30" W; BGN 1890; (map 49).

Local name reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Paradise Creek: stream, heads on Bonanisa Dome, flows W and NE 4.5 mi. to Metal Creek, 23 mi. SE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°29'30" N, 148°27'45" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Paradise Creek: stream, heads on Bonanisa Dome, flows W and NE 34 mi. to Bonanisa Slough 3 mi. W of its junc. with Yukon River, 26 mi. NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills, 62°30' N, 160°14' W; (map 78). Var. Stannum Creek.

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Paradise Creek: stream, see Bottle Creek.
Paramanof Bay: bay, 3 mi. across, 22 mi. NW of Afognak, on W coast of Afognak Is., N of Kodiak I., 58°18'N, 152°55'W; (map 43). Var. Paramano Bay, Paramanoff Bay, Paramanofskaya.

Paramanofskaia: bay. sec Paramanof Bay.

Parantulik River: stream, see Pargon River.

Paran River: stream. sec Pargon River.

Paramonoff point of land, see Paramanof, Cape. Paramonof: point of land, see Paramanof, Cape.

Parantulik River: stream, see Pargon River.

Paran River: stream. sec Pargon River.

Paramonoff point of land, see Paramanof, Cape. Paramanof: point of land, see Paramanof, Cape.


Papin River, Paragon River, Paran River, Parantulik River, Pargan River. Papin River, Paragon River, Paran River, Parantulik River, Pargan River.

Local name derived from an Eskimo name and standardized in 1910 by BGN on the basis of local use. Reported as "Papin" in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1960, map 3), USGS. The variant names were used on subsequent mining and USGS maps.

Parida Island: island, 1,250 ft., SW point of Peninsula, 0.6 mi. S of Parida I., Alex. Arch.; 55°30'S, 133°14'W; (map 4). Var. Isla Partida, La Partida.

Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isla Partida" or "Parida Island." According to Wagner (1937, p. 481-482), the word "parida" is a corruption of "partida."

Parida Island Reef: reef, in San Alberto Bay, 0.6 mi. S of Parida I., Alex. Arch.; 55°30'S, 133°14'W; (map 4). Named by USGS and published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 143).

Paris Creek: stream, on Douglas I., flowing 1.5 mi. NE. to Glory Hole, 0.3 mi. NW of Treadwell and 2.7 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 59°49'40"N, 133°05'45"W; (map 73). Var. French Pete's Creek, Hayes Creek, Parrot Creek.

Probably named by Pierre Erusard. The name is spelled Parris in a placer claim filed by him with A. Hayes and Henry Boring in 1881. The early miners called the stream both Hayes Creek for Michael Angelo Hayes, one of the locators, and French Pete's Creek for Pierre Erusard (DeArmond, 1957, p. 34). The name Paris Creek was published in 1893 by USGS.

Park: locality, see Parks.

Park Creek: stream, see Scandinavian Creek.

Park Creek: stream, on Inskin Penin., flows NE 5 mi. to Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 59°49'40"N, 153°05'45"W; (map 51). Named in 1921 by F. H. Moffit, USGS, because of the park-like view up the stream valley, when seen from a point near the shore of Chinitna Bay.

Parker Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to Lake Minchumina. 1.7 mi. SW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Low.; 63°52'00"N, 152°21'40"W; (map 88). Var. Packer Creek.

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Parker Creek: stream, see Packer Creek.

Parker Group: islands, 0.5 mi. across, in Sitka Sound. 3 mi. W of Sitka. Alex. Arch.; 57°03'40"N, 135°25'00"W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy and published by USGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 140).

Parker Hill: hill, see Kikikyaq Hill.

Parker Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long. W of Krooto Creek. 23 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°02'15"N, 150°29'15"W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Parker Pass; pass, 14,500 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, between Harper Glacier and Harper Icemail, 3 mi. NE of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 63°06'10"N, 150°56'30"W; BGN 1947; (map 88).

Named in 1913 by Archdeacon Stuck (1921, p. 73) for Herachil Clifforf Parker, 1867-1931, physicist and mining engineer, who accompanied Belmore Browne on the expedition which nearly succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount McKinley in 1912.

Parker Point: point of land, 8 mi. NW of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°36'45"N, 134°40'30"W; (map 9).


Park Peak: mountain, 4,800 ft., in British Mts. 2 mi. W of Alaska-Canada boundary and 46 mi. S of Denmarcker Point, Brooks Ra.; 69°02'N, 141°06'W; (map 138).

Name reportedly contained in IBC survey notes; published on a 1944 Canadian topographic map.

Parks: locality, on N bank of Kuskokwim River at mouth of Parks Creek, 2.7 mi. NW of village of Red Devil and 8.8 mi. NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°47'45"N, 157°21'10"W; (map 72). Var. Park, Parks Cinnabar Ledge, Parks Prospect, Tliagenadel, Tliagenadell.

Trading post and supply point named for Eugene W. Parks when a post office was located here from 1909 to 1910 with Parks as postmaster. A population of 11 was recorded here in 1940, but the more recent census does not list the place.

Parks Cinnabar Ledge: locality, see Parks.

Parks Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Mink Creek SW of Birchwood, 17 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°23'N, 149°31'W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Parks Creek: stream, flows SW 1.3 mi. to Kuskokwim River, 2.7 mi. NW of Red Devil and 8.7 mi. NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°47'45"N, 157°21'10"W; BGN 1943; (map 72).

Locally named for E. W. Parks. Reported in 1943 by USGS. See Parks.

Parks Prospect: locality, see Parks.

Parlor Harbor: anchorage, see Pavlof Harbor.

Parroshki Bay: bay, see No Thoreofare Bay.

Par Rapidas: rapids, see Pah Rapiadas.

Parrisa Creek: stream, see Paro Creek.

Par River: stream, see Pah River.

Parrot Beach: beach, 50 yds. long, on Sredni Biecht, on NE coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°04'00"N, 177°38'03"E; (map 14).

One of the "bird names" arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska I. in 1943 by USAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Parrot Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, at mouth of Kazakof Bay, 9 mi. NE of Afognak, on SE coast of Afognak I.; 58°05'20"N, 152°34'35"W; BGN 1910; (map 43).

Named by C. G. Quillian, USGS, who surveyed the locality in 1909.

Parrot Island
Parrot Island: island, see Nest Island.

Parrot Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, on S end of Dall I., N of Esowah Lakes, Alex. Arch.; 54°49' N, 132°52' W; BGN 1937; (map 1).

So named in 1935 by USGS "because of its proximity to Parrot Point."

Parrot Point: point of land, on W coast of Dall I., 2 mi. S of Port Bazar, Alex. Arch.; 54°47'00" N, 132°56'30" W; BGN 1929; (map 1).

Name derived from Parrot Rock; given by USGS in 1926.

Parrot Rock: island, 0.1 mi. long, 0.8 mi. SE of Parrot Point on SW coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 54°46'40" N, 132°55'30" W; (map 1).

Name published by USGS in the 1925 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 164).

Perry Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on E coast of Baranof I., N of Patterson Bay, Alex. Arch.; 56°39' N, 134°41' W; BGN 1917; (map 5).

Named in 1917 by USGS for Will H. Perry, 1864-1917, "a member of the Federal Trade Commission who had an interest in Alaska."

Parshas Bay: inlet, 0.8 mi. wide, at N edge of Port Gravina, 19 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°44' N, 146°08' W; BGN 1915; (map 64).

Var. Parshall Settlement.

Local name for a small Indian settlement, reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 1 and 2), USGS. Present maps show one building at this site.

Parshas Point: point of land, on N shore of Port Gravina, 19 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°43'45" N, 146°08'30" W; (map 64).

Local name derived from "Parshall Settlement" on east point of entrance; published by USGS in 1918.

Parshall Settlement: locality, see Parshall.

Parson Falls Creek: stream, flows S 6 mi. to Rude River, 10 mi. NE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°40'30" N, 145°33'00" W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1913 by B. L. Johnson (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 7), USGS.

Parson Peak: peak, 6,600 ft., 2.2 mi. W of head of Taiya Inlet, 4 mi. NW of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°28'40" N, 135°25'40" W; (map 45).

Named in 1897 by USGS (Baker, 1906, p. 489).

Partennoi, Point: point of land, between Ilin Bay and head of Islas Bay, 16 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°50'10" N, 136°23'20" W; (map 9).

Russian name meaning "party" given by Staff-Capt. P. I. Ilin early in the 19th Century.

Partida: Isla: island, see Partida Island.

Parrie Cape: point of land, see Party Cape.

Parter Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows S 12 mi. to Fountain River at Eldridge Glacier terminus, 41 mi. N of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°54' N, 149°57' W; (map 82).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Partition Cove: point of land, on SE coast of Sitkalidak I., SE of Kodiak I.: 57°06' N, 153°05' W; BGN 1934; (map 34).

Named in 1951 by USGS.

Parson Point: point of land, on S tip of Parter Creek Island, between Kruzof and Baranof Is., Alex. Arch.; 57°13'45" N, 135°34'00" W; (map 9).

Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN; first part of island name.

Parter-Chikof Island: island, see Parter-Chikof Island.

Parter-Chikof Island: island, 8 mi. long, between Kruzof and Baranof Is., Alex. Arch.; 57°15' N, 135°36' W; (map 9).

Var. Partershchikof Island, Partoffshikof Island, Partofshikof Island, Partovshchikov Island, Parloffshikof Island.

Name published in 1848 on Russian Hydro. Dept. Chart 1397 as "O[strov] Partovshchikov," meaning "Partovshchikov Island." This is probably a Russian proper name.

Parthovshchikov Island: island, see Partovshchikov Island.

Partovshchikov, Ostrov: cove, see Partovshchikov Island.

Partovshchikov, Ostrov Partovshchikov, Parloffshikof Is-
land, Partovsehikof Island, Partovshikov Island.


Name given in 1958 by USGS.

Paso Point: point of land, on NW coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°29'10" N, 167°41'00" W; (map 23).

Prospectors' name reported by F. C. Schroder, USGS, in 1899.

Pashtol: locality, see Pastolik.

Pashtolik, Reka: stream, see Pastolik River.

Pastolik, Reka: stream, see Pastolik River.

Paso Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Salcha River, 2 mi. ESE of Caribou and 37 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°39' N, 145°33' W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Pascoc Pass: pass, between the valleys of Glacier River and Wiseman Creek, N of Glacier Pass, 7.5 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°26'15" N, 150°21' W; (map 124).

Name given by USGS in 1936.

Pasha Point: point of land, on SW coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°29'10" N, 167°41'00" W; (map 23).

Local name reported by USBSF in 1888.

Passage Arm: estuary, see Passage Canal.

Passage Bank: cove, see Shagonun Cove.

Passage Canal: estuary, on NE coast of Kenai Peninsula, trends NE 14 mi. from Whittier to S end of Port Wells, 36 mi. NW of Chena 
Chugach Mts.; 60°47' N, 148°21' W; BGN 1915; (map 63).

Var. Passage Arm, Passage Channel, Portage Bay.

Named in 1794 by Capt. Vancouver (1798, vl. 3, p. 181), presumably because this body of water leads to a portage connecting Prince William Sound with Cook Inlet.

Passage Channel: estuary, see Passage Canal.

Passage Island: island, see High Island.

Passage Island: island, 0.9 mi. long, in South Pass, 0.5 mi. NE of Whiskey Point, Alex. Arch.; 55°10'35" N, 132°52'30" W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1965 by USGS.

Passage Island: island, 200 ft. across, between Mitchell Bay and Davis Creek, 6 mi. NE of Angoo, on W central Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°31'45" N, 134°26'00" W; (map 9).

Var. Passage Ilet.

Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.
Passage Island: *island*, 0.5 mi. long, at entrance to Port Graham, on SW end of Kenai Penin., 8 mi. SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°-22'15" N, 151°33'00" W; (map 90).

So named by Capt. Portlock (1789, p. 106) in 1786, because the island was at the entrance to what was erroneously thought to be a "strait [Port Graham] leading out to sea.

Passage Islands: *islands*, 0.2 mi. across, in Middle Channel, Sita Sound, 2 mi. SW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°01'45" N, 135°22'00" W; (map 9). Var. Goloi Isles, Ostrov Goloi, Ostrov Proklova, Proklova Islands.

This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasilev the first; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Ostonov Prokhozda." These islands were called "Goloy," meaning "bare" by Capt. Tepikhov (1852, map 38), IRN.

Passage Isle: *island*, see Passage Island.

Passage Point: *point of land*, on NE coast of Tanaklak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'50" N, 176°30'55" W; (map 63). Local descriptive name published in 1914 by IRN.

Passage Islands: *islands*, 0.5 mi. long, at entrance of Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.1 mi. NW in Nakat Bay. Coast Mts.; 54°46'52" N, 130°44'32" W; (map 2).

Named by the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Passage Point: *point of land*, on W central Admiralty I., between Mitchell Bay and NW point of entrance to Davis Creek, 5.8 mi. NE of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°31'45" N, 134°26'30" W; (map 9). Local descriptive name reported in 1869 by Comr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Passage Point: *point of land*, northernmost point of Knight I., at NW entrance to Lower Passage, 22 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°30'55" N, 147°41'40" W; (map 63).

Local name published in 1909 by USC&GS; derived from nearby Lower Passage.

Passage Point: *point of land*, promontory, on the W coast of Sedanka Island, at the narrowest point on Udaask Strait, Aleutian Is.; 53°45' N, 166°15' W; (map 23).


Passage Rock: *rock*, 0.4 mi. across, N of Tongass I., in Nakat Bay, Coast Mts.; 54°46'52" N, 130°44'32" W; (map 2).


Passage Rock: *rock*, at mouth of Lituya Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.1 mi. NW of Harbor Point and 88 mi. NW of Hoannah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58°56'45" N, 137°39'30" W; (map 9).

Named in 1874 by W. H. Dal! USCGS; published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 202).

Pass Creek: *stream*, flows SE 7 mi. to Wide Bay, So of Mount Shannon, on S coast of Alaska Penin., 41 mi. SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Ra.; 57°24'05" N, 156°21'25" W; (map 36).

Local name reported in 1921 by Capps (1923, pl. 2), USGS.

Pastolik River: stream, in Yukon Delta, flows NW 30 mi. to Pastolik Bay, 48 mi. SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°02' N, 163°18'14" W; (map 92). Var. Pastolik River, Pastolik, Paistique, Paistique Island, Paistique Island.

This is a diminutive form of the name "Pastolik." Local name obtained in 1956 by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 9). IRN, as "Paistique Island."

Pastolik River: stream, on right bank of Pastolik River, 40 mi. NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°59'50" N, 163°18'15" W; (map 77).

Kemisk settlement reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN; it was recorded by him as "Pastolik." Dall (1870, p. 236) gives the name in 1867 as "Pastolik." The village population in 1890 was 113. The original village site is now called "Old Pastolik."

Pastolik: locality, see Pastolik. Local name published in 1908 by U.S.G.S.C.

Pastolik Bay: point of land, see Pastolik.

Pastolik: locality, see Pastolik. Local name published in 1900 by USCS&GS on Chart 8000; probably named for the survey steamer Pastolik.

Paterson Bay: see Deep Cove. Named in 1893 by USCS&GS for its steamer Patterson.

Pattern Creek: stream, flows ENE 2.5 mi. to Utukok River, 3 mi. downstream from mouth of Driftwood Creek, Arctic Slope; 69°52'40" N, 161°11'00" W; BGN 1961; (map 131).

Named by USGS geologists in 1950 "because its drainage pattern may indicate geological structure."
Patterson Point: point of land, NE entrance point to Williwaw Cove, on N coast of Little Sitkin I., Aleutian Is.; 51°59'15" N, 178°30'15" E; BGN 1937; (map 15).

Reported by personnel of the U.S.S. Ogelia in 1935; named for the USCGS ship Patterson which was in these waters in 1904.

Patterson Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Patterson Bay, on SE coast of Baranof I., Arch. Arch.; 56°32'30" N, 134°38'20" W; (map 15).

Local name used by fishermen; published in 1901 by USCGS.

Patton Bay: bay, 4 mi. wide, on SE coast of Patterson Point, E point of entrance to Patterson Bay, on SE coast of Baranof I., Arch; 56°32'30" N, 134°38'20" W; (map 15).

Patton Bay: bay, 4 mi. wide, on SE coast of Little Sitkin I., Aleutian Is.; 51°59'15" N, 178°30'15" E; BGN 1937; (map 15).

Patton Bay: bay, 4 mi. wide, on SE coast of Little Sitkin I., Aleutian Is.; 51°59'15" N, 178°30'15" E; BGN 1937; (map 15).

Patton Glacier: glacier, about 12 mi., long, in Patterson Point, E point of entrance to Patterson Bay, on SE coast of Baranof I., Arch; 56°32'30" N, 134°38'20" W; (map 15).

Patton Glacier: glacier, about 12 mi. long, in Patterson Point, E point of entrance to Patterson Bay, on SE coast of Baranof I., Arch; 56°32'30" N, 134°38'20" W; (map 15).

Path, Brooks Ra.; 69°25' N, 141°31' W; (map 138). Var. Paulauluk Creek.

Eskimo name recorded on Barter I. in 1952 by USCGS.

Paul Bight: bight, 0.6 mi. across, on Prince of Wales I., between McKenney Inlet and Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, Arch. Arch.; 55°24'30" N, 132°23'30" W; BGN 1930; (map 4).

Named in 1930 by USGS "for Paul Young, a Kasaan native."

Paul Creek: stream, on Hawkins I., flows N 1.2 mi. to a lagoon on Orcas Bay, 10 mi. W of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°33' N, 146°01' W; (map 64).

Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Paulina Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, in Klag Klagoak Lagoon, sec Pusaluk Island; 57°38'15" N, 136°05'20" W; (map 9).

Name published in 1928 by USGS on Chart 8280.

Pauline Creek: stream, flows NW 3.7 mi. to Holtz Creek which flows to Kugruk River, 19 mi. E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula. High.; 65°34' N, 162°31' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Paul Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, in Klag Klagoak Lagoon, sec Pusaluk Island; 57°38'15" N, 136°05'20" W; (map 9).

Name published in 1928 by USGS on Chart 8280.

Paulina Creek: stream, flows NW 3.7 mi. to Holtz Creek which flows to Kugruk River, 19 mi. E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula. High.; 65°34' N, 162°31' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Paul Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, in Klag Klagoak Lagoon, sec Pusaluk Island; 57°38'15" N, 136°05'20" W; (map 9).

Name published in 1928 by USGS on Chart 8280.

Pauloff Harbor: harbor, see Pavlov Harbor.

Paul Bay: bight, 0.7 mi. across, on E shore of Perenosa Bay, on N coast of Afognak I., Kodiak I.; 58°23'40" N, 152°21'00" W; (map 43).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Paul Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SW 34 mi. to Naknek River, on Alaska Penin., 8.6 mi. SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°43' N, 156°46' W; (map 41).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Paulovskoye: village, see Paullovskoye.

Paulovskoe: village, see Paullovskoye.

Pauloff Harbor: harbor, see Pavlov Harbor.

Paul Bay: bight, 0.7 mi. across, on E shore of Perenosa Bay, on N coast of Afognak I., Kodiak I.; 58°23'40" N, 152°21'00" W; (map 43).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Paul Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SW 34 mi. to Naknek River, on Alaska Penin., 8.6 mi. SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°43' N, 156°46' W; (map 41).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Paulovskoye: village, see Paullovskoye.

Paulovskoe: village, see Paullovskoye.

Pauloffs Bay: bay, extends N 21 mi. off Pacific Ocean, on S coast of Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra., 55°29'30" N, 161°28'00" W; (map 28).

Var. Pavlofskie, Pavlovskoe, Pavlovskoe, Pavlovskoe.

Paulovskoye: village, see Paullovskoye.

Paulovskoye: village, see Paullovskoye.

Pauloff Harbor: harbor, see Pavlov Harbor.

Paul Bay: bight, 0.7 mi. across, on E shore of Perenosa Bay, on N coast of Afognak I., Kodiak I.; 58°23'40" N, 152°21'00" W; (map 43).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Paul Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SW 34 mi. to Naknek River, on Alaska Penin., 8.6 mi. SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°43' N, 156°46' W; (map 41).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Paulovskoye: village, see Paullovskoye.

Paulovskoe: village, see Paullovskoye.

Pauloffs Bay: bay, extends N 21 mi. off Pacific Ocean, on S coast of Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra., 55°29'30" N, 161°28'00" W; (map 28).

Var. Pavlofskie, Pavlovskoe, Pavlovskoe, Pavlovskoe.

Paulovskoye: village, see Paullovskoye.

Paulovskoye: village, see Paullovskoye.

Paulloff Harbor: harbor, see Pavlov Harbor.

Paul Bay: bight, 0.7 mi. across, on E shore of Perenosa Bay, on N coast of Afognak I., Kodiak I.; 58°23'40" N, 152°21'00" W; (map 43).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Paul Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SW 34 mi. to Naknek River, on Alaska Penin., 8.6 mi. SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°43' N, 156°46' W; (map 41).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Paulovskoye: village, see Paullovskoye.

Paulovskoe: village, see Paullovskoye.

Pauloffs Bay: bay, extends N 21 mi. off Pacific Ocean, on S coast of Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra., 55°29'30" N, 161°28'00" W; (map 28).

Var. Pavlofskie, Pavlovskoe, Pavlovskoe, Pavlovskoe.

Paulovskoye: village, see Paullovskoye.

Paulovskoe: village, see Paullovskoye.

Paulloff Harbor: harbor, see Pavlov Harbor.

Paul Bay: bight, 0.7 mi. across, on E shore of Perenosa Bay, on N coast of Afognak I., Kodiak I.; 58°23'40" N, 152°21'00" W; (map 43).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Paul Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SW 34 mi. to Naknek River, on Alaska Penin., 8.6 mi. SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°43' N, 156°46' W; (map 41).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.
Pavloff Cove: volcano, see Pavlov Volcano.
Pavloff Cove: harbor, see Pavlov Harbor.
Pavloff Harbor: village, see Pavlov Harbor.
Pavlov Volcano: volcano, see Pavlov Volcano.
Pavloff Cove: harbor, see Pavlov Harbor.
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Pavlov Volcano: volcano, see Pavlov Volcano.
Pavloff Cove: tee, Pavlov Volcano.
Pavlov Harbor: village, see Pavlov Harbor.
Pavlovskaya: village, see Kenai.
Pavlovskaya: see, Pavlovskoi Volcan.
Pavlovskoi: volcano, see Pavlov Volcano.
Pavlovskoi: locality, see Pavlov.
Pavlovskoi Volcan: volcano, see Pavlov Volcano.
Pavlovskoi: volcano, see Pavlov Volcano.
Pavlivskaya: see, Pavlovskoi Volcan.
Pavlovskoi: village, see Kenai.
Pavlovskoi Volcan: volcano, see Pavlov Volcano.
Pavlovskoi Gavan: bay, see Pavlov Bay.
Pavlovskoi: locality, see Pavlov.
Pavlovskaya: see, Pavlovskoi Volcan.
Pavlovskaya: village, see Kenai.
Pavlovskoi: volcano, see Pavlov Volcano.
Pavlovskoi Gavan: bay, see Pavlov Bay.
Pavlovsk: locality, see Pavlov.
Pavlovskoe: bay, see Pavlov Bay.
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Pavlovskoe: volcano, see Pavlov Volcano.
Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USCG.

**Peacock Point**: point of land, on SW coast of Unalaska Is., Aleutian Is.; 53°23'40" N, 167°36'10" W; BGN 1939; (map 23).

This descriptive name given by USCG in 1939 because of the resemblance of the feature "to that of the head and breast of a strutting peacock.

**Peak, Cape**: point of land; see Upright, Cape.

**Peaked Island**: island, 0.2 mi. across, W of Cape Wrangel, off W coast of Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°55'20" N, 172°26'55" E; (map 13).

Name probably given by Lt. William Gibson, USN, who commanded the schooner U.S.S. Fenimore Cooper during the North Pacific Expedition of 1854–55.

**Peak Island**: island, 2 mi. across, in Prince William Sound, off N coast of Naked I., 36 mi. NE of Chena, Chugach Mts.; 60°42' N, 147°23' W; (map 63). Var. Little Naked Island.

Local descriptive name published in 1900 by USCG. "So called because it was leased for blue-fox propagation under the name of my first lieutenant, Mr. Peard (Lt. George Peard, 1905, p. 34)."

**Peak Rock**: pinnacle, 5,505 ft., 2.5 mi. NE of Glacier Point, E of Ruth Glacier, Alaska Ra.; 62°55'08" N, 150°32'40" W; (map 81).

Mountain climbers' name probably given by members of the 1945 Mazera Expedition to the area (Metcal, 1945, map facing p. 11).

**Peak Point**: point of land, "on the north shore of St. Matthew island, near its eastern end. Named Pik (peak) by Sarichef in his atlas of the Arch.; 56°36'00" N, 133°02'30" W; BGN 1939; (map 6). Var. Lake Harbor.

The source of the name is unknown. In 1903 it was known as Lake Harbor and was first called Pearl Harbor in 1905 in a mining claim by John Peterjohn (DeArmond, 1957, p. 34).

**Pearl Island**: island, 0.4 mi. long, between Duncan Canal and Beecher Pass, 15 mi. SW of Petersburg, on S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°30'00" N, 133°02'30" W; BGN 1939; (map 6).

Local name reported in 1933 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; name obtained from G. J. Hilderbrand, who lives on this island.

**Pearl Island**: island, 5 mi. long, in Yukon River 17 mi. NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°56' N, 160°48' W; (map 73). Var. Buzzly Island.

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1916 field sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS. This name is applied to a small island northwest of, but now joined to, the above described land.

**Pearl Island**: island, see Pearl Island.

**Pearl Peak**: peak, 7,750 ft. W of Pittock Pass, 12 mi. SE of Denali Pass in Mt. McKinley.

**Pearl Creek**: stream, flows SE 3.8 mi. to Noyes Slough at Totem Park, 2.3 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°52' N, 147°47' W; (map 100).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

**Pearl Creek**: stream, flows N 2 mi., joins Barnes Creek to form Fish Creek, 2.5 mi. NE of Gilmore Dome, 16 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°01' N, 147°18' W; BGN 1933; (map 103).

Named by prospectors; published in 1907 by USGS.

**Pearl Creek**: stream, flows W to North Fork Koyukuk River; 67°25' N, 150°45' W; (map 134).

Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by Maddren (1910, pl. 7), USGS.

**Pearl Harbor**: bay, 0.5 mi. across, on E shore of Favorite Channel, 1 mi. S of Dotsone Landings and 18 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°28'30" N, 134°47'15" W; BGN 1930; (map 11). Var. Lake Harbor.

The source of the name is unknown. In 1903 it was known as Lake Harbor and was first called Pearl Harbor in 1905 in a mining claim by John Peterjohn (DeArmond, 1957, p. 34).

**Peavey Slough**: stream, anabranch, 4 mi. long, on N bank of Koyukuk River 1.2 mi. W of Juneau, with its South Fork, 16 mi. E of Allakaket, Kamuti Flats; 66°55' N, 152°03' W; (map 117). Var. Peavvy, Peavy Trading Post.

Name reported in 1899 by G. H. Wonson, Master of the steamer Dorothy, on his map of the Koyukuk River. Archdeacon Stuck (1917, p. 346) wrote, "whenever a steamboat tied up, a few cabins were built • • • some sort of official from the General Land Office • • • laid out a town site with church and school and courthouse • • • the town was named Peavey, and blue-prints of it looked quite imposing."

**Peavey Creek**: stream, flows SE 12 mi. to Koyukuk River, 20 mi. SW of Bettles, Kamuti Flats; 66°37'30" N, 151°55'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 117).

Local name in use since 1890; reported by Robert Marshall in 1931.

**Peavey Slough**: stream, anabranch, 4 mi. long, on N bank of Koyukuk River 1.2 mi. W of Juneau, with its South Fork, 16 mi. E of Allakaket, Kamuti Flats; 66°37'30" N, 151°55'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 117).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

**Peavey Creek**: stream, see Ole Creek.

**Pederson Point**: bluff, see Pederson Point.

**Pedersen Point**: point of land, SE tip of Moser I., in Hoornah Sound, off S coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°39'30" N, 135°55'30" W; (map 9). Var. Pederson Point.

Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. Moore, USN.

**Pederson Glacier**: glacier, trends E 3.2 mi. to its terminus at Aialik Bay, 20 mi. SW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°53' N, 149°45' W; BGN 1910; (map 49).

Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

**Pederson Hill**: hill, 450 ft., on N end of Mendehall Penin., 0.6 mi. S of Auke Lake and 9.3 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°22'25" N, 134°38'00" W; (map 11).

Presumably named for Albert Pederson, 1859–1929, who operated a nearby dairy (DeArmond, 1957, p. 34).

**Pearl Creek**: stream, flows SW 0.7 mi. to Blue Creek, S of Featherly Pass, on Alaska Penin., 45 mi. NE of Unapshik, Aleutian Ra.; 57°40'45" N, 155°18'35" W; (map 36).

Name reported in 1902 by J. L. McPherson of Hiana; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.
Pederson Point: bluff, elev. 60 ft., on E shore of Kvichak Bay, on Alaska Peninsula, 3 mi. NW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°46'15" N, 157°03'45" W; (map 41). Var. Cape Suworoff, Pederson Point.

Local name published by USGS in 1901 for “L. A. Pederson, who established a cannery near here in 1890.”

Pederson Point: point of land, see Pederson Point.

Pederson Creek: stream, flows NW 20 mi. to Okokmilaga River 4 mi. SE of its junction with Killik River, Brooks Ra.; 68°46' N, 153°19' W; (map 133).

Named in 1949 by W. W. Patton, USGS, associated with exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Pederson, Mount: peak, 2,825 ft., N of Kukamai Bay, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Kukamai National Monument, 16 mi. SE of Mount Kukamai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°02'20" N, 154°49'05" W; BGN 1924; (map 42).

Named in 1916 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society.

Pedestrian Creek: stream, flows NW 20 mi. to Okokmilaga River, 4 mi. SE of its junction with Killik River, Brooks Ra.; 68°46' N, 153°19' W; (map 100).

Local name published in 1916.

Pedro, Bay: see Pedro Bay.

Pedro: locality, see Pedro Camp.

Pedro Bay: village, see Pedro Bay.

Pedro Bay: village, pop. 53, at head of Pedro Bay; 58°32' N, 148°20' W; (map 100).

Var. Pedero.

Village listed in 1950 Census with a population of 44. A post office was established here in 1936 (Ricks, 1965, p. 50).

Pedro Bay: water passage, 5 mi. long, in Illiamna Lake; 50°42'30" N, 154°13'30" W; (map 51).

Named in published in 1912 on USGS Chart 8554.

Pedro Camp: locality, on right bank of Pedro Creek, 12 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°00' N, 147°31' W; (map 105). Var. Pedero.

Local name of a mining camp reported to have existed by 1905 (Kitchener, 1954, p. 297). The name was derived from Pedro Creek, which in turn was named for Felix Pedro who discovered gold in the valley.

Pedro Creek: locality, on Pedro Creek, 10 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°39' N, 147°33' W; (map 100).

This former mining settlement derived its name from the stream on which it is located.

The name was first shown in the 1915-16 Polk’s Gazetteer.

Pedro Creek: stream, heads on Swinging Dome, flows SW and SE 6 mi. to Ildardrod River, 15 mi. SE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°16'-45" N, 150°18'10" W; (map 70).

Prospectors’ name obtained in 1932 by USGS topographers.

Pedro Creek: stream, flows SW 6.7 mi. joins Gilmore Creek to form Goldstream Creek 10 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°59' N, 147°33' W; (map 100).

Named for Felix Pedro who discovered gold while prospecting in the valley in 1902. Thereby starting the stamped to the area. Name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS.

Pedro Creek: stream, flows SE 4 mi. to South Fork Hess Creek, 9 mi. NNE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°38'45" N, 148°25'20" W; (map 105).

Prospectors’ name derived from the creek near Fairbanks that was named for Felix Pedro. Name reported in 1915 by Brooks (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9), USGS.

Pedro Dome: mountain, 2,600 ft., 15 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°02' N, 147°30' W; (map 105).

Local name derived from Pedro Creek, reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Pedro Glacier: glacier, trends SW 3 mi. to its terminus at head of stream which drains into Miners Lake, 3.5 mi. W of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°07'30" N, 147°22'40" W; BGN 1910; (map 69).

Name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Pedro Gulch: ravine, trends W to head of Big Creek, E of Chaladder River; 67°30' W, 148°05' W; (map 51).

Prospectors’ name reported about 1923 by Mertie (1925, fig. 11), USGS.

Pedro Mountain: mountain, 1,581 ft., on peninsular between Knuston and Pedro Bays, at E end of Illiamna Lake, 26 mi. E of Illiamna. Aleutian Ra.; 59°46'30" N, 154°10'00" W; (map 51).

Local name derived from Pedro Bay; published by USGS in 1954.

PEEIN-E-LUK Island: island, see Pieluk Island.

Pieluk Island: island, see Herbert Graves Island. Pieluk Creek: stream, see Pieluk Creek.

Penyaksakh Koonag: stream, see Shorty River.

Peeck Rock: rock, in Karheen Passage, off SW coast of Tuxekan I., Alex. Arch.; 55°49'10" N, 133°19'45" W; (map 4).

Name published in 1923 by USGS.

Peeck Island: island, 200 ft. across, in Imperial Passage, 8 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°43'45" N, 136°18'0" W; BGN 1926; (map 9).

Named in 1926 by USGS for geographic point “Peeck” which is located on the island. Peeleshin Mountain: mountain, see Peeleshin Mountain.


Estikno name given on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS. published by Spurr (1910, map 10) as “Kagaati Lake”). Both Pegat and Kagaati Lakes were called “Kanektuk Lake” in 1923 on a U.S. Bureau of Education map.
Peninsula Lake

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps. Peluk Creek: stream, flows NW to Aniokvik River, about 15 mi. W of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Penin. High.; (map 111).

Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Pendant Point: point of land, S of Cape Sudak, on E coast of Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51° 50'00" N, 177°37'30" W; (map 17).

Name published by US&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Pendergast Pup: stream, flows E.1.8 mi. to Coal Creek, 1.5 mi. S of that stream's junc. with Yukon River and 44 mi. SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°20' N, 145°06' W; (map 103).

Local name reported in 1936 by Metrie (1938a, pl. 3), USGS.

Pendleton, Mount: mountain, 7,800 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, 5 mi. N of Easy Pass and 33 mi. SW of confluence of Yanert Fork and Nenana River, Alaska Ra.; 63°24'56" N, 149°42'15" W; BGN 1961; (map 87).

Named in 1961 by USGS for Thomas Percy Pendleton, 1886-1954, USGS, who, in 1919, as topographic engineer, mapped in this area.

Penelope Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 mi. to Casadepaga River, 23 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°53' N, 164°16' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Pengino: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast near Cape Smyth, Arctic Plain; 71°17' N, 156°47' W; (map 153).

Former Eskimo village or camp reported in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 162).

Penguin Creek: stream, flows W 12 mi. to Bird Creek, 0.5 mi. N of Turnagain Arm, 3.5 mi. NW of Sunrise, Chugach Mtns.; 60°39'45" N, 149°22'15" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1899 by Lt. Herron (1901, sketch opposite p. 11), USA.

Penik: island, see Pinnacle Island.

Peninsula, The: ridge, 3.7 mi. long, trends NW on E bank of Copper River, 6 mi. SE of mouth of Cleeve Creek, 52 mi. E of Valdez, Chugach Mtns.; 61°02'00" N, 144°44'45" W; (map 68).

Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA. It was called Cottonwood Island in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA.

Peninsula Island: island, elev. 1,190 ft., 1.5 mi. long, between Big Koniuji and Nagai Is., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°11' N, 159°40' W; (map 27).

Named by W. H. Dall, US&GS, in 1875 and published in 1888 by the USBF.

Peninsula Lake: lake, 700 ft. long, on Nyman Penin., 6 mi. SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Is.; 57° 43'20" N, 152°30'45" W; (map 34).
Peninsula Point

Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Peninsula Point: settlement, pop. 47, on Peninsula Point, S of Ward Cove, on SW coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°23' N, 131°44' W; (map 3).

This is an extension of the Ketchikan settlement area northwest along the highway.

Peninsula Point: point of land, S of Ward Cove, on SW coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°23' N, 131°44' W; (map 3).

Named about 1880 by local navigators; reported by USC&GS.

Peninsula Ridge: ridge, extends S 20 mi. from Boca de Cuadra to Dixon Entrance, on E shore of Revillagigedo Channel, Coast Mts.; 54°55' N, 130°49' W; (maps 2, 3).

Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. Nichols, USN.

Peninsular Point: point of land, 3 mi. N of Peril Strait, on Chichagof I., 8 mi. E of Todd, Alex. Arch.; 57°30'30" N, 134°50'00" W; (map 4).

Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 162). It is on the south point of a peninsula in Chatham Arm.

Pen Island: island, 350 ft. across, near head of Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°34'35" N, 132°30'05" W; (map 3).

Local name recorded in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schradcr and Brooks, 1900, pi. 11), USGS.

Pennock Island: village, pop. 50, on W coast of Pennock I., Whiskey Cove, 0.5 mi. S of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°19'40" N, 131°37'45" W; (map 3).

This is a part of the Ketchikan settlement area.

Pennock Island: island, 3.3 mi. long, between Gravina and Revillagigedo Ia., divides Tongass Narrows into its East and West Channels,

and 55 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°51' N, 150°26' W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Pepper Point: point of land, on NE coast of Baker I., W point of entrance to Port Anan- cion, Alex. Arch.; 55°21'30" N, 133°30'30" W; (map 4). Var. Mys. de la Pimicyento, Punta de la Pimiciendo.

Translation of the name “Punta de la Pimiciendo” given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Peratovitch Island: island, see Peratovitch Island.

Peratovitch Island: island, see Peratovitch Island.

Peratovitch Island: island, 2.3 mi. long, in Klawak Inlet, 0.6 mi. N of Klawak, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°35' N, 133°06' W; BGN 1952; (map 4). Var. Gravray Island, Peratovitch Island, Perato- vitch Island.

Named in 1929 by USC&GS for ‘‘John Peratovitch, merchant and influential citizen of Klawak.’’ This island was reported in 1929 by Capt. Patton, USCS, to be known locally as “Gravray Island.”

Perkasie, Punta: point of land, see Persebes, Punta.

Perrch Rock: rock, in Kulluk Bay, on S coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°27'05" N, 167°02'30" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1937 because birds always perch on this rock.

Perry Island: island, group 5.5 mi. long, in Clarence Strait, W of Duke I., Alex. Arch.; 54°57' N, 131°35' W; (map 4).

Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 83).

Perry Point: point of land, W tip of Perry I. extends into Clarence Strait, Alex. Arch.; 54°56'50" N, 131°37'00" W; (map 2). Var. Perry Point.

Named by Capt. G. Vancouver, RN, August 14, 1793, “after the Percy family, the Dukes of Northumberland” (Wagner, 1932, p. 402).

Perdidos, Rio de los: stream, see Copper River.

Perchuck: locality, on Fort Clarence, Seward Pennin. High.; 65°10' N, 166°30' W; (map 111).

Former Eskimo village or camp recorded in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 162).

Pererebenni: island, see Barren Islands.


Translation of the name “Мыс Переребинский,” meaning “passable cape,” given to this point by Murashov in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Depart. Chart 1425.

Pereberebniiy, Ostrov: island, see Wosnost Island.

Pereberebniiy Island: island, see Wosnost Island.
Peregrine Creek: stream, flows N 9 mi. to Cobblestone Creek, 19 mi. SE of Table Top and 45 mi. NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°27′30″ N, 150°23′00″ W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944. Named for the American peregrine falcon, Falco peregrinus, which nests in this area.

Peregrine Passage: water passage, between Perevalnie Is. and NE coast of Shuyak I.; 50 mi. N of Kodiak I.; 58°38′ N, 152°21′ W; BGN 1933; (map 43).

Name derived from the Perevalnie Islands and given by USGS in 1931.

Perewanno: bay, see Carry Inlet.

Perewanno Island: islands, see Perevalnie Islands.

Pererez, Entrada de: water passage, see Dixon Entrance.

Pergnik: locality, see Bernirk.

Perignak: locality, on Seahorse Is., on Chukchi Sea coast near Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 57°56′10″ N, 153°03′30″ W; BGN 1939; (map 34). Var. Drying Point, Myra Perenosnaya, Portage Point.


Perewalin Ialet: islands, see Perevalnie Islands.

Perevalnie Passage: water passage, between Perevalnie Is. and NE coast of Shuyak I., 50 mi. N of Kodiak I.; 58°38′ N, 152°21′ W; BGN 1933; (map 43).

Name derived from the Perevalnie Islands and given by USGS in 1931.

Perewanno: bay, see Carry Inlet.

Perewanno Island: islands, see Perevalnie Islands.

Pererez, Entreda de: water passage, see Dixon Entrance.

Pergnik: locality, see Bernirk.

Perignak: locality, on Seahorse Is., on Chukchi Sea coast near Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 57°56′10″ N, 153°03′30″ W; BGN 1939; (map 34). Var. Drying Point, Myra Perenosnaya, Portage Point.

Perpendiculaire, Cape

mi. NW of Icy Point, 71 mi. NW of Hoonaah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°27' N, 137°17' W; (map 10).

 Named by W. H. Dall, US&GGS, in 1874 for Jean François de Galaup de la Pérouse, 1741-88, French navigator who explored the coast in this area in 1786. The name was published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 201). La Pérouse was a member of the French Navy, and in 1786 was sent to Canada to attack the British forts on Hudson Bay. In 1785 he was given command of an expedition of exploration by Louis XVI. With two ships, the La Boussole and the L’Atalante, he sailed in 1786 from the Sandwich Is. to the Alaskan coast in the neighborhood of Mount St. Elias, where he mapped the coast and studied the Indians. On the way home from his explorations his two ships and crew were lost. Parts of his ships were found in 1827 on Santa Cruz I. in the New Hebrides in the South Pacific.

Perpendiculaire, Cape: point of land, see Up-}


Perrett Inlet: estuary, see Tiya Inlet.

Perrett Pass: pass, see Chillkoot Pass.

Perry: village, see Perryville.

Perry, Point: point of land, northernmost point on Perry I., on S side of Wells Passage, 25 mi. SE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°45'05" N, 147°57'30" W; BGN 1914; (map 63).

Name reported in 1914 by US&GGS.

Perry Creek: stream, flows to Hetta Inlet, 1.9 mi. W of Gould I., near center of Prince of Wales I., Aleutian Arch.; 55°16'35" N, 132°40'05" W; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1908 by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 3), USGS.

Perry Creek: stream, flows NE 6 mi. to Pinnell River, 16 mi. N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°49' N, 163°04' W; BGN 1952; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffitt, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Perry Island: island, 6.5 mi. long, in Prince William Sound, between Perry Passage and Lone Passage, 24 mi. SE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°43' N, 147°55' W; (map 63).

Name published by D. H. Sleeman's map of Central Alaska, dated 1910. This is probably the same as the island called "Perry" by US&GGS in 1900, and "Stamie" by F. C. Schrader, USGS, in 1900. Schrader reported that it had been "used as a blue fox farm by Kendall and Steamy [Stamie] since 1897."

Perry Passage: water passage, 10.1 mi. long, in Prince William Sound, between Perry and Cor-}


This "native" village was established to provide for people who were driven away from the vicinity of Mount Katmai by the eruption of 1912. It consists of a number of wooden houses, including a store and school (Coast Pilot, 1947, p. 297). It was originally called Perry, but later was referred to as Perryville, probably to conform with the post office that was established there in 1950 (Richs, 1965, p. 50).


Spanish name given by members of the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition.

Perseverance, locality: on SE side of Silverbow Basin, 3 mi. E of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°16'-45" N, 134°44'05" W; (map 11).

Former mining camp, named about 1885 by miners for the Perseverence claim and mine. A mill and other buildings of the camp were destroyed by a snowslide in 1895. The mining camp remained in existence until 1921 when the mine was closed (DeAur-}

Perseverance, Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, on Revillagigedo I., 3.4 mi. N of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°24' N, 131°40' W; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Perseverance Creek: stream, 0.5 mi. long, drains Lake Perseverence into Connell Lake, 1.8 mi. E of Ward Cove, on Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°25'05" N, 131°40'05" W; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Persei Ridge: ridge, trending N 1 mi from Larry Hill, 3 mi. NW of Gertrude Cove, west-}

Persei Point: point of land, see Halibut Point.

Persei Point: point of land, 3 mi. N of Red-}

Perseverance Bay: bay, see Sandy Bay.

Perseverance: stream, see Sandy River.

Pescan: bay, see Martin Harbor.

Pescani: island, see Pyramid Island.

Peschani: island, see Pyramid Island.

Peschanyy, Mys: point of land, see Peschanoe Point.

Peschanyy, Ozero: lake, see Icehouse Lake.

Peschanyy, Zaliv: cove, see Sandy Cove.

Peschanyy Island: island, see Pyramid Island.

Peschanyy: island, see Martin Island.

Peskera Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, N Maurelle Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°40'40" N, 135°39'30" W; BGN 1525; (map 4).

Spanish name meaning "a place for catching fish," given in 1924 by Capt. Maher, US&GCS, because "surrounding waters are thick with fishing craft, which report an enormous catch."

Peschanoe: bay, see Martin Harbor.

Peschanyy: cove, see Sandy Cove.

Pestkach Point: point of land, on E shore of Kiskuyak Bay, on N coast of Kodiak I.; 57°47' N, 152°51' W; (map 34). Var. Mrs Peschanoe.

Transliteration of the descriptive name "M[ys] Peschanoe," meaning "sandy cape," given to this point by Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Pestkachoe: lake, see Icehouse Lake.

Pestkach Point: point of land, see Icehouse Point.


The Russian American Company published the name "Sel(i)ny Peschanoe" meaning "Eider duck settlement," for this locality in 1849.

Pestrikof: locality, see Pestrik.

Pestrikof: point of land, see Pestrik Point.

Pestrikof: point of land, see Eider Point.

Pestrik Point: point of land, on SE coast of Spruce I., 7 mi. N of Kodiak, NE of Kodiak I.; 57°53'30" N, 152°23'00" W; (map 34). Var. Pestrikof. See Pestrik Point, locality.

Pestovskoe: bay, see Bluefox Bay.

Pete Andrews Creek: stream, flows S 10 mi. to Illimania Lake, 9 mi. SW of Illianma, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°59'35" N, 155°04'30" W; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Pete Dahl Slough: stream, 11 mi. long, dis- tributary of Copper River, 15 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°23' N, 145°27' W; (map 64). Local name reported by Lt. Cimdr. More (1898, p. 132), USN.

Pete Larsen: bay, see Larsen Bay.

Peterboro Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Bay Creek which flows to Granity Harbor, 5 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°20' N, 166°20' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1905 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Ge- son.
Peter Cleaver Lake: lake, 6 mi. N of junc. of Louie Creek and Koyukuk River and 5 mi. NW of Roundabout Mt., Koyukuk Low.; 65°34' N, 156°48' W; (map 108).

Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Peter Creek: stream, flows E 1 mi. to Bryan Creek which flows to Serentine River, 8 mi. NE of Kukarek Mt. and 39 mi. SE of E Ear Mt., Seward Penin. High.; 65°47' N, 162°08' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Peter Creek: stream, see Peters Creek.

Peter Island: island, 0.6 mi. across, in Anderson Bay, S side of Makushin Bay, on Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°41'40" N, 166°50'25" W; (map 23).

Local name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Peter John Mountain: mountain, 3,611 ft., 5 mi. E of Old John Lake and 17 mi. SE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°05' N, 144°51' W; (map 136).

Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.


Named for William John Peters, 1863–1942, USGS, toponographer. This lake was originally named Lake Schrader by Leffingwell (1919, p. 57) who wrote, "The upper lake, Lake Schrader, which is about 4 miles long and a mile wide, fills the whole valley floor so that the water washes the steep rock walls in each side. The mountains here are about 3,000 feet high. * * * However, Leffingwell's map (pl. 1) shows the names transposed, and it is this application that influenced subsequent map and local use.

Peters, Point: point of land, extends S from Deer I., between Ernest Sound and Seward Passage. Alas. Arch.; 55°30' N, 132°04'15" W; (map 4).

Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fasset, USBF.

Petersen Basin: basin, covered by Peters Glacier, extends NE 5 mi. from Kahltna Dome to Tunta Icefjord, between Peter Dome and Mount Capps, Alaska Ra.; 63°07' N, 151°10' W; (map 88).

Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

Petersburg: town, pop. 1,592, on N end of Mitkof I., at N entrance to Wrangell Narrows, 32 mi. NW of Wrangell, Alas. Arch.; 56°48'10" N, 132°58'00" W; (map 6).

Known as the "Little Norway" of Alaska. Petersburg is inhabited largely by Scandinavians whose chief occupation is fishing, canning, lumbering and fur farming. The town grew up around a salmon cannery and a sawmill built in 1897 by Peter Buschmann, after whom it was named. A post office was obtained in 1900 (Ricks, 1965, p. 51). Two old storage plants, five canneries, and a sawmill are maintained here as well as an experimental fur farm under the direction of the University of Alaska.

Petersburg's population was 1,252 in 1945; 1,325 in 1950. It is an outfitting point for game hunters and is well known for its "Petersburg" shrimp taken from nearby waters (Colby, 1945, p. 146).

Peter Creek: stream, see Peters Creek.

Petersburg Creek: stream, on Lindenberg Penin., Kupreanof I., heads on N slope of Portage Mt., flows SE 14 mi. through Petersburg to Wrangell Narrows at West Petersburg; Alas. Arch.; 56°48'45" N, 132°59'30" W; (map 6).

Local name published by USCS&GS in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 275).

Petersburg Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 9 mi. NW of Petersburg, on Lindenberg Penin, Kupreanof I., Alas. Arch.; 56°52'30" N, 133°10'30" W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Peters Creek: locality, on Glenn Highway, E of Birch Creek, 61°24'45" N, 149°26'15" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with five or six buildings.

Peters Creek: locality, on Peters Creek S of the junc. of Martin Creek, 20 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°22'30" N, 150°44'00" W; (map 81).

This place, shown with four buildings on recent maps, may be a road or supply camp for the mines off Cache Creek; reported in 1936 by USGS.

Peters Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows NW 20 mi. to Knik Arm, N of Birchwood, 20 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°25'35" N, 149°30'00" W; (map 69). Var. Peter Creek.

Local name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerding and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Peters Creek: stream, flows SW 18 mi. to Willow Creek, 24 mi. NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mt.; 61°47'10" N, 149°43'15" W; (map 69). Var. Peterson Creek.

Local name reported in 1917 by S. R. Capps and J. B. Mertz (in Martin and others, 1919, pl. 1), USGS.

Peters Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows S 43 mi. to Kahltna River, 26 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°10'40" N, 150°52'45" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Petersen Creek: stream, see Peters Creek.

Peters Dome: mountain, 10,600 ft., N of Peters Basin and W of Peters Glacier, 7.7 mi. NW of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 63°08'15" N, 151°12'00" W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Petersen Creek: stream, see Petersen Creek.

Peterson Islands: islands, 0.3 mi. across, one of Sanak Is., Aleutian Ra.; 54°20'25" N, 162°36'45" W; (map 25).

Named by Ferdinand Westdahl,
**Peterson Lagoon**

USCGS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer *McArthur*, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

**Peterson Lagoon**: lagoon, 1.8 mi. across, on N coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°56'00" N, 164°10'30" W; (map 24).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

**Pet-meg-4-a**: stream, see Pimeg River.

**Peterel Bank**: submarine ridge, 16-20 mi. wide, 28 mi. long, in Bering Sea, off NE coast of Semisopochnoi I., Aleutian Is.; 52°08' N, 179°48' E; BGN 1937; (map 15).

Of the name by L. Comdr. F. H. Sherman, USN, in 1943, and named for his vessel, the USNS steamer Petrel. Name obtained on a 1906 USC&GS chart.

**Petrel Island**: island, 0.7 mi. long, in Pacific Ocean, 0.4 mi. of S of Fortress I., Alex. Arch.; 54°45'15" N, 133°30'40" W; (map 1).

Name published by USC&GS in 1917.

**Petrel Island**: island, 0.2 mi. across, one of the Seven Lakes, on Kenai Penin., on E shore of Kachemak Bay, 10 mi. ESE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°55'15" N, 159°07'05" W; (map 27).

Name so named by W. H. Dall, USGS, in 1875 for the Northern-Fork-Tailed Petrel, *Oceanodroma furcata*.

**Petrel Peak**: peak, 3,100 ft., 2.7 mi. NW of Battle Lake and 50 mi. E of Iliamna, Aleutian Is.; 59°01' N, 154°57' W; (map 51).

Local name published by USGS in 1951.

**Phalarope Lake**: lake, 2 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 1 mi. W of the Bedlam Lakes and 27 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low; 60°30'55" N, 150°24' W; (map 62).

Name published by USGS in 1973. Local name obtained by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

**Phalarope Lake**: lake, 2 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., on E shore of Kachemak Bay, 10 mi. ESE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°55'15" N, 159°07'05" W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published by USGS since 1950.

**Peters Pass**: Pass, 8,050 ft., between Peters and Allen Rivers. 3 mi. NW of Hidden Lake and 29 mi. SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low; 60°31'30" N, 150°23'45" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

**Petersville**: locality, on Peters Creek, 24 mi. SW of Seward, Alaska Ra.; 62°29'45" N, 150°46'00" W; (map 81).

Mining camp reported in 1934 by USGS. The Petersville post office was located here from 1936 to 1939 (Ricks, 1965, p. 51).

**Peters Creek**: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows NW 1 mi. to Granite Creek 1.5 mi. upstream from its junction with East Fork Seldovia Creek, 12 mi. SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°43'55" N, 149°16'25" W; BGN 1866; (map 63). Var. Peter Creek, Peters Creek.

Local name reported in 1915 by USGS.

**Peters Pass**: water passage, F. of Harbor I., 34 mi. SW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°39' N, 149°39' W; (map 49).

Local name reported in the early 1950's by USCGS.

**Petitski**: island, see Bird Island.

**Petkas Point**: point of land, see Petkas Point.

**Pet Lake**: lake, 0.5 mi. long, at head of tributary to Mashenhaluk Creek, in a passage between John and Allen Rivers, 50 mi. NW of Whittier.

**Phelan Creek**: stream, head 2.2 mi. SW of Gulkana Glacier terminus, flows NW 16 mi. to Delta Lake, 22 mi. NW of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°07'00" N, 145°20'30" W; (map 86).

Named in 1955 by T. L. Péwé, USGS, because the lake is "the habitat of a multitude of phalarope [a small shore bird] during the summer season.

**Pilotage Bay**: bay, 2 mi. across, on Kula I., at the mouth of Chenuit River, Alex. Arch.; 56°25' N, 130°05' W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Var. Smoky Mountain.

Local name reported in 1950 by J. F. Higgins, USGS (Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2).

**Pilot Point**: point of land, on Kenai Penin., on W shore of Nuka Passage, 33 mi. ESE of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°17'30" N, 150°45'30" W; BGN 1931; (map 50).

So named for nearby Petrof Glacier by USGS, in 1931.

**Petrof Pass**: Pass, 8,050 ft., between Petrof and Allen Rivers. 3 mi. NW of Hidden Lake and 29 mi. SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low; 60°31'30" N, 150°23'45" W; (map 62).

Name published on relatively recent maps. Petrova, Mys: *point of land, see Petrof, Point.*

**Petrof Bank**: submarine ridge, 16-20 mi. wide, 28 mi. long, in Bering Sea, off NE coast of Semisopochnoi I., Aleutian Is.; 52°08' N, 179°48' E; BGN 1937; (map 15).

Of the name by L. Comdr. F. H. Sherman, USN, in 1943, and named for his vessel, the USNS steamer Petrel. Name obtained on a 1906 USC&GS chart.

**Petrof Peak**: peak, 3,100 ft., 2.7 mi. NW of Battle Lake and 50 mi. E of Iliamna, Aleutian Is.; 59°01' N, 154°57' W; (map 51).

Local name published by USGS in 1951.

**Petrof Falls**: waterfall, N tip of Semisopochnoi I., Aleutian Is.; 52°01'45" N, 179°36'00" W; BGN 1937; (map 15).

**Petrof Point**: point of land, on W tip of Sanak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°22'45" N, 162°49'45" W; (map 25).

**Petrof Point**: point of land, NW tip of Sanak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°22'45" N, 162°49'45" W; (map 25).

**Petrof Peak**: peak, 3,100 ft., 2.7 mi. NW of Battle Lake and 50 mi. E of Iliamna, Aleutian Is.; 59°01' N, 154°57' W; (map 51).

Local name published by USGS in 1951.

**Petrof Peak**: peak, 3,100 ft., 2.7 mi. SW of Battle Lake and 50 mi. E of Iliamna, Aleutian Is.; 59°01' N, 154°57' W; (map 51).

Local name published by USGS in 1951.

**Petrof Peak**: peak, 3,100 ft., 2.7 mi. SW of Battle Lake and 50 mi. E of Iliamna, Aleutian Is.; 59°01' N, 154°57' W; (map 51).

Local name published by USGS in 1951.

**Petrof Peak**: peak, 3,100 ft., 2.7 mi. SW of Battle Lake and 50 mi. E of Iliamna, Aleutian Is.; 59°01' N, 154°57' W; (map 51).

Local name published by USGS in 1951.

**Petrof Peak**: peak, 3,100 ft., 2.7 mi. SW of Battle Lake and 50 mi. E of Iliamna, Aleutian Is.; 59°01' N, 154°57' W; (map 51).

Local name published by USGS in 1951.

**Petrof Peak**: peak, 3,100 ft., 2.7 mi. SW of Battle Lake and 50 mi. E of Iliamna, Aleutian Is.; 59°01' N, 154°57' W; (map 51).

Local name published by USGS in 1951.

**Petrof Peak**: peak, 3,100 ft., 2.7 mi. SW of Battle Lake and 50 mi. E of Iliamna, Aleutian Is.; 59°01' N, 154°57' W; (map 51).

Local name published by USGS in 1951.
Penin. High.; 65°29' N, 167°28' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Philip Smith Mountains: mountains, extend 130 mi. from Sagavanirktok River and North Fork Chandalar River on SW to Canning River and East Fork Chandalar River on NE. Brooks Ra.; 68°55' N, 145°00' W [NE end], 68°10' N, 149°00' W [SW end]; (map 135).

Named in 1950 by USGS after Philip Sidney Smith, 1897-1940, chief Alaska geologist of the Geological Survey from 1925 to 1946, and at one time the acting director of the Survey.

Phillips, Cape: peninsula, see Phipps Peninsula.

Phillips Rock: rock, in Gulf of Esquibel, W of Phipps Peninsula; 3.5 mi. long, in Gulf of Alaska, S of Monti Bay. 1 mi. SW of Chichagof Island; 64°56'50" N, 133°25'55" W; (map 4).

Named by prospectors published in 1956 by USGS. Reported as "Dainty" by Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1908.


Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Phips, Cape: peninsula, see Phipps Peninsula.

Phips, Cape: point of land, see Ocean Cape.

Phips Point: point of land, on Einp of St. Philip, Alex. Arch.; 55°38'20" N, 133°25'55" W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1896 by (Laguna and others, map 4).

Phipps Peninsula: peninsula, 3.5 mi. long, in Gulf of Alaska, S of Mount Bay, 1 mi. SW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°33' N, 139°30' W; (map 46).

Local name recorded in 1964 by (Laguna and others, map 4).

Phipps Peninsula: peninsula, 3.5 mi. long, in Gulf of Alaska, S of Mount Bay, 1 mi. SW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°32' N, 139°48' W; (map 46).

Var. Cape Moriski, Cape Phipps, Cape Phipps, Cape Ocean. Named "Cape Phippia" by Capt. George Dixon in 1878 for the Hon. Constantine John Phipps, Baron Mulgrave, English explorer, famous for his voyage to Spitzbergen and the Arctic Ocean in 1773 (U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 208). There has been some confusion in the application of the name. The name Cape Phipps was applied to Ocean Cape by some of the early hydrographers, and in 1823 it was applied by Capt. C. V. Kromchenko to Point Carew. It was called "Phipps Peninsula" by Baker (1906, p. 496), USGS, and "Pipsy Bay Peninsula" by IBC in 1928. See Mulgrave, Fort.

Phipps Point: point of land, on Hinchinbrook Is., at entrance to Constantine Harbor, 33 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°21' N, 146°37' W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1902 by USGS.

Picnic Lake

Bay, 8 mi. S of Cape Simpson, Arctic Plain; 70°52' N, 154°42' W; (map 148).

Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1951. Orth was told in 1965, that it is "an old Barrow name" of unknown meaning.

Picnic Point: point of land, see Ishtuk, Cape.

Picnimali Island: island, see Fivemile Island.

Pichouligamut: locality, on left bank of Kanektok River, 3 mi. NE of Kwinhagak, 66 mi. N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°46' N, 161°48' W; (map 53).

Eskimo name meaning "Pichoulagin people"; shown on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, with a note: "deserted houses."

Pickart Creek: stream, see Bergman Creek.


Local name reported in 1955.

Pickeral Lakes: lakes, extend NW-SE 7 mi.; 4 mi. E of Nondalton and 16 mi. NE of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°59' N, 154°42' W; (map 51).

Named by prospectors prior to 1909; published by Martin and Katz (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Pickeral Lakes: lake, see Pickeral Lake.

Pickeral Slough: lake, oxbow, 1.2 mi. long, E of Yukon River and 10 mi. N of Eagle, Porcupine Plat.; 64°56' N, 141°10' W; (map 102).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Picket Gate Craggs: ridge, extending S 1 mi. from Mount Moore, 6.5 mi. SE of Mount Ogilvie and 36 mi. N of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°47'40" N, 134°07'30" W; BGN 1965; (map 11).

Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project.

Pickle Creek: stream, flows 7.5 mi. to Kathline River, 28 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°17'15" N, 150°58'45" W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Pick River: stream, head at 66°32' N, 156°30' W, flows NW 2 mi. to Kobuk River 2 mi. S of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low; 66°32' N, 157°09' W. Var. She-kluck-shue-uck.

Named in 1886 by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN, who also gave its Eskimo name as "She-kluck-shue-uck."

Picnic Creek: stream, in DeLong Mts., flows SSE 18 mi. to Anisak River, Brooks Ra.; 68°24' N, 159°24' W; BGN 1960; (map 131).

Named "Piknik" in 1953 by E. G. Sable and J. L. Tailleur, USGS, "for pleasant traverse of creek." The spelling was modified by BGN.

Picnic Harbor: cove, 0.6 mi. wide, at head of Rocky Bay, on Kenai Penin., 17 mi. SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°15'30" N, 151°25'00" W; (map 50).

Local name published by USGS in 1951.

Picnic Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. SE of Campsite Lake, 3.5 mi. N of Hidden Lake and 34 mi. E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°33'10" N, 150°16'30" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.
Picnic Point

Picnic Point: point of land, on left bank of Nushagak River, opposite mouth of Wood River, 4 mi. E of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°02' N, 158°22' W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Fiebles Passage: water passage, see Fiebles Passage.

Piedras Island: island, 200 ft. long, between San Christoval Channel and San Alberto Bay, E of Cruz Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°33'35" N, 133°17'50" W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Var. Rocky Island, Ysda de Piedras.

Spanish name recorded in 1907 by E. F. Dickins, USCGS; the name was taken from Ysda de Piedras, meaning "Island of Stones," given in 1775 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle. Baker (1906, p. 531) published the translation "Rocky Island."

Pielch Passage: water passage, we Piehle Passage. 1.5 mi. long, at N end of Khaz Peninsula, 95.5° S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°31'30" N, 136°02'00" W; (map 99). Var. Hole in the Wall, Fiebles Passage, Fiebles Passage.

Local name published by USCGS in the 1927 Coast Pilot Suppl. (p. 18) as "Piebles Passage". The passage was reported in 1919 as "Hole in the Wall" by USCGS.

Fiebles Passage: water passage, see Fiebles Passage.

Pie Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, W of Nabesna River, 30 mi. SW of Northway, Alaska Ra.; 62°36' N, 142°25' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USCGS in 1960.

Piecheluk Island: island, 1 mi. long, in Apoon Pas of Yukon Delta, E of Piecheluk Slough, 29 mi. NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°01' N, 163°47' W; (map 92). Var. Piecheluk Island.

The name was obtained in 1952 by USCGS.

Piecheluk Slough: stream, in Yukon Delta, flows NE 2 mi. to Apoon Pass, W of Piecheluk Island; 29 mi. NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°01' N, 163°46' W; (map 84).

Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by USCGS.

Pie Point: point of land, see Pio Point.

Pierce Creek: stream, heads on Mount Susitna, 29 mi. NE of Mount Susitna, 4 mi. N of Dillingham, 14 mi. SW of Birchwood, Nowitina Low.; 63°04'10" N, 153°42'00" W; (map 107).

Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Piegw Island: island, see Pye Islands.

Pike Lakes: lakes, in a group 2 mi. long, 2.5 mi. E of Snug Harbor and 22 mi. SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°30'30" N, 154°31'30" W; (map 51).

Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Pike Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River flowing 1 mi. along S side of Youngs I., 4 mi. SW of Birchwood, Nowitina Low.; 63°04'10" N, 153°42'00" W; (map 107).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1946 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of the Interior.

Pike Trap Creek: stream, flows SE 8 mi. to Kairuy Slough, 1 mi. W of The Forks. 20 mi. SE of Nulato, Koyuskuk Low.; 64°26' N, 157°59' W; (map 97). Var. Gutiqlaqtina.

Appears to be a translation of an Indian name: reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Pikmiktalik: settlement, see Pikmiktalik.

Pikmiktalik River: Reka, see Pikmiktalik River.

Pikta: locality, see Pikta.

Pikmiktalik River: stream, see Pikmiktalik River.


Small Eskimo village mentioned in 1842-44 by Lt. I. A. Zagoskin, IRN, who spelled the name "Piemiekutlik." The Russian Hydro Dept. spelled it "Piemiektagilum" in 1852 on Chart 1453. Lt. Zagoskin recorded a population here of 45 Eskimos in 4 houses. The 1880 Census listed a population of 10.


Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USCGS.

Pikmiktalik River: stream, flows N 45 mi. to Norton Sound, 22 mi. SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°16'30" N, 162°36'00" W; (map 92). Var. Pietmecktaliuk, Reka Piyiknalik.

Eskimo name reported as "R[eka] Pikhmiktalik" in 1842-44 by Lt. I. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Pikmiktalik: settlement, see Pikmiktalik.

Piknikalik: stream, flows NW 45 mi. to Norton River, 11 mi. SW of Bethel, Chugach Mts.; 60°48'15" N, 148°20'45" W; (map 63).

Pikiga Bluff: bluff, see Pingu Bluff.

Pigot Bay: estuary, extends SE 3 mi. to Port Wells, 12 mi. NE of Whititter, Chugach Mts.; 60°48'15" N, 148°20'45" W; BGN 1910; (map 63).

Var. Pigon Point.

Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 1, 2), USGS. Name derived from nearby Point Pigot.

Pigot Glacier: glacier, trends SE 4 mi. to its terminus 3 mi. NW of head of Pigot Bay, 10 mi. NE of Whititter, Chugach Mts.; 60°53'00" N, 148°27'15" W; BGN 1910; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 1, 2), USGS. Name derived from nearby Point Pigot.

Pi Islands: islands, see Pye Islands.

Pimigaaam Kuuna: stream, see Shorty River.

Pik, Mead River. 11 mi. SE of village of Mads.; 65°28'15" N, 154°04'30" W; (map 53).

Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by USCGS.

Pique Lakes: lakes, in a group 2 mi. long, 2.5 mi. S of Beaver Lake, between Dome and Wolf Creeks, 28 mi. N of Birchwood, Nowitina Low.; 65°29'15" N, 154°04'00" W; (map 97).

Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Pike Islands: islands, see Pye Islands.

Pituak: locality, see Pikta.

Pilchow River: stream, flows NE 12 mi. to Nagoluk River, 66 mi. NE of Dillingham,

Bristol Bay Low.; 59°36' N, 157°40' W; (map 52).

Eskimo name reported in 1935 by BIA.

Pik Dunes: dunes, surrounding several small lakes, 17 mi. S of Teshpuk Lake, Arctic Plain; 70°14' N, 153°09' W; (map 148).

Named by Orth in 1956. It is an Eskimo word (piq) meaning "dish (or pot)," descriptive of the lakes among the dunes.

Pike Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. to Lake Nerka, 40 mi. NW of Dillingham, Klikuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°33' N, 159°02' W; (map 53).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Pike Creek: stream, flows N 1 mi. to Kuzirin River at Brocksways Bar 4 mi. SSW of June of Kogukarok River, 17 mi. W of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula; 65°12'35" N, 164°39'00" W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Pike Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, 0.5 mi. S of Beaver Lake, between Dome and Wolf Creeks, 28 mi. NW of Birchwood, Nowitina Low.; 65°29'15" N, 154°04'00" W; (map 107).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.
Pikta: locality, on Seward Peninsula, at or near Piksiksak Creek; Mr earn, flows N 13 mi. to Pilcher Mountain; mountain, 1,948 ft., 4 mi. Pilcher Mountain Creek; Mr earn, flows W 2.8 mi. Pile Bay Village: village, pop. 48, on F, shore of Piledriver Cove; bay, 0.5 mi. across, on Kuiu Island, Piledriver Rock: rock*, on N coast of Hawkins Island, SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Kotzebue-Kuskokwim Delta; 65°34' N, 167°57' W; (map 111). Var. Pihka.

Former Eskimo village or camp published as "Pikhta" in 1850 on Lt. L. A. Zagoskin's map.

Pilcher Mountain: mountain, 1,948 ft., 4 mi. NE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61°55'45" N, 161°59'30" W; (map 73).

Local name reported by Harrington (1918, p. 111), USGS, in 1918, is named for G. M. Pilcher, a miner who was elected local claim recorder October 25, 1913.

Pilcher Mountain Creek: stream, flows W 2.8 mi. to Poltesh Slough, 1.5 mi. N of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°54'10" N, 162°06'10" W; (map 74).

Miners' name shown on a fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1916.

Pile Bay: estuary, 16 mi. long, on the E end of Iliamna Lake, 36 mi. NW of Augustine I., Aleutian R.; 59°41' N, 154°12' W; BGN 1910; (map 51). Var. Spile Bay.

Name shown as Spile Bay in 1906 by J. W. Walker on a manuscript map but shortened by local usage to Pile Bay. Name published by Martin and Katz (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Pile Bay Village: village, pop. 48, on E shore of Iliamna Lake at head of Pile Bay, 36 mi. ESE of Nondalton, Aleutian R.; 59°46'50" N, 143°53'00" W; (map 51).

Local name derived from Pile Bay; published in 1952 by USGS.

Piledriver Cove: bay, 0.5 mi. across, on Kuu I., on N shore of Tebenkof Bay, Alex. Arch.: 56°32'30" N, 134°11'30" W; BGN 1954; (map 51). Var. Pillbox Rock.

Named in 1929 by US&GS for "a number of dolphins [buros] placed in this cove as moorings for pile drivers."

Piledriver Cove: cove, 0.3 mi. across, on W coast of Admiralty I., 20 mi. S of Juneau, Alex. Arch.: 58°05'00" N, 134°45'15" W; (map 11).

Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Piledriver Roadhouse: locality, at the S end of Piledriver Slough at the crossing of the Fairbanks-Valdez Trail, 30 mi. SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°36' N, 147°05' W; (map 100). Var. Thirtymile Roadhouse.

Former roadhouse originally referred to as "Thirtymile Roadhouse" but after 1912 it was generally called "Piledriver" (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Piledriver Rock: rock, on N coast of Hawkins I., at entrance to Whiskey Cove, 15 mi. W of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°32'30" N, 146°06'45" W; (map 64).

Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Piledriver Slough: stream, anabranch, flows NW 16 mi. to Tanana River, 15 mi. SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°43'15" N, 147°19'20" W; (map 60). Var. Chena Slough, Fairbanks Slough.

This stream was originally considered part of Chena Slough, but called "Piledriver Slough" about 1916 by US&GS.

Pile River: stream, heads at a glacier at 60°05' N, 153°25' W, and flows SW 30 mi. to Pile Bay, 35 mi. NW of Augustine I., Aleutian R.; 59°47'30" N, 153°54'35" W; BGN 1910; (map 51). Var Spile River, Syooknook River.

Name reported as Syooknook River by W. E. Smith, Chief Engineer, Alaska Short Line Railroad in 1917, but local usage favored Pile River because the stream flows to Pile Bay. The name published by Martin and Katz (1912, pl. 1), USGS.


Prospectors' name shown on a precise map of Seward Peninsula gold fields by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. The Eskimo name "Kruzgamepa" was reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Pilgrim Springs: locality, on left bank of Pilgrim River, 13 mi. NE of Salmon Lake and 25 mi. SW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula; High.; 65°06' N, 164°55' W; (map 110). Var. Kruzgamepa Hot Springs.

Mineral springs and site of a resort. In the early days of gold mining on Seward Peninsula, about 1900, the property was known as "Kruzgamepa Hot Springs" and "was kept up as a resort, and was often visited by parties from Nome and other mining centers of the vicinity to work on defense projects and mining operations" (Bachelon, 1965, p. 27). The Pilgrim Springs Post Office was established in 1924 and discontinued in 1941 (Ricks, 1965, p. 51).

Piling Point: point of land, on Stephens Passage, on NE coast of Maniitsoq Peninsula, 1.6 mi. NE of Lone Mountain, and 14 mi. W of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°19'15" N, 134°48'10" W; (map 11).

Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Pillar: rock, see "Pillar Rock."
Pilla, Mount: peak, 5,790 ft., SE of McConnies Glaciers terminus, 21 mi. SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska R., 63° 34' 40" N, 146° 02' 40" W; BGN 1957; (map 86).

Name published in 1956 by USCGS on Chart 9145.

Pilla, Mount: peak, 5,790 ft., SE of McConnies Glaciers terminus, 21 mi. SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska R., 63° 34' 40" N, 146° 02' 40" W; BGN 1957; (map 86).

Name published in 1956 by USCGS on Chart 9145.

Pilla, Mount: peak, 5,790 ft., SE of McConnies Glaciers terminus, 21 mi. SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska R., 63° 34' 40" N, 146° 02' 40" W; BGN 1957; (map 86).

Name published in 1956 by USCGS on Chart 9145.

Pilla, Mount: peak, 5,790 ft., SE of McConnies Glaciers terminus, 21 mi. SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska R., 63° 34' 40" N, 146° 02' 40" W; BGN 1957; (map 86).

Name published in 1956 by USCGS on Chart 9145.

Pilla, Mount: peak, 5,790 ft., SE of McConnies Glaciers terminus, 21 mi. SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska R., 63° 34' 40" N, 146° 02' 40" W; BGN 1957; (map 86).

Name published in 1956 by USCGS on Chart 9145.
Alex. Arch.; 55°26'15" N, 133°27'10" W; (map 4). Var. Isla del Pino, Ostrov de Pino, Ysla del Pino.

Translation of the name "Ysla del Pino" given in 1779 by Don Juan de Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Pine Island: island, see Pinnacle Island.

Pine Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, on NW coast of Pine Island; n r Spruce Island.

Pine Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Alex Arch.; 56°20'05" N, 133°16'15" W; (map 6).

Pingaloorak: bluff, see Pingalurak Bluff.

Pingarorok Hill: pingo, see Pingornrok Hill.

Pinzaluk River: stream, flows SW 22 mi. to Pingaloozaq: bluff, see Pingalurak Bluff.

Pingaluligit Mountain: mountain, 3,120 ft., 24 mi. SW of junc. of Colville and Killik Rivers, on barrier bar between the Chukchi Sea and Maryvat Inlet, 6 mi. NE of village of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68°23'35" N, 166°33'30" W; (map 129).

Pingasuguktuk, Pinguishugamit, Pinguishuk, Pinguchek: locality, see Pingoshugarun.

Pinguchek: barrier bar, 40 ft., on barrier bar between Chukchi Sea and Maryrat Inlet, 6 mi. NE of village of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68°23'35" N, 166°33'30" W; (map 129). Var. Pingo Bluff, Pingo, Pingo.

Eskimo name meaning "hill" or "mound" reported in 1950 by USC&GS as "Pingo." 

Former Eskimo village or camp name meaning "big mound [pingosugtuk]" or "pingosugrumiut," meaning "people of the big mound," shown on Brit. Adm. Chart 593, 1827–33. Ivan Petroff's 10th Census of 1880 lists the name as "Pinguoraskan," population 29.

Pingushugamit: locality, see Pingoshugamit. Pingushugamit: locality, see Pingoshugamit.

Pingushugamit, Pinguishugamiut, Pinguishuk: locality, see Pingoshugarun.

Pingushugamit: locality, see Pingoshugarun.

Pingushugamit, Pinguishugamiut, Pinguishuk, Pinguchek: locality, see Pingoshugarun.

Pinguchek: barrier bar, see Pinguchek.

Pingushugamit: locality, see Pingoshugarun.

Pingushugamit: locality, see Pingoshugarun.

Pingushugamit: locality, see Pingoshugarun.
Pinnacle Island: *island*, 8 mi. long, in Etoilen Strait, 5 mi. W of Cape Avinof, 10 mi. SW of Kipnuk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°50' N, 164°12' W; (map 54).

Eskimo name meaning "hill" obtained in 1901 by T. G. Gerline, USGS.

Pinnacle Pass: *pan*, 16 mi. E of Porteyeak Pass, along Etiolin Strait, 10 mi. W of Kipnuk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°50' N, 164°12' W; (map 54).

Eskimo name reported in 1905 by USGS.

Pink Island: *island*, see Pink Island.

Pink Bluff: *bluff*, 1,000 ft., along S bank of Salmon Fork. Black River, 10 mi. N of Chevak, 10 mi. W of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°05'30" N, 164°12' W; (map 140).

Descriptive name published in 1914 by USGS.

Pink Rocks: *rocks*, 200 ft. high, on S coast of Alaia I., Aleutian Is.; 56°10'25" N, 175°55' W; (map 120).

Descriptive name published in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.


Descriptive name published in 1917 by USGS.

Pinnacle Peak: *mountain*, 2,600 ft., on S coast of Hinchinbrook Is., 6 mi. S of Kodiak, 57°39'15" N, 152°20'30" W; (map 61).

Local descriptive name published in 1953 by USGS.

Pinnacle Point: *point of land*, SE entrance point to Amalia Pass, W coast of Amalia I., Aleutian Is.; 52°06'45" N, 174°02'00" W; (map 18).

Descriptive name applied "because of a prominent 95-ft. pinnacle on the shore and an 80-ft. off-lying pinnacle" published by the USGS & CGS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 90).

Pinnacle Point: *point of land*, on W coast of Uniga I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Is.; 55°16'30" N, 160°51'00" W; (map 28).

Descriptive name published in 1917 by USGS & CGS. So named because "there is a prominent pinnacle on the shore.

Pinnacle Rock: *rock*, 50 ft. high, off Cape Idaig, on S coast of Aleutian Is., 52°09'30" N, 173°31'45" W; (map 19).

Descriptive name published in 1901 by USGS & CGS.


Descriptive name published in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USGS & CGS.


Descriptive name published in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USGS & CGS.


Descriptive name published in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USGS & CGS.
Pinnacle Rock: rock, in Gulf of Alaska, 0.4 mi. SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°59′12″ N, 150°39′00″ W; (map 50).

Pinnacle Rock: rock, in Gulf of Alaska, 0.3 mi. SW of Cape St. Elias, Kayak I., Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°47′30″ N, 144°36′15″ W; (map 48). Descriptive name reported in 1903 by J. F. Pratt, USCGS, published in 1904 on Chart 8513.

Pinnacle Rock: rock, at W end of Johnstone Bay, off Kenai Peninsula, 26 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°55′30″ N, 148°50′00″ W; (map 49). Local name recorded in the 1940's by USCGS.

Pinnacle Rock: rock, 1 mi. S of Mummy I., 12 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27′ N, 146°02′ W; (map 64). Descriptive name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Pinnacle Rock: rock, see Second Priest Rock.

Pinnell River: stream, flows N 17.7 mi. to Inna- chuk River, 20 mi. N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; 65°53′ N, 163°04′ W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Var. Pinnell River.

Prospector' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12). Published as "Pinnell" by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1898, p. 50), USGS. Named by Jesse Pinnell, a miner from Nome.

Pinninayuktuk: stream, see Binnyanaktuk Creek.

Pino, Isla del: island, on Pino Island.

Pino, Ostrov del: island, on Pino Island.

Pine Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 mi. to Hicks Creek, 42 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°47′40″ N, 147°56′00″ W; (map 69). Local name recorded in 1992 by USGS.

Pinnoyankutuk: stream, see Binnyanaktuk Creek.

Pioneer Creek: stream, formed by junct. of its North Fork and Deadwood Creek, flows SW 3.8 mi. to Eureka Creek at village of Eureka, 23 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High; 65°10′30″ N, 150°13′00″ W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1894 by Prindle and Hess (1906, p. 85), USGS. Gold was discovered here on What Cheer Bar in 1902.

Pioneer Creek: stream, see Berry Creek.
Pioneer Gulch

Pioneer Gulch: ravine, in Peters Hills, trends N and E 1.4 mi. to Peters Creek, 32 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°31'55" N, 150°48'50" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Pioneer Gulch: ravine, trends NE 0.6 mi. to Snake River, 0.4 mi. downstream from Goldbottom Creek and 13 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°42'N, 165°24'W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdiske, USGS.

Pioneer Peak: mountain, 6,398 ft., on S bank of Knik River, 9 mi. SE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°28'30" N, 149°01'45" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1939 by USGS; named for the pioneers of the Matanuska Valley.

Pioneer Ridge: ridge, elev. 6,500-19,470 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, W of Muldrow Glacier, extends NNE 9 mi. from N summit of Mount McKinley to Gunsight Pass, Alaska Ra.; 63°09' N, 150°57' W; (map 9).

Named by Bradford Washburn about 1945 for the "sourdough party of Taylor, Anderson, McGonagall [McGonigal], and Lloyd, who made the first ascent of McKinley's North Peak, which was completed along the upper part of this ridge." See McKinley, Mount.


Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Madsen, USN.

Pike Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., in Kenai Mts., flows N 4 mi. to Skik Lake, 38 mi. ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°23'45" N, 150°13'00" W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Piper Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, W of Muldrow Glacier and flows N and W 5 mi. to East Fork Clearwater Creek, 13 mi. SE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°21'05" N, 150°32'20" W; (map 88). Var. Whittier Creek, Windfall Creek.

So named in 1923 by USGS, because "the drainage of this creek is a good illustration of stream piracy."

Pippin Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 3.2 mi. N of Tonsina and 54 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°42'30" N, 145°10'00" W; BGN 1932; (map 68). Var. Taktakini Lake.

Local name reported in 1952 by C. F. Feuchtel, USGS, for a local teamster named Joe Pippin who fell into the lake about 1924.

The Ahshena Indian name was reported as Taktakini presumably the name of a stream meaning "high up" or "on top.

Pipusk Bight: cove, 0.5 mi. across, N of Pipusk Point, on Barter I., Arctic Plain; 70°08' N, 143°36' W; (map 152).

Eskimo name reported by USCGS in 1952.

Pipusk Point: point of land, tip of Barter L, 0.5 mi. W of Pipusk Bight; 70°07'45" N, 143°35'45" W; (map 152).

Local Eskimo name reported by USCGS in 1952.

Pipusk Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, 3.2 mi. N of Tonsina and 54 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°42'30" N, 145°10'00" W: BGN 1932; (map 68). Var. Taktakini Lake.

Local name reported in 1952 by C. F. Feuchtel, USGS, for a local teamster named Joe Pippin who fell into the lake about 1924.

The Ahshena Indian name was reported as Taktakini presumably the name of a stream meaning "high up" or "on top.

Pirri Peak: peak, 3,315 ft., 1.5 mi. S of Ruth Lake and 14 mi. NE of Petersburg, Coast Mts.; 56°58'20" N, 132°43'45" W; (map 69).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for his steam launch Pirate.

Pirates Cove: cove, see Pirate Cove.

Pirate Shake: locality, at N end of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°13'30" N, 159°54'25" W; (map 27).

Local name published in USCGS 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 171).

Pito Point: point of land, 0.9 mi. E of Chichagof Harbor, on NE coast of Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°56'00" N, 173°16'20" E; (map 13). Var. Pito, Point Pito.

The descriptive name "Pito Tower" was given by Lt. William Gibson, commander of the schooner U.S.S. Fenimore Cooper during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1865 (Baker, 1906, p. 500). The name "Pito Tower" was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 130) and is mentioned in the 1946 Supplement to the above Coast Pilot (p. 16); "Pito Point ** * a low point ending in reef. Pito Tower is the prominent leaning pinnacle ** * on this point.

Pito Tower: point of land, see Pito Point.

Pitak Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, 2.9 mi. SW of Goddard, in Necker Is., on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°48'40" N, 135°26'00" W; (map 5).

Name published in 1929 by USCGS.

Pisikak River: stream, on Seward Penin., flows NE 31 mi. to Goodhope Bay, 35 mi. NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°10' N, 163°57' W; (map 113). Var. Kuskuk River.

Local name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Pisikak River: stream, see Pisikak Creek.

Piskuk Peak: peak, see Piskuk Peak.

Piskuk Mountain: peak, see Piskuk Peak.

Piskuk Peak: peak, see Piskuk Peak.


Eskimo name given as "Piskuk Peak" or "Paviak Peak" on one 1996 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, and as "Piskuk Mountain" on another. It was published as "Piskuk Peak" by Spurr (1900, map 10). USGS.

Pitschfork Falls: falls, on stream flowing from Goat Lake to Skagway River, 1 mi. NE of

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.


Local name reported in 1909 by A. G. Mad dren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Pitka Fork Hodzana River: stream, see Pitka Fork.

Pitka Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 2.5 mi. NW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°22'40" N, 147°30' W; (map 118). Var. Pitka Fork Hodzana River.

Local name reported in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Pitka Lakes Bar: bar, in Birch Creek, at mouth of Harrison Creek, 40 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°20' N, 144°45' W (map 104).

Named by prospectors for the two "half-breeds named Pitka and Sorresco" (Mertie, 1937, p. 5), who made the first discovery of Kobuk River, 14 mi. NW of Shungnak, Brooks Ra.; 67°01' N, 157°33' W (map 126).

Ekakino name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Pitmeagilke: stream, see Pitmeagilke River.

Pitkik Lake: lake, 2.5 mi. long, an oxbow of Kobuk River, 14 mi. NW of Shungnak, Brooks Ra.; 67°01' N, 157°33' W (map 126).

Ekakino name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Pitmeagilke: stream, see Pitmeagilke River.

Pitmeagilke River: stream, heads in De Long Mts., 62°56' N, 154°45' W; (map 80).

Local name reported in 1940 by USGS.

Pitmeagilke: stream, heads at 63°31'30" N, 162°42'50" W, flows NW 60 mi. to Kashunuk River, 15 mi. N of Kgun Lake and 52 mi. NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°47'15" N, 163°38'00" W (map 74).

Ekakino name obtained from a manuscript map of the Kashunuk River by "Father Delon," and reported by USGS in 1951.

Pit Rock: rock, on S shore of Kuluk Lake, on NE coast of Adak L, Aleutian Is.; 51°51'38" N, 176°34'45" W; (map 136). Var. Pit Rock.

Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "for the survey signal Pit which was used by the Survey parties for two seasons." Pit, Cape: point of land, see Muzon, Cape.

Pitukukrauk Lake: lake, 4 mi. across, SE of Admiralty Island, 44 mi. SE of Barrow, at mouth of Alaktauk River, Arctic Plain; 70°50' N, 155°23' W (map 148).

Ekakino name reported by USGS in 1951, meaning "the old coming through place" referring to the need to go through this lake to get to the Alaktauk River.

Pitt Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, on W shore of Port Frederick, on Chirikof I., 0.2 mi. SW of Hoohan, Alex. Arch.; 58°06'30" N, 135°27'10" W (map 11). Var. Harbor Island.

Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy and published by USGS and in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 191). It is called Harbor I. in an 1880 Hydrog. Office notice.

Pitt Island: island, see Kuzof Island.

Pittman: railroad station, on The Alaska RR., 17 mi. W of Palmer, Cook Inlet L.; 65°55'-05" N, 149°30'30" W (map 69).

Named in 1918 by the builders of the Alaska Railroad.


Mountain climbers’ names published in the late 1940's.

Pittock Pass: peak, see Barrille, Mount.

Pitt Point: point of land, northernmost point on coast of Beaufort Sea between Harrison and Smith Bays, Arctic Plain; 70°55' N, 155°10' W; (map 148). Var. Point Pitt.
Placer Creek: stream, see Meadow Creek.

Placer Lakes: lakes, 1 mi. across, between Chuck River and Endicott Arm, 5 mi. SE of Chuck Mine, Camp 70 and 70 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mt.; 57°31'50" N, 133°14'00" W; (map 8).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Placer River: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 16 mi. to head of Turnagain Arm, 12 mi. NW of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°50' N, 149°00' W; BGN 1912; (map 63). Var. Glacier River.

Local name reported in 1906 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Placer River: stream, see Glacier River.

Placer River: stream, see Placer Creek.

Placer River Glacier: glacier, see Lowell Glacier.

Placer Creek: stream, see Mead Creek.

Placer River Valley: valley, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, trends N 9 mi. to head of Turnagain Arm along Placer River 12 mi. W of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°49' N, 149°00' W; (map 63).

Local name reported on recent USGS publications; derived from the Placer River that runs through the valley.

Placerville: locality, 0.8 mi. N of Poorman Creek and 8 mi. SW of Poorman, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mt.; 64°02' N, 155°45' W; BGN 1937; (map 98).

Placer mining camp reported in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, USGS. It is reported to be abandoned.

Plain Mountain: mountain, 1,998 ft., on E coast of Gravina In., 2.8 mi. NW of Blank Point, Alex. Arch.; 55°16'30" N, 131°43'10" W; (map 3).

Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Planaria Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on Slide Mtn., 42 mi. WSW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°01' N, 145°31' W; (map 83).

Named in 1949 for the family of soft bodied aquatic worms (Planariidae) reported by USGS.

Platéau Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads in Cushion Plateau, trends SE to Wachusett Inlet on Glacier Bay, 63 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°55' N, 136°15' W; BGN 1948; (map 10).

Name published by American Geographical Society (Cooper, 1937, pl. 1); named for Cushion Plateau.

Platéau Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, drains S to Berry Creek, 4 mi. S of Alaska Highway, 49 mi. NW of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 63°37'30" N, 144°25'45" W; (map 96).

Name published on relatively recent maps.


Named by Robert Marshall in 1931 because "the top was a great plateau * * * ."

Platinum: village, pop. 43, near mouth of Smalls River on Goodnews Bay, 11 mi. SW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°00'45" N, 161°49' W; BGN 1938; (map 53). Var. Avigik.

Mining village so named because of platinum deposits in the vicinity. In 1937 Platinum was Alaska's newest boomtown with a population of 50, two trading posts, a roadhouse and a post office which was established in 1935 (Ricks, 1965, p. 51). Adjoining it was an Eksimo village, now abandoned, named "Avigik," reported to mean "small stone to sharpen knives." This name was obtained allegedly from a dog team by J. M. Hoare, USGS. In 1950 the population of Platinum was 72, and the town was the center of most of the commercial activity in the area (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1954, p. 516). In 1960 the population had decreased to 43.

Platinum Creek: stream, flows SE 3 mi. to Salmon River, 25 mi. NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mt.; 58°33'55" N, 161°43'30" W; BGN 1938; (map 39).

Named by prospectors who found what they thought to be platinum in the creek gravels; reported in 1903 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Platt Creek: stream, see Platte Creek.

Platte Creek: stream, flows N, joins Fox Creek to form Homestake Creek, 16 mi. NE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°59'00" N, 142°45' W; (map 84).

Named by local navigators and reported in 1901 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Capps, 1912, pl. 2), USGS.

Pleaveshoot: lake, see Tazlina Lake.

Pleasant Bay: bay, on Admiralty Island, on W shore of Seymour Canal, 2 mi. SE of Mole Harbor, on Alaska-Canada boundary, at mouth of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 59°27'00" N, 136°21'30" W; (map 87). Var. Piatt Creek.

Named in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Pleasant Island Reef: reef, 2.3 mi. long, 0.6 mi. off S coast of Pleasant I., in Strait, 45 mi. W of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 58°18'45" N, 135°38'30" W; (map 11).

Named in 1901 by E. F. Dickins, USCGS, for Pleasant I. The name was published in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 203).

Pleasants Island: islands, trend N-S 1 mi. in. King Island Passage, 4 mi. SE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°14'00" N, 148°00'40" W; BGN 1908; (map 65). Var. Seven Sisters, Sisters Islands.

Named in 1908 by USCGS for "the seven daughters of Atlas transformed according to Greek mythology into a group of stars."

Plenty Bear Creek: stream, flows SW 14 mi. to Mesikh River, 16 mi. SW of Vent Mtn., in Aniakchak Crater, Bristol Bay Low.; 56°44'2" N, 158°25' W; (map 30).

So named in 1925 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because of "the numerous bear encountered * * * here."

Plevennee: lake, see Tazlina Lake.

Piles, Islas des: island, see Sanak Island.

Piashtnie Ostrova: islands, see Near Islands.

Ploum: island, see Plum Island.

Plontikof Lake: lake, 4 mi. long, 4 mi. E of Whale Bay, on S central Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°04'30" N, 134°54'00" W; BGN 1935; (map 5). Var. Lake Plontikof.

Named in 1935 by USFS "for Abbrosin Plontikof, one of the survivors of the Sitka massacre of 1802."

Plover Islands: barrier Islands, on Beaufort Sea coast, extend SE 35 mi. from Plover Point to Mackay Inlet, Arctic Plain; 71°15' N, 155°50' W; (map 153). Var. Plovers Group.

Named "Plovers Group" in 1850 by Commander Thomas E. L. Moore, RN, after his ship the H.M.S. Plover, and originally applied to the islands NW of Ekhukruak Entrance (Leffingwell, 1919, p. 77).

Plover Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, NW of Kildeer Lake, 13 mi. NNE of Kenai Cook Inlet Low.; 60°43'30" N, 151°02'00" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Plover Point: point of land, at end of spit extending SE from Point Barrow, forming W side of Eiliktrak Entrance, between Elson Lagoon and Beaufort Sea, Arctic Plain; 71°21'40" N, 156°21'28" W; (map 153).

Named by British Admiralty for the H.M.S. Plover which wintered near the point of land.
Plovers Group: barrier islands, see Plover Islands.

Pluma Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, 12.5 mi. S of Glenn Island. 40 yds. across, W of Ring.

Plumb Bob Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long. S of Glenn Highway, 13 mi. W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°06' N, 145°57' W; (map 83). Var. Plum Bob Lake.

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS. So named because its outline resembles a plumb bob, a metal weight for a plumb line used to determine verticality.

Plumb Bob Lake: lake, see Plum Bob Lake.

Plum Creek: stream, see Flume Creek.

Plum Island: island, 0.4 mi. across, W of Ringgold I., Bay of Is., Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°48'34" N, 176°50'35" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, “for Plum Island in Long Island Sound, N.Y.”

Plummer: Mount: mountain, 3,768 ft., 70 mi. NE of Bethel, in Kulkuk Mt., Kulkuk-Kusko kwim Mt.; 60°58' N, 159°40' W; (map 39). Local name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Plunge Creek: stream, flows N 10 mi. to Tupikchak Creek, 46 mi. N of Misheguk I., Alex. Arch.; 57°47'35" N, 134°56' W; (map 9). Var. Plooma Island.

Plunge Creek: stream, heads SW of Mount St. Elias, flows 17 mi. to Cordova Bay, Alex. Arch.; 54°49'50" N, 132°26'20" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS. Pogibshiy Lake: lake, see Amapka Lake.

Pogibshi: Point: point of land, see Pogibshi Point.

Pogibshi Channel: water passage, see Pogibshi Point.

Pogibshi Island: island, see Near Island.

Pogibshi Point: point of land, SW end of Deadman Reach, on W coast of Duffield Penin., on N coast of Baranof I., Aleut. Arch.; 57°30'30" N, 135°33'00" W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Var. Danger Point, Mys Pogibshiy, Peril Point. Russian name meaning “perilous,” given in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Tebenkov, as “Dagorashapka,” published as “Dagorashapka Cap,” or “Cape Dagorashapka” by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 315), IRN. Published as “Daga-rashapka Point” by the USGS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 97).

Pogibshiy Lake: lake, see Amapka Lake.

Pogibshiy, Mys: point of land, see Pogibshiy Point.

Pogibshiy Channel: water passage, see Pogibshiy Point.

Pogibshiy, Mys: point of land, see Pogibshiy Point.

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Pogibshiy, Mys: point of land, see Pogibshiy Point.
Jagutcha, Pogromnia, Pogromnoy Volcan, Pogromskaja, Pogromnoy

According to the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 323) the name was published in 1836 by Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN, as “Pogromnoy Volcan”. Shown on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379, dated 1847, as “Sopka Pogromnaya”, meaning “desolation peak.” Its Aleut name, according to Greeving (1850, p. 177) is “Kugidak Jagutcha.”

Pogromnoy: locality, see Pogromnya.

Pogromnoy: point of land, see Cave Point.

Pogromnoy First: point of land, see Sarichef Cape.

Pogromnoy Second: point of land, see Cave Point.

Pogromnoy Volcan: volcano, see Pogromnoy Volcano.

Pogromskaja: volcano, see Pogromnoy Volcano.

Pogromnoy: point of land, see Pogromnoy Volcano.

Point Agassiz Peninsula: peninsula, extends NW SE 7 mi. into Frederick Sound, 12 mi. NE of Petersburg, Coast Mts.; 56°56' N, 132°53' W; (map 6).

Named by USCGS for charting purposes, name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 211).

Point Baker: village, pop. 38, on offshore island off NW tip of Prince of Wales I., on Sumner Strait, Alex. Arch.; 56°21'15" N, 133°33'15" W; (map 6).

Fishing and logging village. The Point Baker post office was established in 1942 (Ricks, 1965, p. 51).

Point Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 mi. to Norton Sound, 6.4 mi. NE of Tolstoi Point and 13 mi. SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63°41'25" N, 160°52'05" W; (map 91).

Local name reported in 1952 by USCGS.

Pointed Rock: rock, at S end of Patton Bay, off Montague I., 75 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°34'10" N, 147°26'30" W; (map 49).

Local name reported in the early 1950’s by USCGS.

Point Ellis Creek: stream, see Kutlaku Creek.

Point Ellis Lake: lake, see Kutlaku Lake.

Point Highfield, Anchorage off: anchorage, see Highfield Anchorage.

Point Highfield Harbor: anchorage, see Highfield Anchorage.

Point Hope: village, pop. 324, on foreland terminating at Point Hope on Chukchi Sea coast, Arctic Slope; 68°21’ N, 166°47’ W; BGN 1947; (map 129). Var. Figarok; Hope, Tkee-voga-meets, Tiekagamiut, Tigara, Tiga-rak, Tigera, Tikarak, Tikeh, Tikek, Tikera, Tikeramiut, Tikera, Tikeramneun, Tikiaq, Tikrs, Tikirak, Tikiahmun, Tikirak, Tikirat, Tikkerak, Tkek, Tiekagak, Tikagak.

Estimo village locally referred to as “Tike- qaq” or “Tikarakh,” but because of the post office name, the place is more commonly referred to as “Point Hope.” The Estimo name, recorded in 1861 as “Tiekagamiut” by P. Tikhenimiv, which on Russian Hydrog. Dept Chart 1495, becomes “Tiekuea”, is derived from the Estimo name for the point of land, which means “forefinger.” This ancient vil-
Polk Harbor: bay, sec Wolk Harbor.

Polk Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. to head.

Polka Rock: rock, in Gulf of Alaska, 0.4 mi. W of Polk Peninsula.

Polka Rock: point of land, in Highfield Anchorage, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°39'00" N, 132°27'35" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1904 by H. C. Fasset, USFSB.

Polk Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, in Clarence Strait, off SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°30'00" N, 132°58'45" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fasset, USFSB.


Pollock Gulch: ravine, trends 1.4 mi. NW to Copper Creek 3.5 mi. SE of its junct. with Dan Creek and 19 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°20'05" N, 142°24'00" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Polly Creek: stream, flows SE 8.5 mi. to Cook Inlet, 1.9 mi. W of Redoubt Point at 45 mi. SW of Kenai, Aleetanua R.; 60°17'00" N, 152°27'00" W; (map 62). Name used by local prospectors: reported in 1920 by USGS.

Polly Creek: stream, flows NE 9 mi. to Forty-Mile River, 35 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon- Tanana High.; 64°18'25" N, 141°26'20" W; (map 102). Var. Montana Creek.

Named by prospectors and reported in 1909 by L. M. Prindle, USGS; called Montana Creek in 1896 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Polly Island: island, 3.5 mi. long, in Yukon River 5 mi. NNE of Fox Point Island, Innoko Low.; 63°07'00" N, 159°45'00" W; (map 91). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Polokno Island: island, see Brady Island.

Polosano Point: point of land, on NE coast of San Fernando I., Alex. Arch.; 55°52'25" N, 131°17'15" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Ponoma Island: island, see Arbor Island.

Ponoma Cliffs Rookery: rookery, see Little Ponoma Rookery.

Ponoma Cliffs Rookery: rookery, see Ponoma Rookery.


Russian name meaning "halfway" and taken from Halfway Point. It was published by USGS in 1875 as "Ponoma Mountain" (Chari 886) and reported by H. W. Elliott, USGS, in 1881 as "Polavina Spoka" (pochka), which means "halfway volcano."

Ponoma Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. across, on E coast of St. Paul I., Pribilof Is.; 57°09'30" N, 170°11'30" W; (map 38). Var. Polavina Lake.

Name reported by Elliott (1881, p. 55). See Ponoma Hill.

Ponoma Point: point of land, see Halfway Point.


Elliott (1881, p. 164) writes "Ponoma", meaning 'halfway,' so named because the point *...* is nearly halfway between Novastoshnah and the village [St. Paul]." See Ponoma Hill.

Ponoma Sands: beach, 1 mi. long, between Tonki and Halfway Point, on SE coast of St. Paul I., Pribilof Is.; 57°09'30" N, 170°11'30" W; (map 38).

Local name reported in 1965 by USFSB. See Ponoma Hill.

Ponominn Point: point of land, see Halfway Point.

Ponominy, Mys: point of land, see Halfway Point.

Polymena Point: point of land, see Halfway Point.

Poltava Island: island, 1.3 mi. long, in Pacific Ocean, near entrance to Wrangell Narrows, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 37 mi. NE of Sutwil I., Aleetuau R.; 59°40'00" N, 153°23'20" W; BGN 1962; (map 51).

Local name derived from Mount Pomeroy on which the stream heads and published by USGS in 1898.

Pomeroy Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, in Cook Inlet, 3 mi. S of Mount Pomeroy and 18 mi. N of Augustine I., Aleetuau R.; 59°57'00" N, 153°22'00" W; BGN 1916; (map 51).

Name derived from nearby Mount Pomeroy and published in 1915 on USGS Chart 8554.

Pond Bay: estuary, extends W 2 mi. off Kaigani Strait, on SE coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 54°48'30" N, 132°44'45" W; BGN 1929; (map 1). Var. Seal Bay.

Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. Nichols, USN, for Ens. Charles Fremont Pond, USN, a member of his party.

Pond Bay: bay, 3 mi. long, N coast of Duke I., Alex. Arch.; 54°58'30" N, 131°20'00" W; (map 2).

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. Nichols, USN, for Ens. C. F. Pond, USN, a member of his party.

Pond Creek: stream, flows NE 9 mi. to Windy Cove in Imuruk Basin, 23 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin.; 65°04'04" N, 153°44'45" W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Pond Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Kiligrtak Creek, 2 mi. NE of Wetlake Creek, Arctic Slope; 68°10'35" N, 165°41'20" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Named about 1962 by personnel of Project Charlot.

Pond Island: island, see Axel Lind Island.

Pond Island: island, 1.2 mi. across, in Kelp Bay, on NE coast of Baranof I., 23 mi. NE of Stika, Alex. Arch.; 57°17'00" N, 134°53'00" W; (map 9).
Descriptive name given in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. Moore, USN, "because of two small ponds at the south end of the island." The name was published by US&CGS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 160).

Pond Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., SE of Lonely Lake, 31 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°47'10" N, 150°32'15" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Pond Reef: reef, extends 0.2 mi. off SW coast of Revillagigedo I., in Tongass Narrows, 1.5 mi. SE of Point Higgins, Alex. Arch.; 54°33'15" N, 132°25'00" W; (map 1).

Local name published by US&CGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 81).

Pond Rocki: rock, in Kagianni Strait, 0.5 mi. NW of Channeled Is., E of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 54°26'15" N, 131°48'45" W; (map 5).


Ponglevik River: stream, heads in lake S of Ponlouktoule Creek. Sec Ponluktule Creek: stream, sec Ponluktule Creek, flows W 11 mi. to North Pole Point: point of land, on W bank of Davis Inlet Low.; 65°17'11", 146°20' W; (map 104).

Named by prospector; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdmr. (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Poonook Lagoon: lagoon, see Pusigak Lagoon.

Pool Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 mi. to Smith Creek, 19 mi. SW of Point Higgins, Alex. Arch.; 55°32'45" N, 132°50'00" W; (map 98).

This mining camp came into being with the discovery of gold on Poor Creek in 1913 and was named for the stream. A post office was maintained there from 1915 to 1952.

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Poonoo Lagoon: lagoon, see Pusaluk Lagoon.

Poonosaulok Mountain: mountain, see Pusaluk Mountain.

Poor Man Bay: cove, 0.8 mi. across, in Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°32'45" N, 132°25'45" W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Poor Man Creek: stream, heads in a lake near head of Kasaan Penin., Prince of Wales I., flows S 2 mi. to Poor Man Bay, Alex. Arch.; 55°33'3" N, 132°26'2" W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Poorooman Creek: stream, flows N 0.9 mi. to Crooked Creek, 8.3 mi. NE of Tahetta Pass and 65 mi. SW of Gulfana, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°00'30" N, 147°11'00" W; BGN 1946; (map 82).

Local name published by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1915, fig. 3).

Poorooman Creek: stream, in Nootzoot Mts., heads on Gold Hill, flows N 1 mi. to Gold Run Creek, 6 mi. NW of Beaver Lake, Alaska Ra.; 62°07'15" N, 141°53'20" W; BGN 1936; (map 84).

Local name published by USGS (in Brooks and others, 1915, pl. 9).

Poorooman Creek: stream, in Dutch Hills, flows SE 2.5 mi. to Cottonwood Creek, 27 mi. NE of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°33'45" N, 150°47'25" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by E. A. Porter, USGS.

Poorooman Creek: stream, heads at 64°04'45" N, 155°23'45" W, flows SW 15 mi. to North Fork Innoko River, 55 mi. SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 65°58' N, 155°59' W; BGN 1936; (map 89).

Local name recorded in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 2), USGS.

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Poooseegruk Lagoon: lagoon, see Puusigrak Lagoon.

Pooovuik Mountain: mountain, see Pooovuuk Mountain.

Pooovuuk Mountain: mountain, see Pooovuuk Mountain.

Pooovuuk Mountain: mountain, 1.517 ft., in Poovuuk Range, 10 mi. NW of Southwest Cape; St. Lawrence I; 63°27' N, 171°34' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Mount Poovuuk, Mount Poovuukpak, Poovuuk Mountain, Poovuuk Mountain, Pooovuuk Mountain, Pooovuuk Mountain, Puvutpak.

Eskimo name, meaning "big Puvut" [Puvutpak], reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Pooovuuk Mountains: mountain range, see Pooovuuk Range.

Pooovuuk Range: mountain range, 1.517 ft., extends SW 20 mi. from Taphook Point, 20 mi. SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence I.; 63°30' N, 171°28' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Mount Pooovuuk, Mount Pooovuukpak, Poovuuk Mountain, Pooovuuk Mountain, Puvutpak.

Eskimo name recommended by the Gamblev village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Pooovuuk Mountain: see Pooovuuk Mountain.

Pooovuuk Mountain, Mount: see Pooovuuk Mountain.

Pooovuuklak Camp: locality, see Pooovuuklak Camp.

Pooovuuklak, Mount: see Pooovuuklak Camp.

Pooovuuk Mountain, See: Pooovuuk Mountain.

Pooovuuklak: see Pooovuuklak Camp.

Pooovuuklak Camp: locality, see Pooovuuklak Camp.

Pooovuuklak Camp: see Pooovuuklak Camp.

Pooovuuklak, Mount: see Pooovuuklak Camp.

Pooovuuklak: see Pooovuuklak Camp.

Pooovuuklak Camp: locality, see Pooovuuklak Camp.

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Porcupine River

Porcupine River: stream, flows NW 1.5 mi. to Steamer Bay, on W coast of Etolin I., Alex. Arch.; 56°07'40" N, 132°39'00" W; (map 63). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USCGS Chart 706.

Porcupine Creek: stream, on Alaska Penin., flows 5.6 mi. NW to Beachcroft Creek 5.5 mi. SE of its mouth at E end of Beachcroft Lake, 54 mi. NW of Karluk, Aleutian Ra.; 57°43'20" N, 155°53'30" W; (map 35). Var. Arvesta Creek.

Local name reported by S. R. Capps, USGS, in 1921. The name “Arvesta” was published for this stream by G. C. Martin (1921, pl 10), USGS.

Porcupine Creek: stream, heads in a glacier 3.4 mi. SW of Porcupine Peak, flows NE 8 mi. to Klehini River, 0.7 mi. NE of Porcupine, and 32 mi. W of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°25'35" N, 136°15'10" W; (map 45). Var. Tlachhakinniu.

Prospectors’ name reported in 1898 by J. A. Flemer, USGS. Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map) reported the Tingit Indian name as “Tlachhakinniu”.

Porcupine Creek: stream, heads in Robinson Mts. and flows 3 mi. SE and SW to North Channel Yakataga River, 5 mi. NE of Cape Yakataga and 100 mi. NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mts.; 60°07'30" N, 142°22'10" W; BGN 1945; (map 65).

Local name reported by USGS in 1945.

Porcupine Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows NE 2 mi. to Kenai Lake, 1 mi. W of Porcupine I., 20 mi. NW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°23'00" N, 149°40'30" W; (map 63).

So named by USFS in 1960 “because it flows into Kenai Lake 1 mi. west of Porcupine Island.”

Porcupine Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Cripple Creek, 75 mi. SE of Bethel, Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°43" N, 159°35" W; (map 59).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl 11), USGS.

Porcupine Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Penin., flows E 2.5 mi. to Turnagain Arm, 0.5 mi. NW of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°55'45" N, 149°39'25" W; (map 63).

Local prospectors’ name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl 2), USGS.

Porcupine Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows E 3.5 mi. to Little Brenner River, 1.6 mi. NW of mouth of East Fork and 63 mi. E of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°08'35" N, 144°21'50" W; (map 68).

Name published by USGS (Moffit, 1914, pl 1).

Porcupine Creek: stream, flows SE and SW, 4.8 mi. to Kuskulana River, 29 mi. NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°53" N, 143°48" W; (map 67).

Local name reported on a manuscript map of Copper River and Northwestern Railway, Chitina Branch Line, dated 1909.

Porcupine Creek: stream, heads at junction of Deadwood and Guggenheim Creeks, flows NW
Porcupine Creek: stream, heads N of Indian Pass, flows SE 11 mi. to Slana River 3.4 mi. of its junc. with Copper River, Alaska Ra.; 62°43' N, 143°53' W; BGN 1963; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1936.

Porcupine Creek: stream, flows W 7 mi. to Tanana River, 10 mi. E. of Tok, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°23' N, 142°41' W; (map 85).

Local name reported by USGS in 1949.

Porcupine Creek: stream, flows NW 20 mi. to Salcha River, 49 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°42' N, 144°21' W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1938 by USGS.

Porcupine Creek: stream, flows E 13 mi., joins Mammoth Creek to form Crooked Creek, 37 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°33'20" N, 145°09'00" W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50).

Porcupine Dome: mountain, 4,915 ft., 48 mi. NE of its junc. with Copper River, Alaska Ra.; (map 79).

Porcupine Dome: mountain, see Pinnell Mountain.

Porcupine Glacier: glacier, 1.5 mi. long, 1 mi. SE of Thumb Cove, 10 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 67°58'30" N, 161°09'00" W; (map 127).

Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Porogta, Ostrov: island, see Rapids Island.

Poroshki, Bukhta: bay, see No Thorofare Bay.

Poroshki Bay: bay, see No Thorofare Bay.

Porphyry Hill: peak, 3,030 ft., 3 mi. of Porcupine, 12 mi. S of Nabetsna, Wrangell Mts.; 62°23' N, 143°02' W; BGN 1939; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1939 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Porphyry Mountain: mountain, 5,600 ft., E. of Kennicott Glacier, 4 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 62°28'15" N, 142°49'30" W; (map 67).

Local name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon (Moffit and Capps, 1911, pl. 3), USGS. So named because the mountain is largely composed of porphyry, a type of igneous rock.

Porpoise Harbor: bay, 1.8 mi. across, on NW coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 59°12' N, 159°59' W; (map 27).

Porcupine River: stream, right-hand tributary to Skagway River, about 5 mi. NE of Skagway; (map 45).

This river, crossed by a horse bridge on the "Skagway Trail" to White Pass, was well known during the Klondike gold rush. It is shown on a sketch map in "En Route to the Klondike," a series of photographic views by P. LaRoche, published in 1896 by W. B. Conkey Co., Chicago. The river is not identified on modern maps.

Porcupine Rock: rock, 1.5 mi. W of Porcupine Is., 16 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°48'00" N, 136°25'10" W; (map 9).

Named in 1908 by US&GS probably for the Porcupine Islands. The name was published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 168).

Portia, Cabo de: point of land, "near entrance to Port Santa Cruz in Bucareli Bay."

Spanish name frequently given when there was difficulty in rounding a cape. Named by the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition (Wagner, 1937, p. 485).

Porgo Creek: stream, in Baird Mts., flows NE 8.5 mi. to Noatak River, 5.5 mi. NW of its junc. with Kukaltaivik River, 55 mi. NE of Noatak, Brooks Ra.; 67°58'30" N, 161°09'00" W; (map 127).

Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Porogn, Ostrov: island, see Rapid Island.

Poroski, Bukhta: bay, see No Thorofare Bay.

Poroski Bay: bay, see No Thorofare Bay.

Porphyry Creek: stream, flows SE 4 mi. to Willow Creek, 56 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°12'40" N, 142°26'30" W; (map 102).

Local name reported in 1936 by USGS.

Porphyry Gulch: ravine, extends N from Albert Creek, 8 mi. N of Tahneta Pass, 60°00' W; 147°20' W; (map 82).

Local name published by G. C. Martin and J. B. Merrie (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 11), USGS.

Porphyry Gulch: ravine, on E slope of White Mtn., S of Nabetsna, Wrangell Mts.; 62°23' N, 143°02' W; BGN 1939; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1939 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Porphyry Hill: hill, about 1,200 ft., 17 mi. SE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°13' N, 157°56' W; (map 79).

Name reported in 1945 by USGS; but it appears the name has never become established or used.

Porphyry Mountain: mountain, 5,600 ft., E. of Kennicott Glacier, 4 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°28'15" N, 142°49'30" W; (map 67).

Local name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon (Moffit and Capps, 1911, pl. 3), USGS. So named because the mountain is largely composed of porphyry, a type of igneous rock.

Porpoise Harbor: bay, 1.8 mi. across, on NW coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 59°12' N, 159°59' W; (map 27).
Porpoise Islands

Named by USGS in 1871 for the small schooner Porpoise which wintered here before that date.

Porpoise Islands: islands, group at junct. of Icy Passage and Icy Strait, 5 mi. S of village of Excursion Inlet and 36 mi. W of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 58°20' N, 135°28' W; (map 11).

Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy and published by USCGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 190).

Porpoise Point: point of land, on N shore of Porpoise bland* islands, group at junct. of Icy Portage: locality, near head of Tenakec Inlet, on Porpoise Rocks; rocks, see Phocaena Rocks.

Porpoise Rocks: rocks, off NW coast of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°14'30" N, 159°57'30" W; (map 27).

Name published on USCGS Chart 8700 (1943).

Porpoise Rocks: rocks, near Hinchinbrook I., at W entrance to Port Etches, 35 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°19' N, 146°41' W; (map 64).


Name published in 1869 Coast Pilot (p. 156). They were called "Ostrowa Ptichi," meaning "bird islands," in 1830 by the Russian pilot Ivan Chernova. The rocks were called "Los Negritos," i.e. "the little black ones," on an anonymous 1779 Spanish "plano."

Porpoise Rocks: rocks, see Phocaena Rocks.

Portage locality, near head of Tenakee Inlet, on Chichagof I., 15 mi. E of Pelican, Alex. Arch.; 55°16'50" N, 133°20' W; (map 1).

Name published in 1942 by USGS. On present-day maps a cabin is shown here.

Portage: village, pop. 71, on Seward Highway, Portage Ann: bay, 5 mi. long, NW extension of Portage Bay; bay, 0.8 mi. across, E arm of Boca de Quadra, 1.9 mi W of entrance to schooner Porpoise which wintered here before that date.

N, 159°57'30" W; (map 27).

Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°19' N, 146°41' W; (map 64).

Var. Los Negritos, Ostrova Ptichi.

Name published in 1869 Coast Pilot (p. 156). They were called "Ostrowa Ptichi," meaning "bird islands," in 1830 by the Russian pilot Ivan Chernova. The rocks were called "Los Negritos," i.e. "the little black ones," on an anonymous 1779 Spanish "plano."

Porpoise Rocks: rocks, see Phocaena Rocks.

Portage: locality, near head of Tenakee Inlet, on Chichagof I., 15 mi. E of Pelican, Alex. Arch.; 55°16'50" N, 133°20' W; (map 1).

Name published in 1942 by USGS. On present-day maps a cabin is shown here.

Portage: village, pop. 71, on Seward Highway, mi. 64.2 on The Alaska RR, near head of Turnagain Arm, 16 mi. SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°50'15" N, 148°58'45" W; (map 63).

The RR. guide of 1919 list the village as a flag stop. Recent USGS maps show it as a settlement of about 20 buildings. The 1966 RR. guide lists Portage as a major stop on The Alaska RR.

Portage Arm: bay, 5 mi. long, NW extension of Nuyakuk Lake, 105 mi. NE of Goodnews, Killbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°54' N, 159°05' W; BGN 1932; (map 53).

So named in 1932 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, "because at the head of the arm is a low pass to Lake Chauckuktuli."

Portage Arm: water passage, 0.7 mi. across, between Catherine I. and NE coast of Baranof I., 26 mi. NE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°20' N, 134°54' W; (map 9).

Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. Moore, USN, and published by USGS on Chart 8050.

Portage Bay: bay, 0.8 mi. across, E arm of Mukshin Bay, on Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°43'40" N, 166°55'30" W; (map 23).

This name was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 45).
Portage Creek: stream, heads at Stoney Glacier, flows SW 1.5 mi. to Portage Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to Noatak River, 35 mi. SW of Survey Pass, Brooks Ra.; 62°08' N, 155°18' W; (map 125). Local name reported in 1952 by USGeS. Name used by prospectors and reported by P. S. Smith (1913), USGeS. So named because it heads at the best available pass between the headwaters of the Noatak and Alatna Rivers. Portage Creek: stream, see Traverse Creek. Portage Creek: stream, see, Traverse Creek. Portage Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to Portage Lake, 4 mi. W of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°46' N, 148°48' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1898 Mendenhall (1900, p. 273), USGeS. So called because it was on a portage route between Prince William Sound and Turnagain Arm. Portage Glacier: glacier, see Whittier Glacier. Portage Harbor: bay, see Portage Bay. Portage Islands: islands, see Perevalnie Islands. Portage Island: island, see Perevalnie Islands. Portage Lakes: lakes, along Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage, largest are Kulik, Arhymot, and Kalskag and Arhymot Lake, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°41' N, 160°30' W; (map 73). Local name reported in 1954 by R. C. Foley, USGeS. Portage Point: point land, between Portage River and Portage Lagoon. Portage Point: point, between Portage Creek and Wrong Branch Trail Creek, on Inukia Pt., Aleutian Ra.; 59°47' N, 153°18' W; (map 51). Local name derived from Portage Creek and published by USGeS in 1958. Portage Pass: pass, between Portage Creek and Kuskokwim River, extends NE 25 mi. from Kalskag and Arhymot Lake, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°41' N, 160°06' W; (map 73). Name shown on a manuscript map of unknown origin dated 1902; so called because the mountains lie close to the Yukon-Kuskokwim portage. Portage Mountains: mountains, see Portage Mountain. Portage Point: point, between Portage Arm and Middle Arm Kelp Bay, on NE coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°20' N, 134°55' W; (map 9).
Portage Point


Portage Point: point of land, see Drying Point.

Portage Point: point of land, see Kaskulu Point.

Portage Point: point of land, see Mikhail Point.

Portage Roadhouse: locality, at mouth of Carson Creek on NW shore of Norton Bay, 15 mi. SE of Emily, Seward Peninsula.

Portage Point, locality. 1.4 mi. NW of Thane, on Port Alexander: village, pop. 18, on SE coast of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°17'50" N, 134°39'45" W; (map 5).

Former cannery, now a herring reduction plant. In 1933 its population was estimated to be 100. The Port Armstrong post office was approved in 1913 but was never in operation (Ricks, 1965, p. 52).

Portage Point: point of land, see Perenos Point.

Portage Roadhouse: locality, at mouth of Carson Creek on NW shore of Norton Bay, 15 mi. SE of Emily, Seward Peninsula.

Portage Point, locality. 1.4 mi. NW of Thane, on Port Alexander: village, pop. 18, on SE coast of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°17'50" N, 134°39'45" W; (map 5).

Former cannery, now a herring reduction plant. In 1933 its population was estimated to be 100. The Port Armstrong post office was approved in 1913 but was never in operation (Ricks, 1965, p. 52).

Portage Point: point of land, see Perenos Point.

Portage Roadhouse: locality, at mouth of Carson Creek on NW shore of Norton Bay, 15 mi. SE of Emily, Seward Peninsula.

Portage Point, locality. 1.4 mi. NW of Thane, on Port Alexander: village, pop. 18, on SE coast of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°17'50" N, 134°39'45" W; (map 5).

Former cannery, now a herring reduction plant. In 1933 its population was estimated to be 100. The Port Armstrong post office was approved in 1913 but was never in operation (Ricks, 1965, p. 52).

Portage Point: point of land, see Perenos Point.

Portage Roadhouse: locality, at mouth of Carson Creek on NW shore of Norton Bay, 15 mi. SE of Emily, Seward Peninsula.

Portage Point, locality. 1.4 mi. NW of Thane, on Port Alexander: village, pop. 18, on SE coast of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°17'50" N, 134°39'45" W; (map 5).

Former cannery, now a herring reduction plant. In 1933 its population was estimated to be 100. The Port Armstrong post office was approved in 1913 but was never in operation (Ricks, 1965, p. 52).

Portage Point: point of land, see Perenos Point.
Portillo who a little later became a minister of the Council of the Indies in Spain" (Wagner, 1937, p. 403).

Port Island: island, 250 ft. across, in Surveyor Passage, 2.5 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°41'40" N, 136°07'50" W; BGN 1905; (map 9).


Portland: village, see Hydra.

Portland Canal: water passage, forms part of boundary between Alaska and British Columbia, Canada, extends NE 70 mi. from NE end of Pane I., Coast Mts.; 55°02' N, 130°12' W; BGN 1952; (map 3).


Portland City: village, see Hydra.

Portland Creek: stream, flows SE 2.3 mi. to Ninilchik River 2 mi. above its junc. with Fish River, 34 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°50' N, 163°30' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Portland Creek: stream, flows WNW 2 mi. to Discovery Creek, 22 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°52' N, 164°43' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Portland Creek: stream, flows SE 2.4 mi. to Oxide Creek which flows to Ophir Creek, 12 mi. NW of Council and 40 mi. SW of Irmuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 63°03' N, 163°44' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Portland Creek: stream, flows SE 4.5 mi. to South Fork Koyukuk River, in South Fork Flats, 7 mi. SW of O'Keefe Hills and 29 mi. SW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°18' N, 149°27' W; (map 125).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USC&GS.

Portland Inlet: water passage, see Portland Canal.

Portland Island: island, 1.1 mi. long, trends NW, in Stephens Passage, 2 mi. S of Point Louisa and 12 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°20'15" N, 134°44'15" W; (map 11).

Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardale, USN and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 174).

Portlands Canal: water passage, see Portland Canal.

Portlands Channel: water passage, see Portland Canal.

Port Lions: village, pop. 190, on Settler Cove, near mouth of Klizhuyak Bay, 18 mi. NW of Kodiak, N coast of Kodiak I.; 57°52' N, 152°53' W; BGN 1966; (map 34).

The village was built in 1964 by the Lions International for the displaced inhabitants of Afognak. A tidal wave, resulting from an earthquake on March 27, 1964, destroyed most of their village. See Afognak.

Portlock: locality, on S coast of Kenai Penin., on S shore of Port Chatham, 16 mi. S of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°13' N, 151°45' W; BGN 1944; (map 50).

This locality was primarily established as a cannery. A post office was established there in 1921; discontinued in 1950 (Ricks, 1965, p. 53). It was probably named for Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, who explored the area in 1786-87.

Portlock Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Penin., trends NW 6 mi. to an unnamed stream, 3 mi. E of Kachemak Bay and 18 mi. E of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°40' N, 151°02' W; BGN 1917; (map 50).

Named by A. H. Brooks, USC&GS, in 1913, for Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, commander of the English vessel King George, who with Capt. George Dixon, RN, commander of the English vessel Queen Charlotte, did extensive exploration along the south coast of Alaska in 1786 and 1787.

Portlock Harbor: bay, 5 mi. across, 6 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°44' N, 136°14' W; (map 9).

Var. Kuk-kan Harbor.

Named in 1789 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock. His ship was anchored in this harbor August 6-23 in 1787 (Wagner, 1937, p. 403). He published a sketch of the harbor in 1789. Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, regards the harbor the same as Kuk-kan of the Tinigt Indians (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 189).

Port Moller: village, pop. 33, on Entrance Point, Port Moller: village, see Port Moller. A post office was established there in 1921; discontinued in 1950 (Ricks, 1965, p. 53). It was probably named for Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, who explored the area in 1786-87.

Port Wakefield: settlement, on W side of Kizhuyak Bay at N end of Kodiak I., 1 mi. E of Port Lions, 57°52'00" N, 152°51'30" W; (map 43).

This settlement was originally located on Raspberry Island, but was partially destroyed by the March 1964 earthquake. In the summer of 1966 all salvageable buildings were to be moved to the new location and the original site abandoned.

Port Wakefield: locality, see New Port Wakefield.

Port Wakefield: locality, see Big Port Wakefield.

Port Wakefield: locality, see Whitshead. Port Whitshed: locality, see Whitshead.

Port Whitshed: village, see Whitshed.

Port Williams: village, see Port William. Site of a mining camp established in the summer of 1900 at the height of the Nome gold rush (Brooks, 1901, p. 86). Safety Post Office established here in 1900 and discontinued in 1902 (Ricks, 1965, p. 53). Name was taken from the lagoon.

Port Snetisham: estuary, see Speel Arm.

Port Vita: locality, on E coast of Raspberry I., 12 mi. NW of Afognak, Kodiak I.; 58°03'50" N, 153°04'20" W; (map 43).

A reduction and saltery plant by this name was reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Port Wakefield: locality, on E coast of Raspberry I., 11 mi. NW of Afognak, Kodiak I.; 58°03'00" N, 153°03'10" W; (map 43).

A reduction and saltery plant by this name was reported in 1952 by USC&GS. See Port Wakefield: settlement.

Port Wakefield: settlement, on W side of Kizhuyak Bay at N end of Kodiak I., 1 mi. E of Port Lions, 57°52'00" N, 152°51'30" W; (map 43).

This settlement was originally located on Raspberry Island, but was partially destroyed by the March 1964 earthquake. In the summer of 1966 all salvageable buildings were to be moved to the new location and the original site abandoned.

Port Walter: locality, see Big Port Walter.

Port Walter: locality, see New Port Walter.

Port Whitshed: village, see Whitshead.

Port Williams: locality, on S coast of Shuyak I., 40 mi. N of Kodiak I.; 58°29'30" N, 152°35'00" W; (map 43). Var. Port Williams.

Local name published by USC&GS in 1926.

Port Williams: locality, see Port William.

Pospelov, Punta de: point of land, in Port Etches, Hinchinbrook Island. Var. Punta de la Primera Pospelov, Punta de Sa Pospelov. Named by the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga map as "Sa Pospelov" but on a chart of the port it is given as "Punta de la Primera Pospelov" (Wagner, 1937, p. 486).

Portlock: locality, see Last Timber Point.

Portlock: village, see Portlock.

Portlock: place name, see Portlock.

Portlock: point of land, on E coast of Raspberry I., 1 mi. E of Port Lions, 57°52'00" N, 152°51'30" W; (map 43).

Portlock: point of land, see Portlock.

Portlock: place name, see Portlock.

Portlock: point of land, on NE shore of Afognak Bay, 2.5 mi. N of Afognak, on S coast of Afognak I., N of Kodiak I.; 58°03'30" N, 154°45'25" W; (map 43).

Russian name "Mysy Poslednyi" meaning "last cape" given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840 and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849 on Chart 1425.

Portlock: point of land, at mouth of Pere nosa Bay, 34 mi. NE of Afognak, on N coast of Afognak I., N of Kodiak I.; 58°26'00" N,
Posldnyago Lyusu, Mys

152°19'30" W; (map 43). Var. Poslednii Cape.

Russian name, "Mys Poslednyi," meaning "last cape"; published by USCGS in 1910.

Poslednyago Lyusu, Mys: point of land, see Last Timber Point.

Possession: locality, on Kenai Penin., SW of Point Possession, 22 mi. SW of Anchorage. Cook Inlet Low.: 61°02'00" N, 150°24'10" W; BGN 1916; (map 70).

This is the site of a small Tanana Indian village "occupied only during the summer" (U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, 1964, p. 79). Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5), IRN, called the nearby point "Mys Naseleniya," meaning "Populated Cape," indicating a settlement here.

Possession, Point: point of land, on Kenai Penin., between Cook Inlet and Turnagain Arm, 20 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.: 61°02'22" N, 150°22'30" W; (map 70). Var. Mys Naseleniya.

Named by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 397), RN, on June 1, 1778, who "displayed the flag and took possession of the river and country in His Majesty's name." Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5), IRN, published the name "Mys Naseleniya," or "Populated Cape," for this point. See Possession.

Poss Mountain: mountain, elev. 6,100 ft., between South and Middle Forks of Koyukuk River, 33 mi. W of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°26'30" N, 149°45'00" W; (map 123). Named about 1930 by Robert Marshall for Poss Postlethwaite, one of the oldest prospectors in the region.

Post Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows S 6.8 mi. to Cripple River, 29 mi. SW of Deering. Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.: 65°43' N, 167°42' W; BGN 1940; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gardine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Potato Creek, Potato Creek: stream, flows E 4 mi. to Candle Creek, 10.4 mi. SW of Candle and 33 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.: 65°47' N, 162°06' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Potato Creek, stream: 40 mi. long, heads in Alaska, flows NE into Canada to Surprise Creek 8 mi. from its junct. with Old Crow River. Porcupine Plate.: 68°05' N, 140°24' W; BGN 1853; (map 137). Var. Schafer Creek. Schafer Creek, Shafer Creek.

Local name reported in 1949 by Cpl. E. A. Kirk, Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The name "Schafer Creek" had been mistakenly applied to this stream during the IBC survey in 1911 and was so shown until 1950.

Potato Creek, stream: see Lynn Creek.


Local name published in 1900 on USCGS Chart 9380; reported in 1927 as "Conical Hill" by Capt. Beechey (1831, map facing p. 328), RN. In 1852 it was called "Koniche- skaya Sopka," meaning "Conical Volcano," by the Russian Hydrog. Dept.

Potatopatch Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°47'30" N, 136°20'10" W; (map 95).

Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Pot Inlet: island, 0.6 mi. across, 13 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°47'30" N, 136°20'10" W; (map 95).

Name published in 1928 by USGS on Chart 8258.

Pot Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. across, 17 mi. S of junct. of South Fork Kuskokwim and Post Rivers, 88 mi. SE of McGrath, Alaska Ra.; 62°08'45" N, 153°31'20" W; (map 80).

Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Pot River: stream, heads at a glacier, 3.6 mi. W of Strand Pass, flows N 45 mi. to South Fork Kuskokwim River, 79 mi. SE of McGrath, Alaska Ra.; 62°24' N, 153°28' W; (map 90).

Named in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS, for W. S. Post, USGS, who descended the Kusko- kwim River with J. E. Sparr in 1898.

Potatinkof, Cape: point of land, 6.5 mi. NE of Cape Korovin, on NW coast of Atka I., Aleut-
Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°01'20" N, 141°59'45" W; (map 65).

Named for Angel Pou, who located oil lands near Cape Yakutat in 1897. Name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Pou Point: point of land, on NE coast of Bering Lake, 11 mi. NE of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°18' N, 144°17' W; (map 64).

Local name used by prospectors, reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Pounder, Mount: mountain, 6,502 ft., on Alaska-Povero Island; island, see Povorotni Island.

Poundstone Rock: rock, in Favorite Channel, 1.3 mi. E of Flat Top Peak, 30 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula. High.: (map 110).

Local name published on precint map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hotchkiss. Corrected to June 1965 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Powder Point: point of land, on NW coast of Lutache I., 18 mi. SE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°03'05" N, 147°54'20" W; BGN 1919; (map 63).

Local name published in 1917 by USGS; so called "because blasting powder for mining purposes was once stored here."

Powder Top, Mount: mountain peak, 9,140 ft., 1.3 mi. E of Flat Top Peak, 50 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°25'55" N, 106°55'17" W; BGN 1965; (map 60).

Named about 1955 by Nielsen (1963, p. 135) because of the powder snow on its summit.

Powe Creek: stream, flows 8 mi. to Dome Creek, 28 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; (map 102).

Prospectors' name shown on 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Powe Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, in Kasaan Bay, about 15 mi. N of village of Salt Chuck, Alex. Arch.; 55°37'50" N, 132°32'30" W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Powerline Pass, pass, 3,550 ft., 2 mi. N of Suicide Peak and 15 mi. SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°03'15" N, 149°32'40" W; BGN 1966; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1966 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska. So named because a "major powerline crosses the pass and many people follow it."

Powerline Ridge: ridge, 1.5 mi. long, extends NE from Sheep Creek, 7 mi. E of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°17'15" N, 134°15'00" W; (map 11).

Local descriptive name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Powell Creek, stream, heads in Sunnuck Glacier, flows SW 2 mi. to Endicott Arm, 5 mi. W of Round Island and 48 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 57°45'40" N, 133°51'00" W; (map 8).

Prospectors' name reported by Spencer and Wright (1906, fig. 3), USGS. A small amount of placer gold was found along this creek about 1880.

Powers Creek: stream, flows W 1 mi. to Dick Creek, 13 mi. NE of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°20' N, 144°19' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1907 by USGS.

Powers Creeks: stream, flows SW 7 mi. to Norton Sound, 4.3 mi. N of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63°56' N, 160°50' W; (map 91).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Powogosayuk: hill, see Pogoseluk Hill.

Pow Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, in Hauser Harbor, off Revillagigedo Channel, on NE coast of Annette I., Alex. Arch.; 55°13'00" N, 131°25'45" W; (map 8).

the first geological and geographical survey of the Colorado River for the Smithsonian Institution in 1869. Later he was engaged in geological and ethnological studies in geological and ethnological studies in Arizona and Utah. He helped establish the U.S. Geological Survey in 1879 and was its director, 1881-94.

Powell Peak: peak, 4,475 ft., 3.2 mi. NE of Dyke Mtns. and 42 mi. N of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°43'35" N, 146°02'35" W; (map 68).

Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, probably for Addison M. Powell, a guide.

Power Creek: stream, flows SW 9 mi. to Eyak Lake, 5 mi. NE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°35' N, 145°39' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Power Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, on Prince of Wales I., near head of Kasaan Bay, N of village of Salt Chuck, Alex. Arch.; 55°37'50" N, 132°32'30" W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Powerline Pass, pass, 3,550 ft., 2 mi. NNE of Suicide Peak and 15 mi. SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°03'15" N, 149°32'40" W; BGN 1966; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1966 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska. So named because a "major powerline crosses the pass and many people follow it."

Powerline Ridge: ridge, 1.5 mi. long, extends NE from Sheep Creek, 7 mi. E of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°17'15" N, 134°15'00" W; (map 11).

Local descriptive name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Powell Creek: stream, heads in Sunnuck Glacier, flows SW 2 mi. to Endicott Arm, 5 mi. W of Round Island and 48 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 57°45'40" N, 133°51'00" W; (map 8).

Prospectors' name reported by Spencer and Wright (1906, fig. 3), USGS. A small amount of placer gold was found along this creek about 1880.

Powers Creek: stream, flows W 1 mi. to Dick Creek, 13 mi. NE of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°20' N, 144°19' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1907 by USGS.

Powers Creeks: stream, flows SW 7 mi. to Norton Sound, 4.3 mi. N of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63°56' N, 160°50' W; (map 91).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Powogosayuk: hill, see Pogoseluk Hill.

Pow Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, in Hauser Harbor, off Revillagigedo Channel, on NE coast of Annette I., Alex. Arch.; 55°13'00" N, 131°25'45" W; (map 8).
Pownrakvecrak

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Pownrakvecrak: hill, see Pronrakvirak Hill.
Powoooliak: locality, see Powooliak Camp.
Powoooliak: bay, see Powooliak Bay.
Powoooliak: locality, see Powooliak Camp.
Powoooliak Bay: bay, S of W end of Koozat Lagoon, on S coast of St. Lawrence I., 35 mi. SE of Gambell; 63°25' N, 171°00' W; (map 93). Var. Powooliak.

Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF; in 1965 Orth recorded the name as "Powooliak."
Powoooliak Camp: locality, on S coast of St. Lawrence I., 6 mi. NE of Southwest Cape, at Powooliak Point; 63°22' N, 171°17' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Powoooliak, Pooooliak Camp, Pooooliak, Powoolak, Pugupiliak, Puguviliak.

Eskimo camp reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska. In 1849 Capt. M. D. Telenkov, IRN, recorded "Pooooliak" at or near this point; in 1900 the Bureau of Education published "Powooliak" and in 1904 "Pooooliak" (Baker, 1906, p. 510 and 514).
Powoooliak Point: point of land, 6 mi. NE of Southwest Cape, S coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°22' N, 171°17' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Cape Powooliak, Cape Pugupiliak, Cape Puguviliak, Powooliak Camp, Powooliak, Pugupiliak, Puguviliak.

Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska. In 1937; (map 15). Var. Poogoooliak, Poogoooliak, Pooooliak, Powooliak, Pugupiliak, Puguviliak.

Pra/e Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Gripple River, 16 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°41'30" N, 165°44'00" W; (map 94).

Prospector's name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.
Pra/e Creek: stream, heads on Stephan Lake, flows SW 8 mi. to Taltalkeena River, 39 mi. NE of Chaskatka, Taltalkeena Mts.; 62°36'00" N, 149°03'30" W; (map 82).

Local name recorded in 1952 by USGS.
Pratt, Mount: mountain, 7.50 ft., 1.5 mi. W of United States-Canada boundary, 32 mi. ENE of Petersburg, Coast Mts.; 56°57'15" N, 132°07'30" W; (map 67).

Named in 1895 by the USC&GS ship Patterson which was in these waters in 1904.
Pratts Point: point of land, E up of Little Sitkin I.; 51°56'43" N, 178°35'13" E; BGN 1937; (map 15).

Reported by personnel of the U.S.S. Ogala in 1935. Named for Capt. J. F. Pratt, 1848–1929, of the USC&GS ship Patterson which was in these waters in 1904.
Pravoi: Mys: point of land, see Right Hand Point.
Pravoi Cape: point of land, see Outer Right Cape.
Pravoy: Mys: point of land, see Outer Right Cape.
Przadnichnoi: island, see Holiday Island.
Przadnichnoi, Ostrov: island, see Holiday Island.
Przadnica Island: island, see Holiday Island.
Przaznic Island: island, see Holiday Island.

President Bay: bay, 0.2 mi. across, on Windy Passage, 4.5 mi. SE of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 55°47' N, 135°18' W; (map 5).

Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in the 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 369).

President Chair: peak, 10,372 ft., 6 mi. SW of Chinana Pass and 30 mi. N of McCarthy. Wrangell Mts.; 61°21'30" N, 142°45'00" W; (map 67).

Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.
Presno Creek: ravine, see Ina Gulch.

Preston Creek: stream, flows S 2 mi. to Macklin Creek which flows to Kouragok River, 8 mi. SW of Midnight Mtn. and 49 mi. NW of Imurk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°44' N, 164°50' W; (map 110).

Prospector's name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Pretty Creek: stream, flows SE 7 mi. to Beluga River, 14 mi. NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°15'10" N, 150°58'30" W; (map 70).

Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.
Pribilof Islets: islands, see Sound Islands.
Pribilof Islands: islands, see Sound Islands.
Pribilof Islands. Prubilow, Pribilof Islands.
Pribilof Islands, Sieverny, Seal Islands.
Zouboff, Zoubov.

Named by Lt. G. A. Sarichev about 1792 for Gerassim Gavrilovich Pribilov (died 1796), who, while an employee of the Lebedev-Lastochkin Company, discovered St. George Island, one of the Pribilof Islands, in June 1786. The islands were first referred to as "Novy," meaning "new," and "Lebedevski," the name of the owner of Pribilov's vessel. G. I. Shelikov called the islands "Zoubov" for the then Russian Minister of the Interior. They were also referred to as "Kotovy," meaning "fur seal," and "Sieverny," meaning "north" (relative to Unalaska Island).
Pribilof Islands: islands, see Pribilof Islands.
Pribilow: islands, see Pribilof Islands.
Pribilof Islands: islands, see Pribilof Islands.

Prospector's name reported on the 1904 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Price Islands: islands, 0.4 mi. across, off E coast of Admiralty Is., 1.8 mi. SW of Gambier and 62 mi. NE of Sita, Alex. Arch.; 57°25'50" N, 133°53'10" W; (map 8).

Price River: stream, formed by Key and Wolf Creeks, flows W 45 mi to Ipikpuk River 36 mi N of its head, Arctic Plain; 69°53' N, 154°42' W; BGN 1925; (map 142).

Named in 1924 by USGS for C. M. Price, USN, an enlisted man who accompanied Ens. W. L. Howard on his expedition from Fort Common, on the Kobuk River, to Point Barrow in the spring of 1886.

Price River: stream, see Key Creek.

Priest Rock: rock, in Makushin Bay, on W coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 54°00'32" N, 166°22'30" W; (map 23).

Local name published by USGS in 1948.

Priest Rock: rock, in Makushin Bay, on W coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 54°00'32" N, 166°22'30" W; (map 23).

The Alaska RR. and Seward Highway, 15 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 41°00" W; (map 47).

Printsa Valliyaskago ili Nykhta.

Prince Creek: stream, see Snowy Mountain.

Prince River: stream, heads at terminus of Cuyot Creek, on the Kolmk River, to Point Barrow in the spring of 1886.

Prince River: stream, see Key Creek.

Priest Rock: rock, off Cape Kalekta, on NE coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 54°00'32" N, 166°22'30" W; (map 23).

Descriptive name used locally because of the resemblance of the rock to a Russian priest. Capt. Lutke (1836, p 281), IRN, says: “The broken-down cliffs and isolated rocks sometimes take the most fantastic forms; as, for example, the one just in front of Cape Kalekta exactly resembles an old man having his head inclined and his arms crossed on his breast.”

Priest Rock: rock, off Cape Darby in Norton Sound, 53 mi. SE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°19' N, 162°47' W; (map 95).

Local name reported about 1940 by US&GGS and published on Chart 9382.

Prichoda Island: island, see Prkoda Island.

Primera, Punta de: point of land, see Pesosin, Punta de.

Primrose: locality, on Kenai Penin., mi. 18.4 on The Alaska RR. and Seward Highway, 15 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°20'35" N, 149°20'30" W; (map 63). Var. Forrucupie Creek.

Listed as a flag stop on The Alaska RR. in the RR. guide of 1919. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with just one building.

Primrose Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., heads 1 mi. N of Lost Lake, flows NE 6 mi to Kenai Lake, 16 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°20'30" N, 149°22'00" W; BGN 1961; (map 63). Var. Porrucupie Creek.

Named in 1960 by USFS; derived from nearby Primrose mine.

Primrose Ridge: ridge, extends 5 mi. from Sanctu-ary River to Savage River, 14 mi. W of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Ra.; 63°45' N, 149°24' W; BGN 1963; (map 87).

So named in 1962 by NPS because “this ridge is the only place in the park where the primrose Primula Tschukichorum has been observed.”

Primus Creek: stream, heads in De Long Mts., flows SW 12 mi. to Bureacane Creek, 51 mi. WNW of Howard Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°22' N, 158°52' W; BGN 1960; (map 132).

Named in 1951 by I. L. Tailleur, USGS, “for a stove used for camp cooking.”

Prince Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 mi. to Bonanza Creek, between Butte and First Chance Creeks, 9 mi. SE of Flat and 50 mi. NW of Steentme, Kilback-Kuskowkim Mts.; 62°20' N, 157°54' W; (map 79).

Name shown on a 1910 manuscript map of “Isidaro Placek Fields.”

Prince Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows E 45 mi. to Colville River, 7.5 mi. SW of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69°19' N, 152°25' W; BGN 1925; (map 141).

Named by personnel of 1924 USGS Expedition for a lead dog named “Prince,” killed by mosquitoes and buried on the bank of this stream.

Prince Ernest Sound: water passage, see Ernest Sound.

Prince Frederick Sound: water passage, see Frederick Sound.

Prince Fredericks Sound: water passage, see Frederick Sound.

Prince Guillermo, Entrada del: gulf, see Prince William Sound.

Prince Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in mouth of Appleton Cove at N end of Baranof I., 21 mi. S of Tanakrr Spring!, Alex. Arch.; 57°28'-45" N, 135°16'30" W; (map 9).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Prince Menshikoff. Cap du: bluff, see Menshikof, Cape.


Named on Sunday, May 9, 1778, by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 443), RN, who said, “This point of land, which I named Cape Prince of Wales, is the more remarkable, by being the western extremity of all America hither to known.” The Eskimo name, published in 1826, map 41, was “Mýs] Nykhta,” that is, “Nykhte Cape.” It is reported that in 1728 Bering named it “Mys Gvordeva” or “Gvordev Cape,” probably for Michael Gvordev, a Russian surveyor who made explorations in this area.

Prince of Wales Archipelago: islands, extend 135 mi., 65 mi. across, Alex. Arch.; 55°30' N, 133°00' W; BGN 1919; (map 4).

Name given on September 20, 1793, by Capt. Vancouver, RN, “to the archipelago which he only suspected to be one [island] at the time” (Wagner, 1937, p. 403).

Prince of Wales Creek: stream, on Seward Penin., flows NW 8 mi to Lopp Lagoon, 8 mi. NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 52 mi. NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kokub Low.; 65°40' N, 167°50' W; (map 111).

Prospectors’ name reported on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Prince of Wales Island: island, 132 mi. long, 45 mi. across, largest island of Alex. Arch.; 55°21'30" N, 133°36'15" W, to 54°41'30" N, 132°00'30" W; BGN 1944; (map 4).

According to Baker (1906, p. 511), “The earliest use of this name appears to be in the treaty between Great Britain and Russia of February 16-28, 1825”; obviously named for the Prince of Wales of England.

Prince of Wales Passage: water passage, trends SW 16 mi. from Knight Island Passage to Port Bainbridge, between Bainbridge and Evans Is., Chugach Mts.; 60°05' N, 148°05' W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Var. Fleming Passage.

Named in 1787 by Samuel Hayward of Capt. Portlock’s vessel (Portlock, 1769, p. 245).

Prince of Wales Passage: water passage, see Elrington Passage.

Prince of Wales Peninsula: peninsula, see Seward Peninsula.

Prince of Wales Shioi: shioi, in Chukchi Sea, extends NE 20 mi. from Cape Prince of Wales, at W end of Seward Penin. ; 65°55' N, 168°00' W; (map 111).

Named and identified in 1890 on USC&GS Chart 900.

Princesa de Asturias: bay, “on northwest side of Unalaska Island.”

Named by Martinez about July 28, 1788 (Wagner, 1937, p. 486).

Princess Bay: bay, extends N 7 mi. off Behm Canal, on SE coast of Revillagigedo Channel, W of Smeaton I., Alex. Arch.; 55°19' N, 131°00' W; (map 3).

Local navigators’ name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Princess Head: point of land, on E shore of Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°59'03" N, 133°40'00" W; (map 4).

Spanish name meaning “princess”; published in the 1925 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 183).

Prince Shoal: shoal, 0.3 mi. across, at mouth of Pasagwigs Stretch on Khantaka I., 2.2 mi. NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°34'-20" N, 139°46'20" W; (map 46).

Named by Lt. Giles B. Harber, USN, in 1892; published in 1901 by USC&GS on Chart 8455.

Prince of Wales Shoal: shoal, in Chukchi Sea, 131 mi., 65 mi. across, Alex. Arch.; 55°19' N, 131°00' W; (map 3).

Princess Head: point of land, see Snowy Mountain.

Prince Rock: rock, between Sanak and Caton Is., Sanak Is., Aleutian Ra.; 54°24'00" N, 162°30'30" W; (map 23).

Named by Ferdinand Weydahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.
Princeton Glacier: glaciers, on E side of Kenai Penin., heads in Sargent icefield, trends SE 5 mi. to its terminus. 1 mi. NW of head of Nassau Fiord, 10 mi. W of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°18' N, 148°22' W; BGN 1910; (map 63).

Named in 1909 by George W. Perkins, USCGS; presumably for Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

Prince William Sound: gulf, 70 mi. wide, extends 30 mi. N of Gulf of Alaska, E of Kenai Penin., bounded on S by Montague I. and Hinchinbrook I.; 60°45' N, 147°00' W; BGN 1966; (map 63).

Named in 1909 by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 5), IRN, was "Gulf Chugatskaya," or "Chugach Gulf."

Prince Carlo, Mount: mountain, 5,286 ft., 31 mi. NW of Chilkat I.; 57°31'30" N, 135°28'52" W; (map 104).

Named by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 366). RN, about May 20, 1778. It was called "Entrada del Prince Guillermo" by Lapouse in 1786. The Eskimo name, published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 5), IRN, was "Gula Chugatskaya," or "Chugach Gulf."

Prince Edward, Entrance de: water passage, see Chatham Strait.

Prince Edward, Ensclada del: water passage, see Chatham Strait.


Prindle, Mount: mountain, 5,266 ft., 31 mi. NW of Chena Hot Springs and 72 mi. SW of Gakona, Alaska; Chugach Penins; 65°27'40" N, 146°28'25" W; (map 104).

Named in 1900 by USGS for Louis Marcus Prindle, 1865-1956, USGS geologist, who worked in central Alaska from 1902 through 1911.

Prindle, Volcano: volcano, 4,580 ft., E of Denali Park, 50 mi. NE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°43' N, 141°38" W; BGN 1962; (map 85).

Named by Waldo Smith, USGS, for Louis Marcus Prindle, 1865-1956, USGS geologist who published a photograph of this cinder cone (Mertie, 1931, pl. 8 B).

Prinsep, Mount: mountain, 6,342 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 2.6 mi. NW of Chilkat Peak and 33 mi. W of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°31'30" N, 136°14'15" W; BGN 1954; (map 46).

Named "Prinsep Peak" in 1926 by United States and Canada for G. T. Prinsep, Ottawa, surveyor with the Canadian section of the 1851 Alaska Boundary Survey.

Printska Vallisskoye ili, Nykhta, Mys: point of land, see Cape Prince of Wales.

Printska Villizama, Guba: gulf; see Prince William Sound.


Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy and published by USCGS on Chart 725.

Pritchard Shoals: rock, see Pritchard Rock.

Pristvol Islands: islands, see Prishly Islands.

Problem Creek: stream, flows NE 0.5 mi. to Mystery Creek which flows to Shovel Creek, 6 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°39' N, 164°28' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name shown as "Problem Creek" on Arthur Gilson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Procession Rocks: group of rocks, in Port Bainbridge, off S coast of Bainbridge I., 22 mi. SW of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°25' N, 148°17' W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1905 by USGS.

Procrastination Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Pole Creek, 7 mi. E of Loie Dome and 44 mi. N of Pole Mt., Brooks R.; 67°43' N, 142°32' W; (map 121).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Profile Point: prominent, 184 ft., on S shore of Nuss Bay, on E coast of Atka I., Aleutian Is.; 52°10'40" N, 174°09'00" W; (map 18).

Name published in 1943 on a USGS chart

Profit Island: island, see Gui Kangulas.

Progressive Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Tanana River, 5.5 mi. ENE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°10'30" N, 145°41'15" W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Project Peak: peak, see Emperor Peak.

Prokhska, Ostrov: islands, see Passage Islands.

Prokhska Ostrov: island, see Proliva Island.

Prokhska Islands: islands, see Passage Islands.

Prokhska Point: point of land, S tip of Little Sitkin I., Rat Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°54'05" N, 178°30'15" E; BGN 1937; (map 15).

Name published by U.S. Navy Hydrograph. Office on a 1935 chart; derived from the Russian word "prokhska," meaning "passage island."

Proliva Island: island, 0.3 mi. long, in Narrow Strait, 9.5 mi. NW of Kodiak, between Spruce and Kodiak Is.; 57°54'40" N, 152°30'20" W; BGN 1909; (map 34). Var. Ostrov Prokhska, Proliva Island.

Propontomy, Cape: point of land, see Lutke Cape.

Promontory, The: point of land, see Rocky Point.

Promontory Cove: cove, 1 mi. across, on SW shore of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°52' N, 164°20' W; (map 24).

Named in 1888 by USBF; derived from nearby "Promontory Cape" which was later changed to Cape Lutke.

Promontory Hill: hill, 1,000 ft., on S coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°25'45" N, 164°31'00" W; (map 24).

Descriptive name published in 1902 by USGS.

Proymska, Zaliv: bay, see Promsila Bay.

Propaganda Island: island, see Tanganik Island.

Prospects'kyeverovushka: hill, see South Scollin Hill.

Prospects'ky: point of land, see Sea Lion Point.

Prospect Bay: bay, see Warner Bay.

Prospect Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. to Mallard Cove, in Port Snettisham, 29 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°02'50" N, 135°48'15" W; BGN 1937; (map 12).

Name published in 1921 by USFS.

Prospect Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hill, flows E, between Blakely and First Creeks, 2.5 mi. to Dutch Creek, 35 mi. NW of Talkadina, Alaska Ra.; 62°35'25" N, 151°02'40" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Prospect Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows N 6.3 mi. to Johnson River, 40 mi. NE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°51'55" N, 144°49'20" W; BGN 1937; (map 86).
Protection, Port: bay, extends NW 3.5 mi. to Summer Strait, 1 mi. S of village of Point Baker, on N coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°20'N, 133°39'W; (map 6).

named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, who on September 8, 1793, rode out a storm here.

Protection Bay: bay, 1.7 mi. across, on S coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°35'N, 166°32'W; (map 23).

Name given in 1888 by the USBF.

Protection Head: point of land, on N coast of Prince of Wales I., 3 mi. SW of village of Point Baker, Alex. Arch.; 56°18'45"'N, 133°39'30"'W; (map 6).

Named in 1901 by USCGS.

Protection Point: point of land, on E coast of Nushagak Penin., between Bristol and Nushagak Bays, 39 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.: 58°29'30"N, 158°41'45"W; (map 40). Var. Mys Pavorotoi, Mys Pavorotynyi.

Name given as "M[ys] Pavorotynyi," meaning "Turn Point" by Capt. Tepchenov (1852, map 4), IRN, because the coast line turns at this point. Renamed "Protection Point" in 1890 by USBF.

Protestant Episcopal Mission of Our Savior: locality; see Tanana.

Providence, Cape: point of land, trends SE 7 mi. between Port Wrangel and Chichinagak Bay on the S shore of the Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 56°59'N, 156°53'W; (map 31).

Var. Cap der Voruehung, Cape Provitschienia, Mys Provitschya, Nuluktchvak.

Named "Mys Provitschya," i.e. "Cape Providence," by Ens. Vasiliev, IRN, in 1831; his skin-boat-bidarka was wrecked here and Vasiliev narrowly escaped drowning. The Aleut called the point of land "Nuluktchvak," according to Luuke (1836, p. 277).

Providence, Point: point of land, on E coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; (map 23).

Baker (1806, p. 513) reports that the cape is "identified," and that the name was given in 1779 by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 527), RN. The name was published by Galiano (atlas, map 3), in 1802.

Providence, Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., between Bucareli Bay and Port Estrella, at entrance to Ulloa Channel, Alex. Arch.; 55°21'30"N, 133°16'00"W; (map 4).

Var. Ostrov Providenia, Punta de la Providencia.

Translation of the name "Punta de la Providencia" given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bedega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Providene Bay: bay, see Promitscha Bay.

Providene, Punta de la: point of land: see Providence, Point.

Provideniya, Mys: point of land, see Providence, Cape.

Providens, Ostrov: point of land, see Providence, Point.

Provideniya, Mys: point of land, see Providence, Cape.

Provideniya, Cape: point of land, see Providence, Cape.

Proudhoe Bay: bay, 9.6 mi. across, between Head Point and Point McIntyre, on Beaufort Sea coast, Arctic Plain; 70°17'N, 148°29'W; (map 150).

Named and used as a triangulation station by Leffingwell (1919, p. 41) in 1911.

Proudooe Bay: bay, see Proudhoe Bay.

Pryiholf Islands: islands, see Pribilof Islands.

Palm Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, SW of Birchwood and 16 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.: 61°22'30"N, 149°33'35"W; BGN 1962; (map 69). Var. Cleo Lake

Biblical name given in 1962 by the Western Area Alaska Camp Committee of the Methodist Church. The area is used as a church retreat.

Pamakgan: locality, along Richardson Highway at junction of Pamakgan Creek and Tsina River, 1 mi. E of Parmakgan Drop and 22 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°11'20"N, 145°37'20"W; (map 68). Var. Pamakgan Drop Roadhouse.

This place originated as a roadhouse or station on the Valdez winter trail.

Pamakgan Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows W 2.2 mi. to Glacier Bay, 2.5 mi. NW of Reid Inlet and 74 mi. NW of Hoornab, St. Elias Mts.; 58°53'15"N, 136°53'00"W; BGN 1962; (map 10).

Local name reported in 1961 by NPS.

Pamakgan Creek: stream, on Alaska Penin., flows W 6 mi. to Meadow Lake, 28 mi. NW of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°3'40"N, 153°59'00"W; (map 51). Var. Pamakgan Flat.

Name originally reported as Pamakgan Flat by W. E. Smith, Chief Engineer, Short Line Railway, but name was transferred by local usage to the stream and published by Martin and Katz (1912a, pl. 1), USGS.

Pamakgan Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., heads at Pamakgan Lake, flows W 3 mi. to Kenai Lake, 20 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°24'13"N, 149°22'03"W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Pamamian Creek: stream, flows SW 25 mi. to the Chilkadronna River, 40 mi. N of Nondalton, Alaska Ra.; 60°35'15"N, 154°52'00"W; (map 61).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Pamamian Creek: stream, heads in small glacier, flows 6 mi. SW to North Fork Bremer River, 2.5 mi. NW of 1950 terminus of Bremner Glacier and 81 mi. NE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°51'35"N, 143°31'30"W; (map 65).

Local name published by Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Pamamian Creek: stream, heads in Thompson Pass, flows NE 6 mi. to Tsina River at Par-
Ptarmigan Creek: stream, heads at Rock Lake, flows NE, through Ptarmigan Creek, 15 mi. to Beaver Creek, 72 mi. NE of McCarthy, Alaska Ra.; 61°52' N, 141°09' W; BGN 1922; (map 67).

Local name reported in 1909 by IBC surveyors; published in 1914 on IBC Sheet 32 (1910 atlas).

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, in Ptarmigan Valley, heads in lake at Houston Pass, flows S 9.5 mi. to Stux River 1 mi. E of its juncture with South Fork Kuskokwim River, 89 mi. NW of Tynock, Alaska Ra.; 61°55' N, 153°09' W; (map 71).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows E 3.2 mi. to Limestone Creek 2 mi. N of its juncture with Middle Fork Chistochina River and 26 mi. NE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°07'00" N, 144°38'18" W; (map 86).

Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, heads on Molybdenum Ridge, flows NE 7.5 mi. to Delta Creek N of its juncture with Hayes Creek, 15 mi. NE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Ra.; 63°48'25" N, 146°28'40" W; (map 86).

Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows E 1.2 mi. to Homestake Creek, 15 mi. NE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°59'20" N, 148°33'50" W; (map 87).

Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 field-survey by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Cappa (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows SE 8 mi. to Basin Creek, 6 mi. SW of Long and 26 mi. SW of Ruby, Kilkuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°20'48" N, 155°39'48" W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakins (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows SW 0.6 mi., joins Derby Creek at Norton Sound, 8.5 mi. ESE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°28' N, 165°09' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerding, USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Fox River, 25 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°46'48" N, 163°47'45" W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows N 1.4 mi. to Lower Willow Creek which flows to Casadeparksa River, 18 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°14'59" N, 164°28' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, 9 mi. long, on Seward Penin., head at 65°16'00" N, 164°58'00" W, flows S to Kuzitnik River, 26 mi. W of Mount Bendleben and 38 mi. S of Taylor, Seward Penin. High.; 65°11'20" N, 164°55'40" W; BGN 1966; (map 110). Var. Big Ptarmigan Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerding, USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows S 4 mi. to Chaitanka River, 7 mi. NE of Twin Buttes and 41 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°10'26" N, 146°49'15" W; (map 104).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows SE 7.5 mi., joins Eagle Creek to form Birch Creek, 50 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°26'20" N, 145°31'45" W; (map 104). Var. Birch Creek.

Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13).


Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows SE 2.2 mi. to Candle Creek, 12.5 mi. SW of Candle and 32 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Pennin. High.; 65°45' N, 162°08' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Withrow (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, see Big Ptarmigan Creek.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, see Little Ptarmigan Creek.

Ptarmigan Dome: mountain, 3,267 ft., 1.4 mi. NNE of North Dome, 75 mi. NW of He面料, St. Elias Mts.; 58°34'45" N, 137°19'15" W; (map 10).

Name reported by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwait, 1935, map).

Ptarmigan Drop Roadhouse: locality, see Ptarmigan Creek.

Ptarmigan Flat: stream, see Ptarmigan Creek.


Name published by USGS (Moffit and Maddren, 1909, pl. 20); applied to lake now called Ptarmigan Lake. Local name reported in 1964 by USGS.

Ptarmigan Gulch: ravine, trends SE 2.5 mi. to Harrison Creek, 42 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°21'25" N, 144°59'20" W; (map 104).

Name by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50).

Ptarmigan Head: hill, 2,850 ft., on Kenai Peninsula, in Caribou Hills, 5 mi. N of Caribou Lake and 28 mi. N of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°59' N, 151°04' W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published in USGS in 1990.

Ptarmigan Island: island, 0.7 mi. long, in Baird Inlet, 4 mi. NE of Kalarvik Point and 82 mi. NW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°44' N, 164°08' W; (map 58).

Name used by personnel of Clarence Zeke National Wildlife Range; reported in 1965.

Ptarmigan Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, extends SE 4 mi. from head of Ptarmigan Creek, 21 mi. NE of Seward, Chugach Mts. 60°23'45" N, 149°15'00" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1898 by Mendehall (1900, map 16), USGS.

Ptarmigan Lake: lake, 0.25 mi. across, 3.2 mi. NE of Jumbo Dome and 14 mi. NE of Heath Alaska Ra.; 63°59'15" N, 148°35'30" W; (map 87).

Local name obtained in 1910 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Ptarmigan Lake: lake, see Rock Lake.

Ptarmigan Peak: mountain, 2,972 ft., on Baranof I., 9.4 mi. NW of Port Alexander, Alexander Arch.; 56°22' N, 134°46' W; (map 5).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Ptarmigan Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Alpine Cove, near head of Deadman Bay, on S coast of Kodiak I.; 57°07'45" N, 153°47'00" W; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1957 by USGS.

Ptarmigan Ridge: ridge, 1.5 mi. long, along west end of Ptarmigan Glacier, 5 mi. N of Juneau-Coast Mts.; 58°22'30" N, 134°23'00" W; (map 11).

Local name reported in 1965 by D.A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Ptarmigan Rock: promontory, NE of Slate Creek, 3 mi. NE of Mount Bryantson and 12 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°41' N, 165°20' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Ptarmigan Valley: valley, extends NE 20 mi. from junct. of Ptarmigan Creek and Styx River; 100 mi. SE of McGrath, Alaska Ra.; 62°05' N, 153°05' W; (map 80).

Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Pitcheys, Ostrów: island, see Bird Island.
Puget, Cape: point of land, see Bird Cape.

Puget, Ostrove: rocks, see Porpoise Rocks.

Puetch Island: island, see Bird Island.

Puetchy, Mys: point of land, see Bird Point.

Puetchy, Ostrow: island, see Bird Island.

Puetchnie: island, see Bird Island.

Puetchnai: island, see Bird Island.

Puitsa: point of land, see Bird Cape.

Pumichtalk River: stream, see Pikmitkaltik River.

Puutuknik River: stream, see Pikmitkaltik River.

Puule Bay: bay, 9 mi. across, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 37 mi. NW of Kukul, Aleutian Ra.; 57°41' N, 155°29' W; BGN 1943; (map 35). Var. Cold Bay.

Name published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 276), IRN, as "Poule" and spelled without the "o" by USC&GS in 1943. This feature was called "Bukh(a) Studenya" meaning "Cold Bay" by the Russian Hydrogr. Dept. in 1847 "on account of the strong cold winds drawing through a deep ravine from the Bucareli Bay," Alex. Arch.; (map 4).

Bucareli Bay," Alex. Arch.; (map 4).

Puclunummie Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to John PuaJe Bay; 9 mi. across, on E coast of Puffin Point, 3 mi. NW of Kukul, Aleutian Ra.; 57°41' N, 155°29' W; BGN 1943; (map 35). Var. Ostrow Toporkov, Toporkov.

Puclunummie Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to John PuaJe Bay; 9 mi. across, on E coast of Puffin Point, 3 mi. NW of Kukul, Aleutian Ra.; 57°41' N, 155°29' W; BGN 1943; (map 35). Var. Ostrow Toporkov, Toporkov.

Puclunummie Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to John PuaJe Bay; 9 mi. across, on E coast of Puffin Point, 3 mi. NW of Kukul, Aleutian Ra.; 57°41' N, 155°29' W; BGN 1943; (map 35). Var. Ostrow Toporkov, Toporkov.

Puclunummie Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to John PuaJe Bay; 9 mi. across, on E coast of Puffin Point, 3 mi. NW of Kukul, Aleutian Ra.; 57°41' N, 155°29' W; BGN 1943; (map 35). Var. Ostrow Toporkov, Toporkov.

Puclunummie Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to John PuaJe Bay; 9 mi. across, on E coast of Puffin Point, 3 mi. NW of Kukul, Aleutian Ra.; 57°41' N, 155°29' W; BGN 1943; (map 35). Var. Ostrow Toporkov, Toporkov.

Puclunummie Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to John PuaJe Bay; 9 mi. across, on E coast of Puffin Point, 3 mi. NW of Kukul, Aleutian Ra.; 57°41' N, 155°29' W; BGN 1943; (map 35). Var. Ostrow Toporkov, Toporkov.

Puclunummie Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to John PuaJe Bay; 9 mi. across, on E coast of Puffin Point, 3 mi. NW of Kukul, Aleutian Ra.; 57°41' N, 155°29' W; BGN 1943; (map 35). Var. Ostrow Toporkov, Toporkov.
Puguviliak Cape

Puguviliak Cape: point of land, see Pwoowiliak Point.

Puviliak: locality, on Kuk River, 25 mi. S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70°17'05" N, 159°52'50" W; (map 146).

Qanuk: locality, on Kuk River, 25 mi. S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70°17'05" N, 159°52'50" W; (map 146).

Eskimo name given in 1956 at Anaktuvuk Pass by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Pukumnie Creek: stream, see Puckummnie Creek.

Pukniknuk: locality, on Kuk River, 25 mi. S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70°17'05" N, 159°52'50" W; (map 146).

Eskimo name given in 1956 at Anaktuvuk Pass by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Pulast Island: island, on Puguk River, 2 mi. N of Copper Harbor, 11 mi. S of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°06'10" N, 135°17'25" W; (map 11).

Named in 1901 by E. F. Dickins, USGS, and published in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 204).

Pulitok Lake: lake, 7 mi. long, W of Takseilik Lake, 15 mi. NE of Baird Inlet, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°02'0" N, 163°14'W; (map 74).

Eskimo name obtained at Bethel by USGS in 1949.


Named in 1901 by E. F. Dickins, USGS, and published in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 204).

Pullin River: river, 9 mi. long, S of Kuskokwim, Arctic Slope; 68°11'20" N, 165°40'00" W; (map 53). Var. Pumahknuk Pond.

Eskimo name obtained in 1948 or 1949 by Frank Waskey, local trader and prospector, as "Pangokpuk River."
Pup Island: island, 0.6 mi. long, at S entrance to Purcell Mountains: mountain. 3,831 ft., trend NE-SW 6 mi. to Matanuska River, 35 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.: 61°47'15" N, 148°08'05" W. (map 69). Local name reported in 1905 by C. G. Martin. (map 18), USGS.

Pumpen Creek: stream, flows in channel, 2 mi. E. of Chugach Mts., 16 mi. W of Seward, Alaska Range; 60°30'N, 147°00'W. (map 63). Located in 1995 by USGS.

Purple Bluff: cliff, trends NE-SW 4 mi. on E coast of Montague Island, 4.5 mi. SW of Montague Peak, Chugach Mts.: 60°03'30" N, 147°21'00" W. (map 63). Located in 1995 by USGS.

Purple Mountain: mountain, 2,444 ft., on Annette I., between Port Chester and Purple Lake, Alex. Arch.: 55°06'35" N, 131°31'30" W. (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Purple Lake: lake, 3.5 mi. long, on Annette I., near head of Tagishar Harbor, Alex. Arch.: 55°06' N, 131°29' W. BGN 1917. (map 3). Named in 1917 by USGS; derived from Purple Mountain.


Eskimo name meaning "old bag" reported in 1950 by U.S.G.S. Named in 1917 by USC&GS: derived from Purple Hill. (map 95).

Purple Bluff: cliff, trends NE-SW 4 mi. on E coast of Montague Island, 4.5 mi. SW of Montague Peak, Chugach Mts.: 60°03'30" N, 147°21'00" W. (map 63). Located in 1995 by USGS.

Purple Mountain: mountain, 2,444 ft., on Annette I., between Port Chester and Purple Lake, Alex. Arch.: 55°06'35" N, 131°31'30" W. (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Purple Lake: lake, 3.5 mi. long, on Annette I., near head of Tagishar Harbor, Alex. Arch.: 55°06' N, 131°29' W. BGN 1917. (map 3). Named in 1917 by USGS; derived from Purple Mountain.


Eskimo name meaning "old bag" reported in 1950 by U.S.G.S. Named in 1917 by USC&GS: derived from Purple Hill. (map 95).

Purple Bluff: cliff, trends NE-SW 4 mi. on E coast of Montague Island, 4.5 mi. SW of Montague Peak, Chugach Mts.: 60°03'30" N, 147°21'00" W. (map 63). Located in 1995 by USGS.

Purple Mountain: mountain, 2,444 ft., on Annette I., between Port Chester and Purple Lake, Alex. Arch.: 55°06'35" N, 131°31'30" W. (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Purple Lake: lake, 3.5 mi. long, on Annette I., near head of Tagishar Harbor, Alex. Arch.: 55°06' N, 131°29' W. BGN 1917. (map 3). Named in 1917 by USGS; derived from Purple Mountain.


Eskimo name meaning "old bag" reported in 1950 by U.S.G.S. Named in 1917 by USC&GS: derived from Purple Hill. (map 95).

Purple Bluff: cliff, trends NE-SW 4 mi. on E coast of Montague Island, 4.5 mi. SW of Montague Peak, Chugach Mts.: 60°03'30" N, 147°21'00" W. (map 63). Located in 1995 by USGS.

Purple Mountain: mountain, 2,444 ft., on Annette I., between Port Chester and Purple Lake, Alex. Arch.: 55°06'35" N, 131°31'30" W. (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Purple Lake: lake, 3.5 mi. long, on Annette I., near head of Tagishar Harbor, Alex. Arch.: 55°06' N, 131°29' W. BGN 1917. (map 3). Named in 1917 by USGS; derived from Purple Mountain.


Eskimo name meaning "old bag" reported in 1950 by U.S.G.S. Named in 1917 by USC&GS: derived from Purple Hill. (map 95).

Purple Bluff: cliff, trends NE-SW 4 mi. on E coast of Montague Island, 4.5 mi. SW of Montague Peak, Chugach Mts.: 60°03'30" N, 147°21'00" W. (map 63). Located in 1995 by USGS.

Purple Mountain: mountain, 2,444 ft., on Annette I., between Port Chester and Purple Lake, Alex. Arch.: 55°06'35" N, 131°31'30" W. (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Purple Lake: lake, 3.5 mi. long, on Annette I., near head of Tagishar Harbor, Alex. Arch.: 55°06' N, 131°29' W. BGN 1917. (map 3). Named in 1917 by USGS; derived from Purple Mountain.


Eskimo name meaning "old bag" reported in 1950 by U.S.G.S. Named in 1917 by USC&GS: derived from Purple Hill. (map 95).
Putugook Creek

Stream, heads in lake at Putugook Creek: stream, flows N 7 mi. to Demarcation Bay, 4 mi. S of Demarcation Point; Arctic Plain; 69°38' N, 141°16' W; (map 138).

Eskimo name obtained by USCGS in 1948.

Putugook River: stream, heads in lake at 69°56' N, 148°52' W, flows NE 40 mi. to Prudhoe Bay, 20 mi. SE of Beechy Point, Arctic Plain; 70°19' N, 148°58' W; (map 150).

This is the name of an Eskimo that once lived near the mouth of this stream; reported by USCGS in 1949.

Puitik Mountain: mountain, 3,235 ft., in Pootvik Mts., 8 mi. SSW of Mishaeguk Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 68°07' N, 161°21' W; (map 131).

Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Puvakrat Mountain: hill, 2,400 ft. S of Lisburne Ridge; 68°33' N, 156°30' W.

Eskimo name referring to a "swollen part" or "inflated," reported in 1956 by USGS.

Puvutpak Mountain: mountain range, see Puvoot Range.

Puvutpak: mountain, see Pooookup Mountain.

Puyulik Creek: stream, flows NW 10 mi. to the Goodnews River, 2.5 mi. SE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kukkukwim Mts.; 59°06' N, 161°32' W; (map 53).

Local name obtained about 1951 at Goodnews by J. M. Hoare, USGS. It is named for Puyulik Mountain.

Puyulik Mountain: hill, 825 ft., 3 mi. SW of Flat Mt. and 4 mi. SE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kukkukwim Mts.; 59°04' N, 161°32' W; (map 53).

Eskimo name reported to mean "always smoking," the reason for which is unknown. The name was obtained at Goodnews about 1951 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Puzzle Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 mi. to Mystery Creek, 10 mi. N of Medina, Kilbuck-Kukkukwim Mts.; 63°15' N, 154°46' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1920 by G. G. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 5), USGS.

Puzzle Creek: stream, flows S 0.7 mi. to Mystery Creek which flows to Showel Creek, 6 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°39' N, 164°27' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name as "Puzzle Gh." on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Puzzle Gulch: meandering trends NE 4.5 mi. to mouth of Caribou Creek, course of South Fork Birch Creek, 45 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High; 65°10'40" N, 144°19'30" W; (map 101).

Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Putti Mihney, Ostrow: island, see Fivemile Island.
Quartz Creek

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SE 2 mi. to Salmon River, 23 mi. NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58°52'35" N, 161°44'25" W; BGN 1938; (map 39).

Local name reported in 1938 by J. B. Mertie and Gerald Fritz-Gerald, USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 6 mi. then SW 10 mi. to Kenai Lake, 28 mi. NW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; BGN 1950; 60°32'05" N, 149°28'30" W; (map 63).

Name used by local prospectors; reported in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, p. 331), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SW 24 mi. to Kisarlik River, 53 mi. SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°33'30" N, 160°15' W; (map 59).

Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. to Chitina River, 47 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°02' N, 141°48' W; (map 67).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NW 11 mi. to outlet of Tonina Lake, 37 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°31'20" N, 145°29'30" W; (map 68).

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by several members of Capt. W. R. Abarrrombie's expedition.

Quartz Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 7 mi. to anabranch of Skewenta River, 55 mi. NW of Tuznak, Alaska Ra.; 61°51'15" N, 151°27'30" W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows W 1.2 mi. to Ahtell Creek, 7 mi. NW of Slana, Alaska Ra.; 62°48' N, 144°04' W; (map 83).

Name used by prospectors and reported by USGS (in Moffit, 1937, p. 106).

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SW 1.3 mi. to Chitina River, 1.2 mi. SE of Chitina Pass and 25 mi. NE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°00'00" N, 144°45'05" W; (map 86).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 T. G. Gerdine (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 9), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 mi., joins Shorty Creek to form Butte Creek, 30 mi. NE of Ophir and 41 mi. NW of McGrath; Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.: 63°31'11" N, 156°08' W; (map 90).

Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SE 11 mi. to Sulatna River, 14 mi. SW of Monzonton Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°17'29" N, 155°09'43" W; (map 98). Var. Rabbit Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by A. G. Madsen (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 294-296), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows S 4 mi. to Norton Sound, 19 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula; High.; 64°33'4" N, 166°00' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 T. G. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NW 1.7 mi. to Solomon River, 7 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; High.; 64°39' N, 164°20' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to Boundary Creek, 9 mi. SE of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°40'30" N, 141°07'00" W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows E 1.7 mi. to Bonanza River, 15 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; High.; 64°44' N, 164°45' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NW 0.6 mi. to Gold Run, which flows to Bluestone River, 19 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula; High.; 64°2' N, 166°25' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox Jr., dated 1901.

Quartz Creek: stream, heads on Serpentine Ridge, flows SW 4.6 mi. to Sullivan Creek, 1.2 mi. NW of Toftoy and 34 mi. ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°06'30" N, 150°34'10" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported by C. E. Ellisworth and G. L. Parker (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 166), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SW 1.8 mi. to Des Creek which flows to Grantley Harbor, 7 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula; High.; 65°13' N, 166°00' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Quartz Creek: stream, in Rampart Mts., SE 3.2 mi. to Yukon River, 22 mi. ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzina High.; 65°35' N, 151°22'00" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name from Edwards Topo Chart of the Yukon, dated 1899; published by Cantwell (1902, p. 277), USRCS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SE 11 mi. to Kougurok River 3 mi. NW of its junction with Kuskut River, 46 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; High.; 65°21' N, 165°56' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SW 5.4 mi. to Independence Creek, in Kugruk River basin, 1.6 mi. E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; High.; 65°32' N, 162°22' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NW 8 mi. to Bear Creek, 80 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 143°24'30" W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1900 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NW 21 mi. to Kiwalik River, 32 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula; High.; 65°35' N, 161°48' W; (map 109).

Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SE 10 mi. to Crooked Creek, 18 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°36'45" N, 144°27'45" W (map 104). Var. Jump Off Creek.

Named by prospectors; reported in 1900 by Prindle (1905, p. 13). "Jump Off Creek," appearing on an unpublished map of 1898, is either the same stream or one near.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NW 0.6 mi. to Candle Creek, 12 mi. SW of Candle and 8 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; High.; 65°45'45" N, 162°07'00" W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1898 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NW 6 mi. to South Fork Serpentine River, 8 mi. N of Kouguruk Mtn. and 29 mi. SE of Ear Mtn., Seward Peninsula; High.; 65°49' N, 165°15' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 1), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, heads on Ear Mtn., flows SW 5 mi. to Tuttle Creek, in Kugruk River basin, 45 mi. N of Teller, Seward Peninsula; High.; 65°54' N, 166°25' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by Knopf (1908, p. 27), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SE 3 mi. to Pastime Creek, 1.5 mi. N of that stream's mouth; and 12 mi. S of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°15' N, 150°18' W; (map 124).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1958 by USGS topographer.
Quick: locality, see Kwik.

Quick River: stream, see Kwik River.

Quickand Cove: bay, 1.3 mi. wide, on E coast of Harris Peninsula, 27 mi. SW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°47' N, 149°46' W; BGN 1930; (map 49).

Named by the 1912 USGS field party, "name suggested by the description of the cove?".

Quicksilver Creek: stream, 22 mi. long, flows SW to Kinarlilik River, 76 mi. SE of Bethel. Kilikuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°23' N, 159°59' W; BGN 1980; (map 56).

Named by prospectors who entered the area 1911-1914, so called because "traces of quicksilver ore were found in the vicinity." reported in 1954 by J. M. Hoar and W. L. Coonrad, USGS.

Quicksilver Creek: stream, see North Fork Kinarlilik River.

Quicksilver River: stream, see Quicksilver Creek.

Quickqudlua Creek: stream, flows W 5 mi. to Kanektok River, 49 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilikuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°45' N, 161°03' W; BGN 1950; (map 53).

Eskimo name shown on an 1898 field sheet by W. S. Post, USGS, whose party camped at its mouth on August 29, 1899.

Quickqulogamiat: locality, see Kwilogamiat.

Quiet Bay: estuary, see Quiet Harbor.

Quiet Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, 2 mi. SW of Grus Lake and 23 mi. NE of Kenai. Cook Inlet Low.; 60°46' N, 150°45' W; (map 62).

Named about 1953 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Quilocogumiat: locality, see Kwilocuk.

Quinahak: village, see Quinahak.

Quinahak River: stream, see Quinahak River.

Quinaha: village, see Quinahak.

Quinahak Mountains: mountains, see Quinhagak Mount.

Quinahak River: stream, see Kwinahak River.

Quintino Sella Glacier: glacier, heads at 60°36' N, 140°07' W; trends S 7 mi. to Coleman Glacier, 1 mi. NW of Table Mountain, and 42 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°29' N, 141°08' W; BGN 1954; (map 65). Var. Sel Glacier.

Quislotxo: village, see Kwigillingok.

Quistro: village, see Kwigillingok.

Quitsueno Rock: islet, 0.1 mi. across, in Nome Harbor, 5 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°32'40" N, 165°09'25" W; (map 53).

Prospector's name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdsine, USGS.

Quinilaha Slough: stream, see Kwinilaha Slough.

Quinahamuit: village, see Quinahak.

Quinahamuit: village, see Quinahak.

Quinahama: village, see Quinahak.

Quinahamuit: village, see Quinahak.

Quinhak River: stream, see Kwinahak River.

Quina River: stream, see Kanektok River.

Quinahak River: stream, see Kanektok River.

Quinahamuit: village, see Quinahak.

Quinahamuit: village, see Quinahak.

Quinahama: village, see Quinahak.

Quinahama: village, see Quinahak.

Quinilaha Slough: stream, see Kwinilaha Slough.

Quiuamut: village, see Kwigillingok.

Quintino Sella Glacier: glacier, heads at 60°36' N, 140°07' W, trends S 13 mi. to Coleman Glacier, 1 mi. NW of Table Mountain, and 42 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60°29' N, 141°08' W; BGN 1954; (map 65). Var. Sel Glacier.

Quio, Ila de: island, see Montague Island.

Quinlaha Slough: stream, see Kwinilaha Slough.

Quintino Sella Glacier: glacier, heads at 60°36' N, 140°07' W; trends S 7 mi. to Coleman Glacier, 1 mi. NW of Table Mountain, and 42 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60°29' N, 141°08' W; BGN 1954; (map 65). Var. Sel Glacier.

Quislotxo: village, see Kwigillingok.

Quistro: village, see Kwigillingok.

Quitsueno Rock: islet, 0.1 mi. across, in Nome Harbor, 5 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°32'40" N, 165°09'25" W; (map 53).

Prospector's name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdsine, USGS.

Quinilaha Slough: stream, see Kwinilaha Slough.

Quinilaha Slough: stream, see Kwinilaha Slough.

Quintino Sella Glacier: glacier, heads at 60°36' N, 140°07' W, trends S 7 mi. to Coleman Glacier, 1 mi. NW of Table Mountain, and 42 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60°29' N, 141°08' W; BGN 1954; (map 65). Var. Sel Glacier.

Quislotxo: village, see Kwigillingok.

Quistro: village, see Kwigillingok.

Quitsueno Rock: islet, 0.1 mi. across, in Nome Harbor, 5 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°32'40" N, 165°09'25" W; (map 53).

Prospector's name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdsine, USGS.

Quinilaha Slough: stream, see Kwinilaha Slough.

Quinilaha Slough: stream, see Kwinilaha Slough.

Quintino Sella Glacier: glacier, heads at 60°36' N, 140°07' W, trends S 7 mi. to Coleman Glacier, 1 mi. NW of Table Mountain, and 42 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60°29' N, 141°08' W; BGN 1954; (map 65). Var. Sel Glacier.

Quislotxo: village, see Kwigillingok.

Quistro: village, see Kwigillingok.

Quitsueno Rock: islet, 0.1 mi. across, in Nome Harbor, 5 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°32'40" N, 165°09'25" W; (map 53).

Prospector's name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdsine, USGS.

Quinilaha Slough: stream, see Kwinilaha Slough.

Quinilaha Slough: stream, see Kwinilaha Slough.
This Eskimo name meaning “Quiukach people” was shown on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, with the note “somewhere here.”

Rabbit Creek: *stream*, heads in lake N of Suicide Peak, in Chugach Mts., flows NW and W 12 mi. to Turnagain Arm, 10 mi. S of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°04'25" N, 149°30'50" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

**Rabbit Creek**: stream, flows SW 2.5 mi. to Kuslia Creek, 5.2 mi. NE of Liberty Falls and 70 mi. NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mts.; 61°38'45" N, 144°23'40" W; (map 68). Name published in 1916 in Folk’s Gazetteer.

**Rabbit Creek**: stream, flows SE 2.2 mi. to Kuslia Creek, 5.5 mi. N of Sulatna Falls and 25 mi. SW of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskowim Mts.; 64°16'20" N, 155°25'25" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

**Rabbit Creek**: stream, flows SE 1.8 mi. joins Teddy Creek to form Quartz Creek, 9 mi. SE of Long and 30 mi. SSE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskowim Mts.; 64°19' N, 155°17' W; (map 98). Prospector’s name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, p. 376), USGS.

**Rabbit Creek**: stream, flows SE 1.3 mi. to Uncle Sam Creek, 5 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°37' N, 164°19' W; (map 95).

Prospector’s name shown on Arthur Gibson’s “Map of Cape Nome Precinct” dated 1904.

**Rabbit Creek**: stream, flows W 1.7 mi. to Penny River, 10 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°38' N, 165°38' W; (map 94).

Prospector’s name published on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

**Rabbit Creek**: stream, flows NE 1.1 mi. to Iron Creek, 0.2 mi. N of junct. of Canyon and Dome Creeks and 23 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°54' N, 164°43' W; (map 95). Var. Pajara Creek.

Prospector’s name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. Fox applied this name to a tributary north of this stream and called the stream described above “Pajara.”

**Rabbit Creek**: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Alder Creek, in Bluestone River basin 15 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula. High.; 65°04' N, 166°09' W; (map 111).

Prospector’s name reported on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

**Rabbit Creek**: stream, flows SW 6 mi. to Kobuk River 18 mi. NW of Shungnak, Brooks Ra.; 67°01' N, 157°42' W; (map 126). Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.


Local name reported in 1950 by USGS &CGS. This name evidently is a translation of the Eskimo name.

**Rabbit Creek**: stream, see Quartz Creek.

**Rabbit Ears**: peaks, 2,326 ft., E of Nimiuktuk Peak, in Chugach Mts.; 63°35' N, 144°23'40" W; (map lit). Description name probably given by USGS about 1925.

**Rabbit Foot Lake**: stream, heads at 66°44' N, 157°30' W; (map 115). Named about 1963 by officials of the Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

**Rabbit Islands**: islands, extend 2.3 mi., in Pye Is., N of Nome Low.; (map 81). Local name reported in 1927 by “this is the turning point of the Marathon Mountain race held each year on July 4.” See Marathon Mountain.

**Rabbit Slough**: stream, a distributary of Matanuska River, flows W 4 mi. to join Spring Creek to form Palmer Slough 7 mi. SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°32' N, 149°16' W; (map 69).

Local name reported about 1951 by USGS.

Rabenfuss: *stream*, see Kehslar River.

**Rahldeux Creek**: stream, heads in a lake and flows NE 11 mi. to Susitna River, 11 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°10'15" N, 150°11'15" W; (map 81).

Mountain climbers’ name published in the late 1940s.

Rabonishy: *locality*, see Raboinoiski.

**Race, Mount**: *mountain*, 3,170 ft., on E coast of Baranof I., 24 mi. SE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 56°53'20" N, 134°47'00" W; (map 5).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

**Race, The**: *water passage*, between Ringgold I. and Sachem Head, in W part of Bay of Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°48'30" N, 176°50'40" W; BGN 1536; (map 17).

Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1954, “for the passage of similar name between Fishers Island and Long Island, New York.”

**Race Point**: *point of land*, N tip of Annette I., between Annette Bay and Revillagigedo Channel, Alex. Arch.; 55°17'10" N, 131°34'15" W; (map 3).

Named by local pilots about 1875–80; published in 1885 by USGS.

**Race Point**: *point of land*, elev. 3,000 ft., at E end of SE ridge of Marathon Mtn., 1 mi. W of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°06'40" N, 149°28'25" W; BGN 1966; (map 63).

So named in 1965 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska because “this is the turning point of the Marathon Mountain race held each year on July 4.” See Marathon Mountain.

**Race Point**: *point of land*, NW point of Fire I., in Cook Inlet, 11 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°10'15" N, 150°13'50" W; (map 70).

Local name published in 1912 by USGS &CGS.

**Race Reef**: *rocks*, see Walden Rocks.


Named in 1943 by USGS.

**Racetrack Basin**: *basin*, 5 mi. long, N of Root-top Ridge, 38 mi. NNE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°56' N, 151°00' W; BGN 1960; (map 134).

So named by USGS geologist about 1950 because “exposed bedrock traces around the oval basin give it the appearance of a race track.”

**Racetrack Slough**: *stream*, anabranch of Koyukuk River, 10 mi. long, 13 mi. NE of Roundabout Mtn., Koyukuk Low.; 65°44' N, 156°31' W; (map 108).

Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS about 1950 or 1955.

**Racheck Island**: *island*, 1 mi. long, in Necker Is., W of Baranof I., 7 mi. S of Goddard, Alex. Arch.; 56°44'30" N, 135°23'00" W; (map 5).

Local name published in 1943 by USGS &CGS.
Racine Creek: stream, heads on Gold Hill, flows SW 4 mi. to Yukon River, 19 mi. W of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°12' N, 152°46' W; (map 106).

Local name recorded in 1911 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Racquet Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows N 8 mi. to Drifting Snow Creek, 25 mi. N of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plt.; 66°24'33" N, 141°04'50" W; BGN 1934; (map 120).

Named in 1908 by IBC surveyors; published in 1914 on IBC Sheet 14 (1918 Atlas).

Radamerak, Mount: mountain, 4,320 ft., on E coast of Baranof I., 13 mi. S of Baranof. Alex. Arch.; 56°53'40" N, 134°49'00" W; (map 5).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Radar Hill: hill, 360 ft., S of Willow, 36 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°44' N, 150°02' W; (map 70).

Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Radcliffe Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Marcus Baker, trends SE 9.5 mi. to Harvard Glacier, 48 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°18'30" N, 147°41'30" W; (map 69).

Named by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899 for Radcliffe College, Massachusetts.

Rainbow Basin: valley, trends NE 6 mi. to Rainbow Lake, 15 mi. N of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°17' N, 144°35' W; (map 64).

Named in 1905 by Martin (1905, p. 22), USGS.

Rainbow Peak: peak, 9,160 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, E of Brooks Glacier, 17 mi. NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 63°12'05" N, 150°32'45" W; BGN 1929; (map 88).

So named in 1948 by Bradford Washburn because "It is extremely rugged being made of a slaty jagged rock that has been highly decomposed by frost action."

Rainbow Point: point of land, on SE coast of Kasaalaska I., Aleetus I.; 51°44'40" N, 176°17'30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Descriptive name given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Rainbow Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska, at NE end of Wells Passage, 32 mi. E of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°48'35" N, 147°46'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Rainbow Point: point of land, see Oksenof Point.

Rainbog Top: volcano, 5,300 ft., 3.4 mi. E of Mount Cerberus, on SE part of Semisopochnoi I., Aleetus I.; 51°55'50" N, 179°40'20" E; BGN 1952; (map 15).

This descriptive name given by USGS in 1948 because of the "deeply dissected nature of the extinct volcano."

Ragged Cove: cove, extends S 0.7 mi. from Kakehvarof Passage, 2 mi. N of Thorne I., on NE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°09' N, 133°03' W; (map 6).


Ragged Mountain: mountain, 3,315 ft., extends 15 mi. N of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°17' N, 144°35' W; (map 64).

So named in 1905 by Martin (1905, p. 22), USGS.

Radish Creek: stream, flows S 9.5 mi. along E side of Dulutame Mtn. to Dubli River, 48 mi. WNW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°17'50" N, 155°09'10" W; (map 107).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographer.

Radio Creek: stream, flows E 3 mi. to Kogoluktuk River, 13 mi. NE of Shungnak, Brooks Ra.; 66°59' N, 156°43' W; (map 115).

Prospectors' name reported by USGS after 1940.

Radioloden: locality, see Khauidoloden.

Radovan Gulch: ravine, extends 22 mi. N from glacial to Glacier Creek 2.4 mi. SE. of its junct. with Chitistone River and 18 mi. E of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 60°26'15" N, 142°21'15" W; BGN 1946; (map 67).

Local name reported by USGS in 1945; named for Martin F. Radovan, "a prospector who staked a number of copper lode claims in the gulch in 1929."

Raft Creek: stream, flows N 0.8 mi. to channel between East and West Kiska Lakes, Kiska I., Aleetus I.; 52°03'30" N, 177°34'15" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Raft Creek: stream, heads in Clearwater Mts., flows S 8.5 mi. to Susitna River 25 mi. N of junc. of Oshetna River, Alaska Ra.; 62°59'30" N, 147°18'00" W; BGN 1959; (map 82).

Named in 1954 by USGS because a "Geological Survey party utilized the stream to draft supplies and boats to the Susitna River for a river traverse."

Ragged Cove: cove, extends S 0.7 mi. from Kasehook Passage, 2 mi. N of Thorne I., on NE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°09' N, 133°03' W; (map 6).


Ragged Island: island, 7 mi. long, in Pye Ia., 6 mi. E of Kenai Peninsula; 46 mi. E of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°30' N, 150°24' W; BGN 1929; (map 50).

Named by US&GS in 1929, "because of the ragged and broken character of this island."

Ragged Mountain: mountain, 3,315 ft., extends 15 mi. N of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°17' N, 144°35' W; (map 64).

So named in 1905 by Martin (1905, p. 22), USGS.

Rainbow: village, pop. 20, mi. 93.5 on Tl 2 Res., Residential district in city of Anchorage, reported in 1954 by office of city engineer of Anchorage.

Rainbow Basin: valley, trends NE 6 mi. to Golden Horn, 50 mi. NW of Dillingham, Kiliub-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°44' N, 159°01' W; BGN 1932; (map 53).

Local name reported in 1992 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Rainbow Bluff: bluff, see Nigu Bluff.

Rainbow Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. to Bering Sea, 0.3 mi. NE of Witchcraft Point. Kisska I., Aleetus I.; 52°03'25" N, 177°30'00" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Rainbow Creek: stream, flows S 5 mi. to Mershak River, 11 mi. S of Vent Mtn., Aleetus Ra.; 56°44' N, 158°04' W; (map 63).

So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because of "a beautiful rainbow seen here after a long storm."

Rainbow Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. from Suicide Peak to N shore of Turnagain Arm, 15 mi. SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°00'00" N, 149°38'30" W; (map 69).

Name used by local prospectors; reported in 1895 by Becker (1898, p. 82), USGS.

Rainbow Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Tonisia River, 2.8 mi. NE of Tonsina Lake and 40 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°33'05" N, 145°26'25" W; BGN 1932; (map 68).

This stream was so named in 1932; the name was erroneously applied in 1912 to a stream in the Chitina quadrangle which
Rainbow Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 mi. to Elliott Creek, 1.5 mi. SE of Alice Peak and 80 mi. NE of Valdez. Wrangell Mts.; 61°38'45" N, 144°06'50" W; (map 68).

Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by W. C. Mendehall, USGS.

Rainbow Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 mi. to Grand Central River, 29 mi. NE of Seward. Penin. High.; 64°54' N, 165°06' W; (map 94).

Prospector's name reported in 1901 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Rainbow Creek: stream, see Slate Creek.

Rainbow Glacier: glacier, heads on E slope of Chilkat Ra., trends E 1.5 mi. to its terminus, 94°.18'35" N, 145°37'40" W; (map 194).

Local name reported in 1903 by W. C. Mendehall, USGS.

Rainbow Lake: lake, 0.25 mi. long, in Teocalli Mts., S of Rainy Pass, 150 mi. SW of Pass Creek, 62°12'-10" N, 153°04'30" W; (map 80).

Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Rainy Pass Lodge: roadhouse, at Puntilla Lake, 97 mi. SE of McGrath, Alaska Ra.; 62°12'-10" N, 153°04'30" W; (map 80).

Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Rainey Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Eck River, 75 mi. SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°02' N, 160°12' W; (map 59).

Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Rainey Creek: stream, flows NW 6 mi. to Iditarod River, 4.7 mi. SE of Mosquito Mtn. and 33 mi. SE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°01'45" N, 158°49'10" W; BGN 1944; (map 79).

Prospector's name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Rainey Creek: stream, flows NW 6 mi. to Delta River, 20 mi. NW of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°17'10" N, 145°47'20" W; (map 86). Var. Rainey Creek, Wilder Creek.

Local name reported on 1910 fieldsheet by C. E. Griffin, USGS. The stream was called "Wilder Creek" in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA.

Rainey Creek: stream, runs S 3 mi. to Moose Creek, 3 mi. ENE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°31'00" N, 150°48'10" W; (map 88).

Prospector's name reported in 1905 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Rainey Creek: stream, flows SE 17 mi. to Colville River, 4 mi. W of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69°20' N, 152°17' W; BGN 1939; (map 141).

Named in 1945 by U.S. Navy geological field party.

Rainy Glacier: glacier, heads 1.5 mi. SE of head of Tebenksf Glacier, trends NE 3 mi. to its terminus, 10 mi. SE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°39'45" N, 148°30'30" W; BGN 1911; (map 63).

Named in 1911 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Rainy Pass: pass, 1,060 ft., at head of Moose Creek, central Kiaka I., Aleutian Is. ; 51°57'-05" N, 177°31'00" E; (map 14).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiaka I. by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Rainy Pass: pass, 3,400 ft., in Teocalli Mts., at head of Pass Fork Dalzell Creek, 96 mi. SE of McGrath, Alaska Ra.; 62°13' N, 153°05' W; (map 80).

Discovered and named in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Rainy Pass Lake: lake, 0.25 mi. long, in Teocalli Mts., S of Rainy Pass, in course of Pass Creek, 97 mi. SE of McGrath, Alaska Ra.; 62°12'-10" N, 153°04'30" W; (map 80).

Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Rake Lake: lake, 200 yd. across, on northeastern side of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 5°52'02" N, 177°36'33" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Rake Bay: estuary, see Crawfish Inlet.

Rake Islets: islands, 4.5 mi. across, 8 mi. SE of Goddard, on SW coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°43' N, 135°17' W; (map 5).

Russian name from "rakovy," meaning "crawfish," published in 1926 by USCA&GS.

Rakoy, Zaliv: estuary, see Crawfish Inlet.

Rakovoi Bay: bay, 0.4 mi. across, SE part of Whale Bay, on SW coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°36' N, 135°58' W; (map 5). Var. Shell Bay, Zaliv Rakovoy.

Russian name meaning "crawfish" given by Russian Hydrog. Dept.; published about 1850 on Chart 1434.

Rakovoy Bay: estuary, see Crawfish Inlet.

Rakovy, Zaliv: bay, see Rakovoi Bay.

Ralston Island: island, 1 mi. long, in Lynn Canal, 0.2 mi. N of Lincoln I. and 27 mi. NW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°31'45" N, 135°02'-15" W; (map 11).

Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1868 for W. C. Ralston; published by USCA&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 194).

Rambler Camp: locality, 2.2 mi. E of Mount Cameron and 13 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°3'16" N, 146°36' W; (map 68).

This mining camp name was reported in 1912 by USGS.

Rambler Creek: stream, flows SW 1.8 mi., between Lucky and Thunder Creeks, to Cache Creek, 30 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°29'26" N, 150°59'00" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by Capps (1915, fig. 5), USGS.

Rampart Creek: stream, flows S 7 mi. to Alatna River, 16 mi. SW of Survey Pass, Brooks Ra.; 67°52' N, 154°31' W; (map 125).

Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Rampart City: village, pop. 49, on S bank of Yukon River, 61 mi. ENE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°30' N, 150°10' W; (map 106).

Var. Rampart City.

With the discovery of gold in the Minook Creek drainage in 1896, a supply point on the Yukon River was established, called "Rampart City" by the miners for the "Ramparts of the Yukon." A post office called "Rampart" was established in 1898 (Ricks, 1963, p. 54). One of the town's early prospectors, Rex Beach, proved more capable at making money by writing than by prospecting. Rampart is said to have had a population of about 1,500
Rampart Canyon: canyon, see Rampart Gorge.

Rampart City: village, see Rampart.

Rampart Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Yukon River, just S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High., 65°30'12" N, 150°10'50" W; (map 106).

Named for the village; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Rampart Creek: stream, heads in De Long Mts., flows N 11 mi. to Jubilee Creek, 18 mi. SW of Liberatore Lake, Brooks Ra.; 68°42' N, 158°54' W; BGN 1960; (map 132).


Descriptive name used in the late 1800's. "This canyon is one of the most beautiful and spectacular of the Yukon River."

Rampart Mountains: mountain range, elev. 1,800 to 3,400 ft., extends ENE 63 mi. from St. Elias Range, Wrangell Mts.; 62°08' N, 142°18' W; (map 84).

Local name published by USGS in 1916 Coast Pilot.

Rams Hole Creek: stream, flows NE 4.3 mi. to Cross Creek, 7.2 mi. SW of its junct. with Chisana River, Wrangell Mts.; 62°08' N, 142°18' W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Rana Reef: reef, extends 0.7 mi., at E entrance to Port Real Marina, between Lulu and St. Ignace Is., Alaska Arch.; 55°26' N, 133°26' W; (map 4).

Spanish name meaning "frog"; published in the 1925 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 176).

Rancheria Island: island, see Rancheria Island.

Rancheria Island: island, 0.3 mi. long, between Port Saint Nicholas and Troscoedo Bay, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°24' N, 133°05' W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Var. La Rancheria, La Rancheria, Rancheria Island.

Named "La Rancheria," meaning "the settlement," by Francisco Antonio Maurelle on "May 31, 1779, * * * because there was a stockade on it." He found it uninhabited but with a number of good houses (Wagner, 1937, p. 404). In 1923 the name was formally applied to this island by USGS; its location was previously not clearly defined, and the name was in limited use.

Ranchers Point: point of land, at SW end of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is., 53°23'25" N, 167°38'30" W; BGN 1939; (map 23).

Descriptive name given in 1939 by USGS "because the locality is used for grazing by the sheep ranchers from Cherensof Harbor."

Randy Peak: mountain, 4,165 ft., on Glaus Peninsula, 33 mi. NE of Angoon, on E coast of Admiralty Is., Alex. Arch.; 57°52'30" N, 134°02'30" W; BGN 1934; (map 49).

Named in 1887 by Lt. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Peyton Randolph, first President of the Continental Congress in 1775.

Random Creek: stream, 1.5 mi., at E entrance to Hastings Creek, 10 mi. SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°29'35" N, 172°03'12" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by J. D. Gerdine, USGS.

Range Point: point of land, on S coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is., 53°25'00" N, 167°31'20" W; BGN 1940; (map 23). Var. Wedge Point.

Descriptive name given by USGS in 1959 "because the sole inhabitants of the locality are sheep ranchers."

Ramay Bay: bay, see Ramsay Bay.

Ramayde Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows NE 5 mi. to Tokositina River, 30 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°33'05" N, 150°45'20" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Ramsey Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, NW part of St. Elmo Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°50'30" N, 159°50'30" W; (map 27). Var. Ramsay.

Local name published by USGS in 1916 Coast Pilot.

Ramp Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Peril Strait, opposite Rapids Point, on Baranof I., 28 mi. N of Sitka, Alaska Arch.; 57°26'45" N, 135°32'15" W; (map 9).

Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, and published by USGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 183).

Range Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, at mouth of McHenry Inlet, on SW coast of Etilol Island, Alex. Arch.; 56°00'20" N, 132°27'40" W; (map 6).

Descriptive name given for charting purposes in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 151).

Range Island: island, in Prince William Sound, off W coast of Knight I., on S side of Drier Bay, 8.5 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°18'45" N, 147°50'35" W; (map 63). Var. Range Isle.

Reported in 1910 as Range Isle by USCGS.

Range Isle: island, see Range Island.


Named Range Island in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USGS; published as Range Isle in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 181).

Range Peak: mountain, 3,000 ft., 32 mi. NE of Mount Veniaminoff and 32 mi. S of Port Heiden Airfield, Aleutian Ra.; 56°30' N, 158°45' W; (map 50).

Local descriptive name reported by a 1935 USGS field party.

Range Point: mountain, 1,900 ft., on E shore of Inianak Bay, 27 mi. N of Augustine I., Aleutian Is.; 54°45' N, 153°22' W; BGN 1916; (map 51).

Named for the 60-61 W Seward base meridian range line that traverses the area. Name published in 1913 on USGS Chart 3567.

Range Point: point of land, on SW shore of Kanaga Bay, SE coast of Kanaga I.; Aleutian Is.; 54°42'23" N, 177°12'00" W; (map 17).

Name published in 1957 on an AMS map.

Range Point: point of land, on S coast of St. Mary's I., Bay of Is., Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°47'45" N, 176°47'00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1933.

Range Point: point of land, on E shore of Chicago Harbor, on NW coast of Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°55'53" N, 173°15'20" E; (map 13).

This name was given by Lt. William Gibson who commanded the schooner U.S.S. Fenimore Cooper during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1854-55. The name is listed in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot and is shown on an AMS map published in 1943.

Range Point: point of land, between Fith Bay and Louise Cove, in Kukul Narrows, on NW coast of Baranof I.; Alex. Arch.; 57°22'25" N, 135°59'25" W; (map 9).

Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, and published by USGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 181).

Ranger Hill: hill, 1,265 ft., on northern Kiska Island, in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°00'20" N, 132°27'40" W; (map 6).

An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Ranger Creek: stream, flows SE 0.5 mi. to American River, about 20 mi. SE of Ear Mtn. and 40
Ranney Glacier: glacier, heads E of Mount Rankin and Young Islands.
Ranshcria, La.: island, see Rancheria Island.
Rapid Lake: lake, 100 yd. across, at head of Rapid Creek, on northern Kiska I., Aleutian Arch.; 56°22' N, 155°05' W; (map 30).
Rapid Creek: stream, on northern Kiska I., Aleutian Arch.; 52°04'00" N, 177°37'55" E; (map 14).
Rapid Creek: stream, flows E 0.8 mi. to Sredni Bight on northern Kiska I., Aleutian Arch.; 52°04'00" N, 177°37'55" E; (map 14).
Rapid Creek: stream, heads at Crab Glacier on Mount Verniaminoff, flows NE 12 mi. to West Fork Chignik River, 26.5 mi. W of Chignik, Aleutian Arch.; 56°22' N, 155°05' W; (map 30).
Rapid Creek: stream, flows N 9 mi. to Shaw Creek, 13 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°19' N, 145°37' W; (map 101).
Rapid Creek: stream, on northern Kiska I., Aleutian Arch.; 52°03'52" N, 177°37'10" E; (map 14).
Rapid Creek: stream, on northern Kiska I., Aleutian Arch.; 52°03'52" N, 177°37'10" E; (map 14).
Rapid Creek: stream, heads at Crab Glacier on Mount Verniaminoff, flows NE 12 mi. to West Fork Chignik River, 26.5 mi. W of Chignik, Aleutian Arch.; 56°22' N, 155°05' W; (map 30).
Rapid River: stream, heads on Mount Verniaminoff, flows NE 12 mi. to West Fork Chignik River, 26.5 mi. W of Chignik, Aleutian Arch.; 56°22' N, 155°05' W; (map 30).
Rapid River: stream, flows E 1.3 mi. to its 1939 terminus, 1 mi. W of Russell Fiord and 21 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°47'10" N, 139°26'10" W; (map 46). Var. Rasmusson Mountain.
Rapid River: stream, flows SW 40 mi. to Porcupine River, 8 mi. N of Old Rampart and 33 mi. ENE of Coleen Mtn., Porcupine Plats.; 67°17' N, 141°38' W; (map 121). Var. Sucker River. This appears to be the same stream published as Sucker River by US&GS in 1890. The present name was mentioned by R. G. McConnell, Canadian Geological Survey, in 1888 (FitzGerald, 1944, p. 226). So called because of the "boulder stream rapids that extend three quarters of a mile up stream from its mouth ** *
Rapid River: stream, see Don River.
Rapids: The: rapids, see Black Rapids.
Rapids Glacier: glacier, see Black Rapids Glacier.
Rapids Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, 1 mi. N of Fish Bay, in Peril Strait, off NW coast of Baranof I., 26 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°24'15" N, 135°57'40" W; (map 9). Var. Ostrov Poroga. This is a translation by US&GS about 1882 of the name given by the Russian pilot Ena Vasilev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Os[trov] Poroga."
Rapids Point: point of land, 5 mi. N of Fish Bay, in Peril Strait, on Chichagof I., 29 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°27'15" N, 135°33'10" W; (map 9). Named by W. H. Dall, US&GS, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 163). "Named for N.W. Rapid in Rose Channel which is caused by the change in tides and which is located abreast of this point."
Rasbinik: locality, see Razboinski.
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Rasbinik: locality, see Razboinski.
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Rasbinik: locality, see Razboinski.
Rat Island: island, 9 mi. long, 13 mi. NW of Amchitka I., in Rat Is., Aleut I.; 51°48' N, 178°19' E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Var. Arathlatuluk Island. This name is a translation from the Russian "Krysiy", and probably from the Aleut name "Ayugadak" meaning "rat." Comodore Billings (1802, p. 220-221), IRN, listed Krisey Island; A. Arrowsmith (in Sauer, 1802) called it "Rats Island." "Ostrov (Ayugadak [Krysiy])" was published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1400. Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 326-327), IRN, published "Krysiy" and "Ayugadak." Rat Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, off NW coast of Manfellsbo Penin., at mouth of Funter Bay, 0.6 mi. S of Clear Point and 19 mi. SW of trends NW between Rat, Sigula, and Little "Krysi" and "Ayougadakh." Rat Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, off NW coast of Manfellsbo Penin., at mouth of Funter Bay, 0.6 mi. S of Clear Point and 19 mi. SW of trends NW between Rat, Sigula, and Little "Krysi" and "Ayougadakh." Rat Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, off NW coast of Manfellsbo Penin., at mouth of Funter Bay, 0.6 mi. S of Clear Point and 19 mi. SW of trends NW between Rat, Sigula, and Little "Krysi" and "Ayougadakh." Rat Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, off NW coast of Manfellsbo Penin., at mouth of Funter Bay, 0.6 mi. S of Clear Point and 19 mi. SW of trends NW between Rat, Sigula, and Little "Krysi" and "Ayougadakh." Rat Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, off NW coast of Manfellsbo Penin., at mouth of Funter Bay, 0.6 mi. S of Clear Point and 19 mi. SW of trends NW between Rat, Sigula, and Little "Krysi" and "Ayougadakh." Rat Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, off NW coast of Manfellsbo Penin., at mouth of Funter Bay, 0.6 mi. S of Clear Point and 19 mi. SW of trends NW between Rat, Sigula, and Little "Krysi" and "Ayougadakh."
Ray Creek: stream, flows W 9 mi. to Cinder Ray River.
Ray River: stream, heads at 65°51′ N, 131°14′ W; (map 2).

Rayne: town, see Richen.

Rayon: region, see Richen.

Raymond: region, see Richen.

Raymond Cove: cove, see Richen.

Raymond Peak: mountain, 5,200 ft, in Alaska-Canada boundary, 3 mi. N of junction of Takini River with Chilkat River and 26 mi. NW of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°39′50″ N, 135°57′00″ W; (map 45).

Reaburn, Mount: mountain, 5,700 ft, in Brabazon Ra., 5 mi. NW of head of Chamberlain Glacier and 39 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°26′00″ N, 138°38′15″ W; (map 46).

Read, Mount: mountain, 7,500 ft, in Brabazon Ra., 5 mi. NE of Grand Point and 82 mi. E of Juneau.

Real Marina, Port: town, on Douglas I., flows NE 3 mi. to Gastineau Channel, 4 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°15′15″ N, 134°20′45″ W; (map 11). Var. Ready Bullion Creek.

Ray River: stream, named for Capt. Patrick Henry Ray, USA, who established a station at Barrow in 1881 for meteorologic and magnetic observations. The Indian name, according to Dall (1870, p. 281) of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition in 1867, was "Taetohtu." It was spelled "Shetchatu," by Whyper (1869, map). Recent maps have confused the Ray and Big Salt Rivers.

Ray River Hot Spring: spring, in headwaters of Ray River, 38 mi. NW of Rampart and 65 mi. NE of Tanana, Kokrins-Hodzana High.; 65°38′ N, 150°35′ W; (map 106).

Raytown: town, see Richen.

Razboinsky: locality, see Razboinski.

Reach Point: point of land, on E coast of Umak Island, 2 mi. long in Faraagut Bay, 1.5 mi. N of Grand Point and 82 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°07′30″ N, 133°11′30″ W; (map 8).

Read Island: island, 2 mi. long in Faraagut Bay, 1.5 mi. N of Grand Point and 82 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°07′30″ N, 133°11′30″ W; (map 8).

Real Marina: town, on Douglas I., flows NE 3 mi. to Gastineau Channel, 4 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°15′15″ N, 134°20′45″ W; (map 11). Var. Read Bullion Creek.

Reaburn was thought to be the first white man to cross the Yakutat Glacier from the land to the sea.

Real Marina, Port: town, on Douglas I., flows NE 3 mi. to Gastineau Channel, 4 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°15′15″ N, 134°20′45″ W; (map 11).

Real Marina, Port: town, on Douglas I., flows NE 3 mi. to Gastineau Channel, 4 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°15′15″ N, 134°20′45″ W; (map 11). Var. Read Bullion Creek.

Real Money Creek: stream, see Richen.

Real Money Creek: stream, on Douglas I., flows NE 3 mi. to Gastineau Channel, 4 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°15′15″ N, 134°20′45″ W; (map 11).

Real Money Creek: stream, on Douglas I., flows NE 3 mi. to Gastineau Channel, 4 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°15′15″ N, 134°20′45″ W; (map 11).

Real Money Creek: stream, see Richen.

Real Money Creek: stream, heads on Serpentine Ridge, flows S 2.6 mi. to Sullivan Creek, 6 mi. SW of Roughtop Mt. and 34 mi. SE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°06′35″ N, 150°54′25″ W; (map 106).

Real Marina: town, on Douglas I., flows NE 3 mi. to Gastineau Channel, 4 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°15′15″ N, 134°20′45″ W; (map 11). Var. Read Bullion Creek.

Real Marina, Port: town, on Douglas I., flows NE 3 mi. to Gastineau Channel, 4 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°15′15″ N, 134°20′45″ W; (map 11).

Real Marina, Port: town, on Douglas I., flows NE 3 mi. to Gastineau Channel, 4 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°15′15″ N, 134°20′45″ W; (map 11). Var. Real Marina.
Redfish Bay: bay, 0.5 mi. across, 97 mi. N\V of Redfìeld Cove: cove, 1.2 mi. across, 1.4 mi. W of Redfish Cape: point of land, on W coast of Redfish Point: point of land, S tip of Redfish Island.; 56\°18'40" N, 134\°52'20" W; (map 5). Var. Krasnoi Ribi, Krasnyy Rybiy.

Afognak I., Kodiak I.: 58\°28' N, 152\°06' W; (map 43). Arch.; 56\°18'10" N, 134\°52'20" W; (map 5). Var. Krasnoi Ribi, Krasnyy Rybiy.

Redfish Lake National Monument, 3 mi. NE of The Nunatak and 67 mi. NW of Ho Noonah, St. Elias Mountain...
Red Mountain: mountain, 4,596 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.4 mi. SW of Coleman Peak and 38 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°02'20" N, 135°59'45" W; (map 45). Named in 1890 by H. F. Reid. Name was published by Cushing (1891, map 228).

Red Mountain: mountain, 3,524 ft., in Kenai Mts., 10 mi. NE of Seoldaya, Chugach Mts.; 59°21'30" N, 151°29'00" W; BGN 1911 (map 50). Descriptive local name reported in 1909 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1910, p. 168), USGS.

Red Mountain: mountain, 1,461 ft., in Kuskokwim Mts. E of Vreeland Creek, 9 mi. SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°35' N, 157°16'16" W; (map 72). Descriptive name reported in 1954 by W. M. Cady, R. E. Wallace, J. M. Hoare, and E. J. Webber, USGS.

Red Mountain: mountain, 4,410 ft., on W bank of Young Creek, 19 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°48' N, 146°42'00" W; (map 69). Local descriptive name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Red Mountain: peak, 7,165 ft., in Kuskokwim Mts. E of Vreeland Creek, 10 mi. SE of head of McKinley River, Alaska Ra.; 63°19'40" N, 150°17'00" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Red Mountain Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. to Chisna River 2.5 mi. NE of its junct. with Chistochina River, 22 mi. NE of Paxson, AlaskaRa.; 63°04'36" N, 144°49'10" W; (map 46). Name reported in 1902 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Red Mountain Creek: stream, flows N 3 mi. to Dry Creek, 53 mi. NE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°56'45" N, 147°21'10" W; (map 87). Local descriptive name reported in 1910 by J. W. Bagley (in Capps, 1912, pl. 2), USGS.

Red Mountain Creek: stream, heads on Red Mtn., flows S 6 mi. to Koyukuk River, 20 mi. NE of Hughes, Hogataz High.; 66°17' N, 153°53' W; (map 116). Local name recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth; named for the mountain on which it heads.

Red Mountain Creek: stream, see Willow Creek.

Red Mountains: mountains, 1,300 ft., trends E-W 4 mi., 2 mi. NE of Teller Mission and 6 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penin. Hith; 65°22' N, 166°27' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS &USGS; "named for the red appearance of the soil and rock."

Redoubt Bay: bay, 2 mi. across, 9 mi. S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°55'30" N, 135°22'00" W; (map 5). Var. Bukhta Redut, Ogrski Bay, Toyons Bay, Tyons Bay.

Named "Bukhta Redut," i.e., "Redoubt Bay," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 38), IRN. In 1804 it was called "Tyons Bay" by Capt. Webber, USN.

Redoubt Bay: height, extends SW 29 mi. on W shore of Cook Inlet, from West Foreland to Harriet Point, 28 mi. W of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°35' N, 152°05' W; (map 62). Name published in 1869 by USGS.

Redoubt Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows SE 15 mi. to Cook Inlet, 3 mi. SW of Harriet Point and 39 mi. WSW of Kenai, Aleutian Ra.; 60°22' N, 152°19' W; (map 62). Name published in 1959 by USGS; derived from Redoubt Volcano.

Redoubt Lake: lake, 9.5 mi. long, at head of Redoubt Bay, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°56' N, 135°16' W; BGN 1915 (map 5). Var. Deep Lake, Dertiefee See, Glubokoi Lake, Glubokoe Lake, Kubchev Bay, Ozero Glubokoe, Ozero Redutskoye, Redout.

Named "Ozero Glubokoe," meaning "deep lake," in 1890 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasilev the first; published as such by Lt. Sartihev (1826, map 19), IRN; called "Ozero Redutskoye," meaning "redoubt lake," possibly after a fishing station at the lake's outlet; called "the Redoubt" in 1849 by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 38), IRN.

Redoubt Mountain: mountain, see Dranishnikof, Mount.

Redoubt Point: promontory, on W shore of Cook Inlet, N point of entrance to Tuxedni Bay, 44 mi. SW of Kenai, Aleutian Ra.; 60°17'15" N, 152°25'00" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1920 by USGS; derived from Redoubt Bay.

Redoubt Saint Dionysius: town, see Wrangell.

Redoubt Saint Michael: locality, see Fort Saint Michael.

Redoubt Saint Michael: village, see Saint Michael.

Redoubt Volcano: volcano, 10,197 ft., 9 mi. E of Bumble Bay and 22 mi. SSW of Karluk 57°16'00" N, 154°37'30" W; BGN 1939 (map 35). Translation by USGS &USGS in 1868 of the descriptive name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN, as "[Resta] Kraamaynaya.

Red River: stream, flows SE 5 mi. from Red Glacier to Cook Inlet, 46 mi. NW of Homer Aleutian Ra.; 59°54'30" N, 152°43'50" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published in USGS in the 1950's.

Red River: stream, see Ayakulik River.

Red River: stream, see Beartrack Creek.

Red Rock: rock, on N shore of Chapel Bay, in Bay of Waterfalls, Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°38'52" N, 176°48'26" W; (map 17). Descriptive name given in 1893 by U.S. Navy officers and published in 1895 by the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office.


Red Salmon Creek: stream, see Olga Creek.

Red Salmon Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, between Hayes and Skwentna Rivers, 66 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°56'20" N, 152°00'15" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Red Sheep Creek: stream, flows SE 18 mi. to East Fork Chandalar River, 45 mi. NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°42' N, 144°48' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.
Red Shirt Lake: lake, 3.4 mi. long, 8 mi. SW of Willow and 28 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°57'20" N, 150°10'16" W; BGN 1961; (map 70). Var. Rolejo Lake.

Local name published in 1947 by AMS.

Red Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, N of North Fork Chandalar River, 7 mi. WNW of Ben Mtn. and 24 mi. N of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°50'20" N, 148°35'00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Red Slough: stream, flows W from Canada near boundary monument 62A to Kikak River 2.5 mi. upriver from junction with Stikine River, Coast Mts.; 56°38'15" N, 153°22' W; (map 7). Local descriptive name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Red Slough: stream, an anabranch, flows NW 19 mi. to Swift Fork Kuskokwin River, 53 mi. NE of Medira, Kuskokwin Low.; 63°34' N, 153°22' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Redstone Creek: stream, flows SW 7 mi. to North Fork Kuskokwin River, 29 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°39'30" N, 151°00'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named in 1932 by Robert Marshall for the mountain where it heads.

Redtown Mountain: mountain, 4,000 ft., 5 mi. N of Moving Mtn. and 30 mi. NW of Wise,man, Brooks Ra.; 67°44' N, 150°57' W; BGN 1932; (map 124).

In reporting this name, about 1930, Marshall (1936, p. 52) wrote, "it was capped by a red, star-shaped blotch, probably 2,000 ft. across."


Named by Lt. Stoney (1900), map, USN, in 1885, apparently a translation of the Eskimo name he records as "E-vel-sha-er" and "Evesheark." This name was spelled "Ivishak" by Orth in 1956 and refers to an iron oxide used for making red paint.

Redut, Bukhta: bay, see Redoubt Bay.

Redutskiy, Ozero: lake, see Redoubt Lake.

Redut, Mir, Mount: mountain, 1,995 ft., on NW Adak Island, Aleutian Is.; 53°26'20" N, 166°48'45" W; (map 23). Var. Cape Coongilak, Cape Kungitak, Cape Kungitak, Redef Cape.

Named by USBF in 1888. This feature was named by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26, dated 1849). IRN, as "M[y] Kungitakh," or "Cape Kungitak," probably derived from its Aleut name.

Redut Point: point of land, between Open and Raven Bays, S coast of Unulaika 1, Aleutian Is.; 53°26'20" N, 166°48'45" W; (map 23). Var. Cape Coongilak, Cape Kungitak, Cape Kungitak, Redef Cape.

Name derived from survey steamer Pathfinder during 1900–01.

Rede Cape: point of land, see Redef Point.

Reef Harbor: water passage, 1 mi. long, between NE coast of Duke I. and Duck Is., Alex. Arch.; 54°59'30" N, 131°15'00" W; (map 2).


Reef Island: island, 0.3 mi. long, in Portland Canal, 3 mi. S of Harrison Point, Coast Mts.; 55°04'50" N, 130°12'10" W; (map 3). Named by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols in (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 76), USN.

Reef Island: island, 1.3 mi. long, at SE entrance to Valdez Arm, 43 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°51' N, 146°50' W, BGN 1908; (map 64). Var. Seal Island.

Local name reported in 1908 by USGS.

Reef Islands: islands, offshore chain, extend 0.9 mi. in Baldy Bay, on E coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 55°02'10" N, 132°58'30" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Reelf Lake, 2,700 ft. across, in Matanuska Valley, 10 mi. SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°32'30" N, 149°24'00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Reef Point: point of land, W coast of Akutan 1., Aleutian Is.; 54°07'15" N, 166°06'15" W; (map 23).

This name was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 23).

Reef Point: point of land, between Tlevak Strait and View Cove, on E coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 55°03'35" N, 132°58'15" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. Nichols, USN.

Reef Point: point of land, on NE coast of Annette I., Alex. Arch.; 55°15'00" N, 131°28'30" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.
Reef Point: point of land, 0.7 mi. N of Arcrice Point, on SE coast of Lulu I., Alex. Arch.; 55°27'45" N, 133°25'30" W; (map 4). Var. Arcrice Point, Mys del Arcrice, Punta del Arcrice.

Translation in 1923 by USC&GS of the name "Punta del Arcrice"; given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurrelle.

Reef Point: point of land, on E side of Albatross Anchorage, 14 mi. N of Unga I., Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 55°34'30" N, 160°35'30" W; (map 28). This name was published in 1893 by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office.


Reef Point: point of land, see Mosman Point.

Reef Point: point of land, see Sakie Point.

Reef Point Lake: lake, 5 mi. long, near W bank of Portland Canal, 1.5 mi. W of Reef I., Coast Mts.; 55°05'00" N, 130°15'30" W; (map 3).

Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS.

Reef Rock: reef, 200 ft. across, in central Redfish Bay, 9.8 mi. NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°19'00" N, 134°52'00" W; (map 5).

Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN; Commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Reef Rockery: rockery, on Reef Point, on S coast of St. Paul I., in Pribilof Is.; 57°06'30" N, 170°17'30" W; (map 38).

Local name published in 1875 by USC&GS.

Reef Point: point of land, see Mosman Point.

Reef Point: point of land, see Sakie Point.

Reef Point Lake: lake, 5 mi. long, near W bank of Portland Canal, 1.5 mi. W of Reef I., Coast Mts.; 55°05'00" N, 130°15'30" W; (map 3).

Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS.

Reef Rock: reef, 200 ft. across, in central Redfish Bay, 9.8 mi. NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°19'00" N, 134°52'00" W; (map 5).

Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN; Commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Reef Rock: reef, 200 ft. across, in central Redfish Bay, 9.8 mi. NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°19'00" N, 134°52'00" W; (map 5).

Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN; Commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Reef: area, in S part of Anchorage, between Eastchester and Lindale, Cook Inlet Low, 61°12'18" N, 149°51'30" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Reese Bay: bay, 1.3 mi. across, N coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 54°00'15" N, 164°43'00" W; BGN 1937; (map 23). Var. Sakhtusik Bay.

Named by USC&GS in 1937 in honor of Lt. Marshall Reese, USC&GS, who drowned in this bay in 1936 while making a survey of the coast. Lt. G. A. Sarichev, JRN, is supposed to have published the name "Sakhtusik" for this feature in 1802.

Reflection Lake: lake, 4.5 mi. long, 5 mi. W of Eagle Lake, 10 mi. S of Bradfield Canal, 56°02'00" N, 131°35'50" W; BGN 1923; (map 7).

Descriptive name given in 1923 by USFS. Refuge, Port: bay, see Refuge, Port.

Reef Cove: village, pop. 146, on Refuge Cove, 0.4 mi. W of Wacker, on the SW coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°24'25" N, 131°44'30" W; (map 3).

Relatively recent village presently without a post office.

Reef Cove: cove, 0.5 mi. across, on SW coast of Revillagigedo I., off Tongass Narrows, W of Ward Cove, Alex. Arch.; 55°24' N, 131°45' W; (map 3).

Local name published in 1886 by USC&GS. Refuge Inlet: estuary, see Walakpa Bay.


Translation of the name "Os(tre)v Ubeihisha," published by Sarichev (1826, map 16). Baker (1906, p. 509) translated the name as "Poverty Island," and USC&GS corrected this erroneous translation in 1935, with "named by the Russians because the islet was used as a place of refuge for the women and children by the natives while the warriors were doing battle with invading tribes."

Reef Valley: valley, 3 mi. long, at head of Sanctuary River, 26 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°31'11" N, 149°20' W; (map 87).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Regal Glacier: glacier, trends SE 9 mi. from Mount Regal to Nizina Glacier, 23 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°40' N, 142°29' W; (map 76).

Named in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Regal Mountain: mountain, 13,845 ft., at head of Regal Glacier, 23 mi. N of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°45'4" N, 142°52'2" W; (map 67).

Named in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Regal Glacier: glacier, trends SE 9 mi. from Mount Regal to Nizina Glacier, 23 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°40' N, 142°29' W; (map 76).

Named in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Regal Mountain: mountain, 13,845 ft., at head of Regal Glacier, 23 mi. N of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°45'4" N, 142°52'2" W; (map 67).

Named in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Regia Inlet: bay, heads at terminus (1961) on Reid Glacier, and trends 2.4 mi. N to Glacier Bay, 2 mi. of Glacier Bay National Monument, 73 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°50'40" N, 136°48'30" W; BGN 1934; (map 10).

Named by members of the Harriman Expedition in 1899 (Gilbert, 1910, v. 3, p. 25). For Harry Fielding Reid, 1859-1943, geologist and professor at the Case School of Applied Sciences and Johns Hopkins University, visited Glacier Bay in 1890 and 1929, and made a study of the glaciers in the area.

Reich Inlet: bay, heads at terminus (1961) on Reid Glacier, and trends 2.4 mi. N to Glacier Bay, 2 mi. of Glacier Bay National Monument, 73 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°52'30" N, 136°48'30" W; BGN 1934; (map 10).

Named in 1893 for Harry Fielding Reid, 1859-1943, by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Reich, geologist and professor at the Case School of Applied Sciences and Johns Hopkins University, visited Glacier Bay in 1890 and 1892. At that time the name, "Reid Inlet", was applied to the upper end of Glacier Bay east of Russell I., which was the terminus of the Grand Pacific and Johns Hopkins Glaciers. Subsequently, these glaciers have retreated uncovering Tarr and Johns Hopkins Inlets. Reich Glacier has also retreated from the outlet formerly occupied to form another inlet. The name "Reich Inlet" is now restricted to this feature.

Reich Inlet: estuary, see Johns Hopkins Inlet. Reids Bay: bay, see Reid Bay.

Reihn Creek: stream, see Rhine Creek.

Reilly, Mount: mountain, see Seltat, Mount.

Reindeer Bay: bight, 1.5 mi. across, on S shore of Iliamna Lake, 30 mi. SW of Iliamna, Bristol Bay Low; 59°23' N, 155°20' W; (map 51).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Reindeer Bay: cove, on Norton Bay, 17 mi. SW of Christmas Mtn., Nulato Hills; 64°30' N, 161°10' W; (map 96).

Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Reindeer Bay: stream, 12 mi. long, on N shore of Alaska Penin., flows W to Bristol Bay, 17 mi. SE of Cape Newenham, Bristol Bay Low; 57°01' N, 158°41' W; (map 37).

Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sarett, USGS.
Reindeer Creek: stream, flows E 2 mi. to Marsh Creek, at Otter Bight, NE coast of Unmak Island N of Port Glenn, Aleutian Is.; 57°25'-40" N, 167°31'50" W; (map 23). Var. Falls Creek.

Name reported in 1942 as Falls Creek by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and published as Reindeer Creek by USGS (Byers, 1959, pl. 41).

Reindeer Creek: stream, in Kokrines Hills, flows NW 8.8 mi. to Hot Springs Creek, 27 mi. WNW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°13'25" N, 154°27'40" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Reindeer Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to lake on coast of Port Clarence, 1 mi. NW of Teller Mission and 7 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°21' N, 166°29' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Reindeer Creek: stream, heads in Rampart Mts., flows NW 13 mi. to Tuzina River, 19 mi. NW of Tanaan, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°26' N, 152°18' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth; so named because a reindeer corral was located here about 50 years ago.

Reindeer Creek: stream, flows NW 9 mi. to Schlitz Creek which flows to Serpentine River, 7 mi. NW of Midnight Mtn. and 50 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°50' N, 164°50' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerding (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Reindeer Creek: stream, flows SW 4.8 mi. to Kugruk River, 27 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°51' N, 162°26' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 4a), USGS.

Reindeer Creek: stream, on Seward Penin., flows NW 5 mi. to Clifford Creek, 22 mi. SE of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°03' N, 163°29' W; (map 113). Name used by local prospectors; reported in 1901 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Reindeer Hill: hill, 2,485 ft., near SW end of Kantishna Hills, 5.5 mi. NW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°32'45" N, 151°01'45" W; (map 88). Named in 1932 by USGS.

Reindeer Hill: hill, 490 ft., at Cape Nome, 13 mi. SE of Nome and 18 mi. SW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°26' N, 165°00' W; (map 95). Local name reported in 1932 by F. G. Wells and S. C. Kain, USGS.

Reindeer Hill: hill, 490 ft., at Cape Nome, 13 mi. SE of Nome and 18 mi. SW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°26' N, 165°00' W; (map 95). Local name published in 1910 by USGS.

Reindeer Hill: mountains, 4,534 ft., trend SW 8 mi. from junct. of Brushkana Creek and Nenana River, 52 mi. SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mts.; 63°25' N, 148°46' W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Reindeer Hills: hills, 967 ft., trend NNE-SSW 11 mi. between Norton Bay and Norton Sound, Nulato Hills; 64°30' N, 161°24' W; (map 96). Local name reported in 1900 by W. J. Peters, USGS.

Reindeer Island: island, 1.7 mi. long, in Kakhonak Bay, 24 mi. SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°27' N, 145°36' W; (map 51). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Reindeer Island: barrier island, 2 mi. long, westernmost island of Midway Is., on Beaufort Sea coast, 18.5 mi. E of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70°29' N, 148°20' W; (map 150). So named in 1910 by Leffingwell (1919, p. 98), "after the whale ship Reindeer, which was wrecked in the vicinity."

Reindeer Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, 6 mi. W of Kukaklek Lake and 49 mi. SW of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°10' N, 155°42' W; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1951.

Reindeer Lake: lake, 5 mi. long, 3 mi. W of Dease Inlet and 25 mi. SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°07' N, 155°42' W; (map 153). Var. Rein Dear Lake.

Named Reind Dear Lake by Simpson (1843, map) in 1837.

Reindeer Point: point of land, on N coast of Unmak I., Aleutian Is.; 53°32'45" N, 160°09'15" W; BGN 1940; (map 22). Named in 1938 by USCG&S, "because of the hords of reindeer frequently seen in this locality."

Reindeer Point: village, see Elephant Point.

Reindeer River: stream, probable anabranch of Yukon River, heads 4.5 mi. S of Bla-de I. at 61°31' N, 161°54' W, flows NW 60 mi. to Yukon River at Dogtooth Bend, 19 mi. W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°54' N, 162°40' W; (map 74). Var. Nookak River.

Local name reported by USGS in 1916. USCG&S gives the Eskimo name "Nookak" for this stream. So called because reindeer were corralled near its mouth about 1900.

Reindeer River: stream, heads at 62°15' N, 156°28' W, flows SW 65 mi. through Reindeer Lake to Paimuit Slough, 11 mi. SE of Holy Cross, Innoko Low.; 62°08' N, 159°27' W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1911, pl. 11), USGS.

Renards, Iles aux: island, 3.4 mi. long, between Resurrection Bay and Eldorado Narrows, 14 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°35' N, 149°20' W; BGN 1906; (map 49). Var. Fox Island, Lowell Island.

USGS reported the local name in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Renard Island: island, 3.4 mi. long, between Resurrection Bay and Eldorado Narrows, 14 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°35' N, 149°20' W; BGN 1906; (map 49). Var. Fox Island, Lowell Island.

USGS reported the local name in 1904 as "Lowell Island," and USCG&S gave the local name as "Fox Island" in 1905. Because both these names "are much duplicated" the BGN officially bestowed the present name in 1906; it means "fox" in French.

Renard, Iles aux: island, see Fox Islands.
Rendezvous Peak: peak, 4,000 ft., SW of junct. of Eagle River and its South Fork, 61°15'00" N, 149°30'15" W; BGN 1966; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1963 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska; derived from nearby Rendezvous Bowl.

Rendu Inlet: estuary, in Glacier Bay National Monument, SE of Salmon River, 59°01'00" N, 136°42'45" W; BGN 1929; (map 45).

Named by H. F. Reid (1896, pl. 90 and p. 431), USGC, for a French geologist. It was called "Charpentier Glacier" by the Canadian Boundary Commission.

Rendu Inlet: estuary, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends SE 10 mi. from Rendu Mt.; 58°54'30" N, 136°36'30" W; (map 10). Var. "Ostrov Rendu".

Named in 1892 by Reid (1896, pl. 86 and p. 430), USGC.

Rennies Landing: locality, on bank of Innoko River, 6 mi. E. of its junct. with Dishna River and 37 mi. NW of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 58°54'30" N, 136°36'30" W; (map 10).


Rescue Roadstead: cove, see Rescue Harbor.

Rescue River: stream, flows NE 3 mi. to Fisher Creek, 20 mi. SE of junct. of Charley and Yakon Rivers, Yakon-Tana High; 56°30'00" N, 142°32'00" W; (map 103).

Proper names from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Rexhominot Island: island, 100 ft. across, in Whiting Harbor, in Sitka Sound, 1/2 mi. SW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°02'44" N, 135°21'52" W; (map 9).

Var. "Ostrov Rexhominot;" Russian meaning "determination," given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vinalevsky.

Rehsiito, Ostrov: island, see Reshimosti Island.

Restless Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. across, on northern shore of Baranov Island, Aleutian Is.; 53°27'05" N, 167°02'45" W; (map 23).

Named by H. F. Reid (1896, pl. 90 and p. 431), USGC, for a French geologist.

Retaliation Point: point of land, on E shore of Upper Russian Lake, 1.5 mi. NE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°07'30" N, 149°23'30" W; (map 63).

Named in 1928 by M. A. Merita, USGC.

Return Creek: stream, flows N 18 mi. to Turnagain Arm at Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°07'30" N, 149°17'30" W; (map 49).

Var. "Point Barwell;" named by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock in December 1787.

Return Mound: pingo, 60 ft. across, on F. bank of Arctic Bay, 8 mi. SW of Egg Island, Arctic Plain; (map 150).

Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 49) in 1911, and refers to the fact that he intended to return someday to a quicksilver prospect near the head of this creek.

Return Reef: barrier island, see Povorotni Island.

Return Islands: barrier islands, extend 13 mi. on Beaufort Sea coast, NE of Gwydyr Bay, Arctic Plain; 70°27' N, 148°47' W; BGN 1916; (map 150). Var. "Oliktok Islands.

Return Reef: barrier islands, see Return Islands.

Restless Lake: estuary, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends S 15 mi. between Resurrection Bay and Day Harbor, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula., SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 58°54'25" N, 135°17'00" W; (map 49).

Named in 1930 by USC&GS for adjoining Resurrection Bay.

Reversal Point: point of land, on E shore of Security Bay, on N coast of Kuki I., Alex. Arch.; 56°51'30" N, 154°20'20" W; (map 5).

Named in 1869 for charting purposes by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, "who in February, 1869, destroyed two Indian villages here because of the murder by the Indians of two white men under circumstances of great brutality."

Ratchechinoi: village, see Nikolski.

Revet Hill: hill, 220 ft., SW of East Kiska Lake, on northern Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°03'45" N, 177°34'45" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II.

Reverdy Johnson Mountains: mountains, 4,500 ft., extend NE 9 mi. from Mt. Camel, between Bear and Salmon Rivers, Coast Mts.; 56°00' N, 135°00' W; (map 3).

Var. "Bear River Range;" see Reverdy Johnson Mountains.

Reverdy Johnson Mountains: mountains, 4,500 ft., extend NE 9 mi. from Mt. Camel, between Bear and Salmon Rivers, Coast Mts.; 56°00' N, 135°00' W; (map 3).

Var. "Bear River Range;" see Reverdy Johnson Mountains.

Named in 1868 by David Pender, RN, Lt Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, called this feature "Reverdy Johnson Mountains" on US Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 78.
Reversal Glacier: glacier, see Thiel Glacier.

Revillagigedo Channel: water passage, trends NW 40 mi. from Dixon Entrance to Tongass Narrows at Darwin, on S coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 54°48' N, 131°06' W (SE end), 55°17' N, 131°34' W (NW end); BGN 1927; (map 3). Var. Revilla Giddo Channel.

Named in 1792 by Jacinto Caamaño (Wagner, 1937, p. 405). See Revillagigedo Island; Font Strights du.

Revillagigedo Island: island, 55 mi. long and 35 mi. wide, between Prince of Wales Island and mainland, Alex. Arch.; 55°35' N, 131°20' W; BGN 1927; (map 3).

Named August 13, 1793, by Capt. Vancouver, RN, for Don Juan Vicente de Guemes Pacheco de Pedilla, Count of Revilla Giedo and Viceroy of Mexico, 1789-94. "He [Vancouver] was no doubt influenced by the fact that Caamaño the year before had given the name to an adjoining channel" (Wagner, 1937, p. 405).

Revine Creek: stream, flows NW 13 mi. to Yanert Fork, 6 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°40' N, 148°40' W; (map 87).

Named in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS, for George Revine, cook of his survey party that year.


Name derived from Rex Dome 10 miles southeast of the station. The place was called "Kobi" on a 1925 Alaska Road Commission map.

Rex Creek: stream, formed by its North and South Forks, flows SE 2.7 mi. to Dry Bay, on E coast of Masha Penin., 49 mi. W of Karluk, Aleutian Ra.; 57°38'30" N, 155°46'20" W; (map 35).

Local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna, reported in 1903, and published by Martin (1905, p. 53), USGS.

Rex Creek: stream, flows 6 mi. SW from Rex Glacier joining White Creek to form Chittine Creek, 15 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°17'35" N, 142°34'40" W; (map 67).

Local name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS (Moffit and Capps, 1911, pl. 2). Reported as "Rex Gulch" by G. M. Esler of Valdez, 1902 (Mendenhall, 1905, fig. 11).

Rex Creek: stream, heads in Candle Hills, flows N 2.6 mi. to Tatalina River, 10 mi. SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°54' N, 155°54' W; (map 80).

Local name reported in 1910 by C. G. Anderson (in Eakin, 1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Rex Creek: stream, flows NE 6 mi. to California Creek, 5 mi. E of Rex Dome and 50 mi. SE of Nenana, Alaska Ra.; 64°07' N, 148°45' W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS.

Rex Creek: stream, flows SE 3 mi. to Smallwood Creek, 10 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°55'30" N, 147°21'00" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1908 by USGS.

Rex Creek: stream, on Seward Penin., flows NE 4.9 mi. to Kotzebue Sound, 16 mi. W of Deerling, Kotzebue-Kokob Low.; 66°05' N, 165°19' W; (map 113). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by W. C. Mendenhall and D. L. Reaburn, USGS.

Rex Dome: mountain; 4,155 ft., between Nenana and Totallanka Rivers, 30 mi. S of Nenana, Alaska Ra.; 64°07'30" N, 148°54'00" W; BGN 1944; (map 100). Name derived from Rex Creek; reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1). Var. Rex Dome.

Rex Hill: hill, 1,000 ft., SE of Nenana and Totalanka Rivers, 30 mi. S of Nenana, Alaska Ra.; 66°19'00" N, 142°27'40" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Rex Hill: hill, 1,060 ft., 1.3 mi. N of Salmon Lagoon. Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°01'15" N, 177°32'20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Rex Point: point of land, on Seward Penin., extends to Kotzebue Sound, 18 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°15'09" N, 142°27'40" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS; derived from nearby Rex Creek.

Rexford Cove: cove, 0.4 mi. across, on E coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°01'25" N, 177°36'00" E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Local name found on a plotting sheet by USC&GS.

Reynard Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mts., flows N 2 mi. to East Fork Snag Creek 3.5 mi. SE of its junct. with Snag Creek, 9 mi. SW of Garden Hills, Alaska Ra.; 62°12'00" N, 141°24'35" W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Reynolds Creek: stream, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., at SE end of Creek Bay, 32 mi. W of Chichagof I., 149°18'00" W; (map 52). Name reported by USGS in 1925.

Reynolds Peak: peak, 1,950 ft., on E side of Latouche I., at SE end of Kootenay Sound, 22 mi. W of Chichagof, Chugach Mts.; 60°00'35" N, 147°53'02" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 12), USGS; name derived from the Reynolds-Alaska Development Company that operated mines in that region.

Reynolds Point: point of land, see Alexander Point.

Rezanof Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, 7 mi. SE of Whal Lake, on S central Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°32'30" N, 134°50'00" W; BGN 1933; (map 5). Named in 1953 by USGS "for Nikolai Petrovich Rezanoff, who was instrumental in organizing the Russian American Company in 1799, and who saved the settlement at Sitka from starvation in 1806."

Rhea Rocks: rocks, extend 500 ft. between Cordova and Tah Bays, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°31' N, 132°21' W; (map 11). Named in 1923 by USGS &G because of the nearby triangulation station "Rhea."

Rhine Creek: stream, see Rhine Creek.

Rhine Creek: stream, flowing SE 4.7 mi. to Stephens Passagge, 0.7 mi. W of Bishop Point and 11 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°12'00" N, 134°09'53" W; (map 11). Var. Reinh Creek, Reinh Creek, Rhein Creek, Rheinstein Creek.

In 1890 John G. Peterson and "Chris" Fuhr located a claim on this stream which they called Reinh Creek. Since both miners were born in Germany, it is probable that they would have spelled the name "Rhine" if they had meant to name the stream after the Rhine River. It has been thought they may have intended to name the stream after John J. Ryan, a prospector, who had claims near the creek (DeArmond, 1957, p. 36). The names Rhine Creek and Rhein Creek were published by USGS (1916, Brooks and others, pl. 2, and p. 76).

Rheinstein Creek: stream, see Rhine Creek.

Rhino Peak: peak, see Rhino Peak.

Rhino Horn: peak, see Rhino Peak.

Rhino Peak: peak, 6,400 ft., at head of Mendenhall Glacier, 2 mi. NE of Mendenhall Towers and 18 mi. N of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°33'00" N, 134°26'15" W; (map 11). Var. Rhino Horn.

Descriptive name published in 1960 by USGS. Members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project have proposed to change the name to Rhino Horn.
Rice Mountain: mountain, 6,600 ft., 4.6 mi. SW of Yurek Lake, and 150.20'00" W; (map 86).

Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Vévé, USGS.

Rice Island Creek: stream, flows SW 7 mi. to Omega Creek, 50 mi. E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High; 65°07'00" N, 150°20'00" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Rice Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. W of the Finger Lakes, 12 mi. N of Kenai, Alaska Ra.; 60°38'10" N, 150°55'40" W; (map 62).

Named about 1965 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Ridgeland Cone: hill, 1,125 ft., 1.5 mi. S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High; 65°32'00" N, 159°07'00" W; (map 131).

Named by E. G. Sable, USGS, in 1953, for crooked course of stream.

Roho Creek: stream, in Nutzolin Mts., flows 7 mi. W to Sorepaw Creek, 62 mi. NE of Bethel, Kuskokwim Mtn. Ra.; 60°10'10" N, 159°55'00" W; (map 59).

Named in 1998 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Peck, USGS.

Richards Camp: locality, on right bank of Koyukuk River, 8 mi. NE of Roundabout Mtn., Koyukuk Low.; 65°40'00" N, 158°28'00" W; (map 108).

Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Richards: locality, on right bank of Tanana River, 18 mi. NW of Big Delta, Tanana Low.; 64°17'14" N, 146°20'20" W; (map 101). Var. Richardson Roadhouse, Richardson Telegraph Station.

Former village and post office established in 1906 and named for Major Wilds P. Richardson, USA, first President of the Board of the ARC, who "established a sled road between Valdez on the coast, and Fairbanks, the largest settlement in the interior, a distance of 370 miles." (Brooks, 1953, p. 423-436). Eventually, the Tanana River changed its course and the erosive effects forced the people to move. The post office was discontinued in 1943 (Ricks, 1965, p. 54).

Richardson, Fort: military reservation, 7 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°15'30" N, 149°41'00" W; (map 69).

A military installation that was established in 1940; presumably named for General Wilds Preston Richardson, 1861-1921, first president of the Alaska Road Commission.

Richardson Creek: stream, flows NW 14 mi. to Hesk Creek, 32 mi. NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°40'00" N, 149°04'00" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors, according to a report in 1902 by Lt. Erickson, USA; published by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 16).

Richardson Roadhouse: locality, see Richardson.

Richardson Telegraph Station: locality, see Richardson.

Richards Slough: stream, flows SE 8.6 mi. to Koyukuk River, 8 mi. NE of Roundabout Mtn., Koyukuk Low.; 60°40'00" N, 156°28'00" W; (map 108).

Local name obtained at Huslia in 1954 or 1955 by USGS.

Rich Creek: stream, flows N 1.3 mi. to East Kiska Lake, Kiska Island, Aleutian Is.; 52°03'32" N, 177°53'25" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the US Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Rich Creek: stream, flows W 2 mi. to Brown Creek, 2 mi. N of Dry Bay and 27 mi. NE of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°43'00" N, 153°09'00" W; (map 51).

Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Rich Creek: stream, flows SW 7 mi. to East Fairbanks, 54 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°17'35" N, 151°15'30" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by S. B. Capps (in Brooks, 1912, pl. 9), USGS.

Rich Gulch: stream, 3 mi. long, flows NE to Fork Creek, 11.5 mi. NW of Heart Lake. 74 mi. SE of Bethel, Kuskokwim Mtn. Ra.; 60°10'10" N, 159°55'00" W; (map 59).

Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Rich Hill: hill, 800 ft., 1.7 mi. SE of Witcher, Point, Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°02'02" N, 177°31'53" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the US Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Richardson Creek: stream, flows NE 8.1 mi. to Minnehaha Creek, 59 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°59'10" N, 161°59'10" W; (map 109).

Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21).

Richardson Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. from a lake to North Fork Koyukuk River, 10 mi. NE of Inupiat Mtn. and 19 mi. W of Wiseman. Brooks Ra.; 67°27'00" N, 150°49'30" W; (map 124).

Local name "in use since 1900, for Victor Richardson, then manager of the N.C. [Northern Commercial] store in Bettles, * * *"; reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Richardson Gulch: ravine, on E slope of Mount Bystrom, trends NE 0.2 mi. to Glacier Creek, 9 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°37'52" N, 165°20'30" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" (J. M. Dillard) published on a 1933 AMS map.

Richter Creek: stream, flows NE 10 mi. to Niukhuk River, 32 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°55'10" N, 163°47'10" W; (map 95). Var. Slate Creek.

This appears to be the stream reported in 1899 as "Slate Creek" by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Ricks Creek: stream, flows NW 10 mi. to North Fork Salcha River, 50 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°49'00" N, 145°12'10" W (map 101).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.
Riley: settlement, see McKinley Park.

Right Fork West Glacier Creek: stream, in Chimgit Mts., heads at Umbrella Glacier terminus, flows SW 4 mi., joins Left Fork to form West Glacier Creek, 5 mi. N of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 59°55'40" N, 153°17'20" W; (map 51).

Local name reported in 1957 by USGS.

Right Hand Point: point of land, W point of entrance to Kulukak Bay, on N shore of Bristol Bay, 54 mi. NW of Dillingham, Kibbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58°46'10" N, 159°54'00" W; (map 40). Var. Mys. Pravoj.

Translation of Russian “M[y]s Pravoj” reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN.

Riley Creek: stream, flows E 8 mi. to Kogelukluk River, 16 mi. NE of Shungnak, Brooks Ra.; 67°40'2" N, 156°46'40" W; (map 126). Prospects’ name given about 1918 and reported by P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin, USGS, in 1910 (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 294). Lt. G. M. Stone’s Eskimo interpreter was called “Riley.” (Stoney, 1900, p. 17). However, it was more likely named for the small steamboat John Riley which plied the Kobuk River about the time the stream was named.

Riley Creek: settlement, see McKinley Park.

Riley Creek Glacier: glacier, trends N 2 mi. to its 1950 terminus at head of Riley Creek, 34 mi. SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63°34'00" N, 145°53'20" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Riley Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, 6.5 mi. NE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°26' N, 147°13' W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Rim Butte: mountain, 3,570 ft., in Brooks Ra., 10 mi. S of Healy, Chugach Mts.; 63°43'40" N, 148°53'00" W; (map 87).

Local name given by the U.S. Navy Hydrog Office in 1936 for tactical purposes during World War II and published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Riou: point of land, extends SW into Gulf of Alaska, near S entrance of Icy Bay, 64° NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°52'30" N, 141°27'30" W; (map 45). Var. Pointe de Boussole, Nimnennj, Rio, Kau, Riou.

Named by Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 204). June 28, 1794, probably in honor of Edward Riou, midshipman on the Third Caledonia Expedition. Tebenkov (1852, map 7) reports it “Nizmennoi,” meaning “low” although it also includes, beneath the name, the Russian transliteration of “Riou,” which is shown on a later Russian Hydrog. Dept. chart as “Riou. This may also be the point of land the Perouse map shows as “Pointe de Boussole” although some authorities feel the name applies to what is now called “Cape Manas.” La Perouse appears not to have mentioned “Pointe de Boussole” in his text which would indicate that the name was added when the map was drawn later in Paris (Wagner, 1874, p. 434). The Boussole was one of La Perouse’s ships.

Riou Bay: bay, 3 mi. long, on S side of Icy Bay, 64° NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°54' N, 141°27' W; (map 47). Name published on a 1945 USGS chart as “Riou.”

Ripinski, Mount: mountain, 3,600 ft., at E end of Takshanuk Mts., 2.6 mi. W of Tanana, 15 mi. SW of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°15'3" N, 135°31'15" W; (map 45). Named locally for “Mr. Ripinski” of the Haines Mission and published in 1889 by USGS & USCAFS.

Ripon Glacier: glacier, on E side of Kekus Peninsula, trends NW 1.5 mi. to its terminus 6 mi. SE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°41'30" N, 148°36'00" W; BGN 1930; (map 5).
Ritter Point: point of land, on W coast of Dall I., 2.5 mi. N of Port Baxan, Alex. Arch.;

Ripple Cove: cove, 1 mi. long, 2 mi. SE of Crater Bay, on SW coast of Harris Penin., 33 mi. SW of Seward, Chugach Mt.; 59°40'15" N, 149°47'45" W; BGN 1936; (map 49).

Ripple Creek: stream, on Kenai Pcnin., flows NW 2 mi. to Canyon Creek, 10 mi. S of Sunnmore, Alaska. Named 1933 by USGS geologists "because it is the last available beaching point in several miles for small boats traveling from Corwin to Ahoyuktuk [Ayognaq] Lagoon" (Chapman and Sahle, 1960, p. 54).

Ripple Point: point of land, on W coast of Dall I., 2.5 mi. N of Port Baxan, Alex. Arch.; 54°51'30" N, 133°02'00" W; BGN 1929; (map 1).

Risley Creek: stream, on Kanik Peninsula, flows SW 10 mi. to Tonanza River, 15 mi. W of Mount Russell, Alaska Kt.; 62°47'05" N, 152°20'35" W; (map 81). Named in 1900 by H. P. Ritter, USGS.

Ripsnorter Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows NE 2 mi. to Canyon Creek, 10 mi. S of Sunnmore, Alaska. Named 1910 by Lawrence Martin, U.S. Army

Rip Rock: rock, on NW coast of Cape Chisak, Little Tanaga Is., Auletian Is.; 51°46'45" N, 176°10'40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named so named by USGS for "the strong tide rips in the locality."

Rip Point: point of land, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., 1.3 mi. SE of White Rock I., Alex. Arch.; 55°02'15" N, 131°58'45" W; BGN 1931; (map 52). So called because the head of this arm of Lake Nerka leads into the lake's outlet. Local name reported by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, in 1930.

Rip River: river, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., 1.3 mi. SE of White Rock I., Alex. Arch.; 55°02'15" N, 131°58'45" W; (map 3). Local name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 74).

Rip Rock: rock, in Hawkins Island Catoff, between Hinchinbrook I., and Hawkins I. and 20 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mt.; 60°27'30" N, 146°20'10" W; (map 64). Named in 1900 by R. C. Capps (in Moffit, 1927, pl. 3), USGS.

Ripshnuter Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows SW 10 mi. to Tonanza River, 15 mi. W of Mount Russell, Alaska Ra.; 62°47'05" N, 152°20'35" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps (in Moffit, 1927, pl. 3), USGS.

Ristia, Mys.: point of land, see Decision, Cape.

Rissland, hill: hill, 300 ft., 1.3 mi. S of Whittier Creek Point, Kiska I., Auletian Is.; 52°02'05" N, 173°30'30" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to the "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Risky Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. to Chukchi Sea, E of Sagumak Ridge, 23 mi. E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 60°51'38" N, 163°18'45" W; (map 129). Named in 1953 by USGS geologists "because it is the last available beaching point in several miles for small boats traveling from Corwin to Abyoutugak [Ayognaq] Lagoon" (Chapman and Sahle, 1960, p. 54).

Ritter Point: point of land, on W coast of Dall I., 2.5 mi. N of Port Baxan, Alex. Arch.; 54°51'30" N, 133°02'00" W; BGN 1929; (map 1). Named by USC&GS in 1928 for "the late Homer F. Ritter," USC&GS, who made early surveys in Alaska.


River: bay, 5 mi. long, in Lake Nerka, drained by the Agulowak River, 30 mi. NW of Dillingham, Kilkuk-Kuskokwim Mt.; 59°25' N, 158°50' W, BGN 1931; (map 52). So called because the head of this arm of Lake Nerka leads into the lake's outlet. Local name reported by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, in 1930.

River: cove, 0.3 mi. across, in E part of Nikolai Bay, on SW coast of Umnak I., Auletian Is.; 52°57'15" N, 168°51'15" W; (map 21). Name published by USC&GS in 1944 Auletian Coast Pilot (p. 67).


Rip: rock, cause of the "comparative smoothness of the water."

Roadhouse: village, see Moses Point.

Roadhouse Mountain: mountain, N of Iliamna Lake, 10 mi. SE of Nondalton, Auletian Ra.; 59°51'30"N, 154°40'00" W; (map 51). Var. Roadhouse Hills.

Rise: name published by G. C. Martin and F. J. Katz (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Road Island: island, 1 mi. long, in Ivanof Bay, 6 mi. NE of Stepokvak Bay, Auletian Ra.; 55°51'00" N, 159°29'40" W; (map 27). Var. John Island.

Rip: rock, on NW coast of Cape Chisak, Little Tanaga Is., Auletian Is.; 51°46'45" N, 176°10'40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named so named by members of the U.S. Navy Auletian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, because of "the strong tide rips in the locality."

Roadstead Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in Security Bay, on N coast of Kuu I., Alex. Arch.; 56°52'20" N, 134°22'10" W; (map 5). Named in 1889 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Roaring Bear Lake: lake, 1 mi. across, at head of Meadow Creek, 18 mi. W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°21'30" N, 148°04'00" W; (map 118). Var. First Lake.

Roaring Bear: mountain, see Moses Point.

Roaring Creek: stream, on Kanik Peninsula, flows NW 2 mi. to Canyon Creek, 10 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mt.; 60°43'25" N, 149°27'00" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name; reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Roaring Creek: stream, flows SW 3.3 mi. to Kotsina River, 37 mi. NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mt.; 61°47' N, 143°51' W; (map 67).

Roaring Glacier: glacier, E of Surprise Glacier. Trends NE 3.5 mi. to its terminus at head of stream 1 mi. long which drains into Harriet- man Ford, 52 mi. SE of Anchorage, Chugach

Roadhouse Mountains: mountain, see Roadhouse Mountain.
Roaring Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount. Kimbball, trends NE 10 mi. to its 1555 terminus at head of Robertson River, 39 mi. NE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°17'30" N, 142°22'4" W; BGN 1936; (map 86).

Local name reported in 1936 by USGS.

Robertson Glacier: stream, heads at terminus of Robertson Glacier, flows NE 33 mi. to Tana River, 16 mi. NW of Tanacross, Alaska Ra.; 63°30' N, 143°47' W; (map 85).

Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 81) USA, in honor of Sgt. Cadger Robertson, USA a member of his party.

Robert Peak: peak, see Roberts, Mount.

Robinson Creek: stream, flows NW 1.4 mi. to West Kiska Lake, Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°03'0" N, 177°39'10" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the US Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Robinson Falls Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 mi. to end of Orca Inlet, 9 mi. NE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°40' N, 145°39' W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1913 by B. L. Johnson (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 7), USGS.

Robinson Hills: mountain range, see Robinson Mountains.

Robinson Lake: lake, see Nikabuna Lake.

Robinson Mountains: mountain range, trends 50 mi. along Gulf of Alaska from Bering Glacier on W to Guyot Glacier on E, 100 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°18' N, 142°20' W; BGN 1960; (map 65).

Var. Robinson Hills.

Named by I. C. Russell in 1891 to commemorate Lt. L. I. Robinson, USRCS, who was drowned while landing at icy Bay that year.

Robinson Ridge: ridge, 1 mi. long, between West Massacre Valley and Prendergast Ridge, on eastern Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°53'25" N, 173°08'25" E; (map 15).

Named by the U.S. Army during World War II and shown on an AMS map published in 1948; name is not used today.

Rob Point: point of land, on SW coast of Krestof I., 11.5 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°09' N, 135°33' W; (map 9).
Rock Creek: stream, flows SW 2.2 mi. to Chiana River 3 mi. NE of its junc. with Chistochina River, 23 mi. NE of Parsons, Alaska Ra.; 63°, 03'00" N, 144°47'00" W; (map 86). Var. Willow Creek.

Prospectors’ name reported in 1902 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.


Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Griffin, USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows E 3.5 mi. to Wood River, 36 mi. NE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°, 54'10" N, 147°50'10" W; (map 87).

Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows S 5 mi. to Goodpaster River, 48 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°30' N, 144°30" W; (map 101).

Named by prospectors and reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerding (Prindle, 1913a, pl. 16), USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows SE 5.5 mi. to Topkok River near its mouth, 15 mi. E of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°35'00" N, 163°56'30" W; (map 95).

Prospectors’ name reported on the 1904 “Map of Cape Nome Precinct” by Arthur Gibson.

Rock Creek: stream, flows SW 2.6 mi. to Snake River, 7 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°36' N, 165°28" W; (map 94).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1899 by D. G. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows SW 1.2 mi. to Solomon River, 0.3 mi. N of Chambers Creek and 3.5 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°53'50" N, 164°23'00" W; (map 95).

Prospectors’ name reported on a 1902 prospectors’ manuscript map.

Rock Creek: stream, flows N 1.5 mi. to Coal Creek which flows to Solomon River, 14 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°, 44'40" N, 164°14'45" W; (map 95).

Prospectors’ name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Rock Creek: stream, flows NW 8 mi. to Tanana River, 66 mi. W of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°43'30" N, 149°36'50" W; (map 100).

Local name reported in 1921 by USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows S 2.2 mi. to Fox Creek which flows to Eldorado River, 20 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°, 45'50" N, 165°06'59" W; (map 94).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerding, USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows W 2 mi. to Big Four Creek which flows to Cas adequately River, 22 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°30' N, 164°05' W; (map 95).

Prospectors’ name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Rock Creek: stream, flows N 4 mi. to Seventymile River, 11 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°53'45" N, 141°29'30" W; BGN 1913; (map 102). Var. Little Blanche Creek.

Local name reported in 1912 by R. W. Davenport (in Brooks and others, 1913, p. 249), USGS. This stream was reported in 1896 by E. C. Barnard, USGS as “Little Blanche Creek.”

Rock Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 mi. to Slate Creek which flows to Pilgrim River, 27 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°54' N, 164°51" W; (map 95).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Chena River 3 mi. SW of junc. with its East Fork and 39 mi. E of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°54'25" N, 146°20'30" W; (map 101).

Local descriptive name; published in 1956 by USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows NW 7.5 mi. to Patterson Creek, 44 mi. NE of Bitishultini Mts., Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°00' N, 151°08" W; (map 99).

Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, heads in Darby Mts., flows NE 11 mi. to Tubutulik River, 29 mi. N of Elim and 50 mi. SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°02' N, 162°10" W; (map 110).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1899 by Smith and Eakin (1911, pl.1), USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Baker Creek which flows to Boston Creek, in Pargon River basin, 18 mi. E of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Penin. High.; 63°12" N, 163°29" W; (map 110).

Prospectors’ name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Rock Creek: stream, flows N 7 mi. to Garnet Creek, 13 mi. SW of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°21' N, 150°26" W; (map 106).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1892 by Lt. Hjalmer Erickson, USA.

Rock Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. to Peace River, 14 mi. N of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°24' N, 161°01' W; (map 109).

Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows NW 3.4 mi. to Taylor Creek which flows to Kusgarok River, 7 mi. SW of Midnight Mtn. and 43 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°41' N, 164°45" W; (map 110).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerding (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Burke Creek which flows to American River, 10 mi. W of Kusgarok Mtn. and 37 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°41' N, 165°35" W; (map 111).
Rock Creek

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Rock Creek: stream, flows NW 13 mi. to Preacher Creek, 8 mi. SW of mouth of Mule Creek and 38 mi. W of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°49' N, 145°23' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1904 by D. C. Witherpoon, USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows NE 3.3 mi. to Wrangell Creek, 40 mi. NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°50' N, 149°17' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1930s.

Rock Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 17.6 mi. to North Fork Serpentine River, 59 mi. NW of Deer, Ketchikan-Kobuk Low.; 66°06' N, 164°50' W; (map 113). Local name published in 1908 on the "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Rock Creek: stream, flows SW 0.5 mi. to Middle Fork Chandalar River, 18 mi. E of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°31'10" N, 147°49' W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, see Boil Creek.

Rock Crossing: crossing, on Tanana River, 3 mi. downstream from mouth of Kantishna River, Tanana Low.; 64°47'20" N, 150°03'00" W; (map 99). Riverboat crossing (a shift from one side of the stream to the other) published on a 1904 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" by U.S. Dept of Interior.

Rocky Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to Middle Fork Chandalar River, 18 mi. E of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°31'10" N, 147°49'00" W; (map 123). Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Rock Island: point of land, on NE coast of <NAME>, 6 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°47'20" N, 147°49'00" W; (map 103). Local name reported in 1937 by J. Brodie, Jr., USGS. This name may refer to a feature shown on recent maps as "Rock Inlet." Although the latter name seems to apply to an island, the generic "Rock" implies that the application should be named "Rocky Island." According to D. C. Witherspoon, USGS, a mountain named "Rocky Island" was mapped in the area in 1891.


Rocky Isles: islands, see Triplets, The.

Rock Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, SW of peak of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°13' N, 150° W; BGN 1911; (map 50). Local name published on relatively recent maps.

Rock Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, 20 mi. N of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66°56' N, 145° W; (map 120). Local descriptive name reported in 1908 by R. C. Foley, USGS.


Rock of Ages: reef, projects into Yukon River below mouth of Fourth of July Creek and NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°12'19" N, 145°52'00" W; (map 103). Local name reported in 1937 by J. Brodie, Jr., USGS. This name may refer to a feature shown on recent maps as "N Reef." Although the latter name seems to apply to an island, the generic "Rock" implies that the application should be named "Rock of Ages." According to D. C. Witherspoon, USGS, a mountain named "Rock of Ages" was mapped in the area in 1883 in the Coast Pilot (p. 81).

Rockpile Pass: pass, 1,800 ft., in Klikitat Mts., 20 mi. SW of Mount Hamilton and 28 mi. SW of Aniak, Klikitat-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°15'40" N, 159°05'00" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported on a 1914 sheet by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Rock Point: point of land, on W bank of Penobscot River, 19 mi. E of Hatti Gig, Coastal Alaska; 55°19'30" N, 130°00'35" W; (map 5). Local name published in 1891 by USGS.

Rock Point: point of land, on W shore of Carroll Inlet, 4 mi. NE of Cornestone Head, Alex. Arch.; 55°21'29" N, 151°23'47" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name given in 1891 by USGS.

Rock Point: point of land, on NE coast of Alaska, 8 mi. NW of Ketichakan, Alex. Arch.; 55°24'48" N, 131°48'22" W; (map 3). Named by W. H. Dall, USGS & CGS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 81).


Rock Point: point of land, in Deadman R, on NW side of Duffield Peninsula, on N. Baranof I., 34 mi. N of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°31'45" N, 135°29'30" W; (map 9). Mys Kamenitsy. This is a translation by USGS of the name given by the Russian pilot.
Rock Point: *point of land*, on S shore of Endicott Arm, 2 mi. S of Sundum I. and 55 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mt.; 57°40'00" N, 133°28'15" W; (map 5).

Descriptive name given in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mannfield, USN.

Rock Point: *point of land*, at mouth of Northeast Arm Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak I.: 57°46'25" N, 153°29'10" W; (map 34).

Descriptive name given in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer *Albatross*.

Rock Point: *point of land*, on Chichagof I., in Chichagof Strait, 0.5 mi. SW of Miner I. and 34 mi. SW of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°00' N, 136°21' W; (map 10).

Local navigators' name reported by H. C. Fassett, USBF, in 1904.

Rock Point: *bluff*, elev. 1,800 ft., NE of Clove Lake, 20 mi. SE of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 63°09'30" N, 142°28'30" W; (map 85).

Local name published by USGS in 1965.

Rock Point: *point of land*, on N coast of St. Michael I., 2.5 mi. N of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°31' N, 162°04' W; (map 92).

Descriptive name given in 1898 by USGS.

Rock Point: *point of land*, see Kamenci Point.

Rock Point: *point of land*, see Polk Point.

Rock Point Hill: *hill*, 109 ft., on N coast of St. Michael I., W of Rock Point, 3 mi. NW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°30'35" N, 162°06'30" W; (map 92).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Rock Slough: *stream*, 5.5 mi. long, anabranch of Porcupine River 22 mi. NE of Chalchiyitska, Yukon Flats; 66°37' N, 143°33' W; (map 129).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Rocky Point: *point of land*, between Sannak I. and Michael I., 2.5 mi. N of St. Michael, Yukon-Flats; 66°57' N, 143°55' W; (map 129).

Descriptive name published in 1925 by USGS.

Rocky Bay: *bay*, 0.2 mi. long, off El Capitan Passage, W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°59'28" N, 135°19'50" W; (map 4).

Descriptive name published in 1925 by USGS.

Rocky Bay: *cove*, 0.3 mi. across, on SW coast of Biorka I., on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°50'30" N, 135°33'00" W; (map 5).

Descriptive name given in 1879 by Lt. F. M. Symonds, USN.

Rocky Cove: *cove*, 1 mi. across, on SW shore of Cook Inlet, N of Kachemak Bay, Atkusat Ra.; 59°26'45" N, 153°43'30" W; BGN 1916; (map 51).

Named in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS; published in 1912 on USGS Chart 5854.

Rocky Creek: *stream*, on Kenaik Peninsula, flows W 2 mi. to Kenaik Lake, 20 mi. NE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°22'40" N, 149°21'10" W; (map 63).

Descriptive name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Rocky Creek: *stream*, flows NW 7 mi. to Quick Silver Creek, 7 mi. S of Mount Romig and 73 mi. SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°30'30" N, 159°41'00" W; (map 59).

Descriptive name given in 1898 by USGS.

Rocky Bay: *bay*, extends 4.5 mi. to Clarence Strait, on SW coast of Etolin I., Alex. Arch.; 56°30'30" N, 133°35'00" W; (map 6).


Rocky Bay: *cove*, 0.3 mi. across, on SE coast of Takeenai Peninsula, 8 mi. SE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°34'00" N, 135°58'30" W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given by USGS and published in 1928 on Chart 8280.

Rocky Bay: *bay*, 2.3 mi. wide, on S coast of Kenai Peninsula, 17 mi. SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°14'15" N, 151°25'00" W; (map 30).

Descriptive name reported in 1902 by Ferdinand Wettdahl, USGS.

Rocky Islands: *islands*, see Triplets. Rocky Island: *island*, see Ulesiitoi Island.

Rocky Lake: *lake*, 0.3 mi. across, on S coast of Afognak, 3.5 mi. off N coast of Afognak I.; 58°29'45" N, 152°46'30" W; (map 43).

Descriptive name reported in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer *Albatross*.

Rocky Island: *island*, in Prince William Sound, off W coast of Knight I., on N side of Drier Bay, 8 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°18'55" N, 147°51'55" W; (map 63).

Descriptive name published in 1908 by USGS.

Rocky Island: *island*, see Holiday Island.

Rocky Island: *island*, see Kik Island.

Rocky Island: *island*, see Piedras Island.

Rocky Island: *island*, see Ulesiitoi Island.

Rocky Islands: *islands*, see Triplets, The.

Rocky Ilslet: *island*, 600 ft. long, in Saint Paul Harbor, between Near and Gull Is., 1 mi. SW of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°46'40" N, 152°25'00" W; (map 34).

Descriptive name published in 1898 by USGS.

Rocky Lake: *lake*, 0.3 mi. long, on Tonki Point, on SE coast of St. Paul I., in Pribilof Is.; 57°09'10" N, 170°12'45" W; (map 38).

Descriptive name reported in 1965 by USBF.

Rocky Lake: *lake*, 0.6 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 2 mi. N of Rocky Bay and 15 mi. SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°17'30" N, 151°26'30" W; (map 50).

Name published by USGS in 1953; probably named for nearby Rocky Bay.

Rocky Lake: *lake*, 0.3 mi. across, on Phipps Penin., 2.5 mi. SW of Yakutat, Malaspina.
Rocky Lake: lake, see Surker Lake.

Rocky Mountains: mountain range, see Brooks Range.

Rocky Mountain Creek: stream, flow SW 2 mi. to Nome River, 19 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula. High.: 64°46'12" N, 165°13'10" W; (map 120). Var. Rocky Creek.

Local descriptive name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

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Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kostanukho Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Angoon, on W central Admirality I., Alex. Arch.: 57°32'05" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1898 on Chart 225.
Rodman Island: island, 2.5 mi. long, in Porcupine River, 5 mi. NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°38'30" N, 145°08'00" W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Rodman Peak: mountain, 3,100 ft., 2 mi. NE of Hancock Peak and 96 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°06'25" N, 132°57'30" W; (map 8).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Lt. Hugh Rodman, USN, one of his party.

Rodman Rock: rock, off Baranof I. at mouth of Rodman Bay, 30 mi. S of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°29'40" N, 135°14'-45" W; (map 9).

Name used by personnel of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations in 1944, derived from the radio communications term "Roger."
Romanzof, Cape: point of land, see Romanzof, Cape.

Romanzof Mountains: mountain range, see Romanzof Mountains.

Romanzof, Cape: point of land, at W end of Aniakchak. Mts., between Kokechk and Scammon Bays, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 61°59'N, 165°06'W; BGN 1906; (map 75). Var. Cape Count, Cape Romanzof, Cape Romanzof.

Named "Mys Grafa Rumyantsova," "Cape of Count Rumyantsov," by Capt. Lt. G. S. Shishmarev, IRN, in 1821. In the same year it was named by A. K. Etoolin. The name commemorates Count Rumyantsov who built and outfitted a vessel of one hundred and eighty tons, named the Rurik, "for the purpose of exploring the supposed northwest passage by way of Davis Strait or Hudson Bay."

Rommig: area, in S Anchorage 1,2 mi. SSW of City Hall, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°12'05" N, 149°54'30" W; (map 69).

Residential district in city of Anchorage reported in 1954 by office of city engineer of Anchorage.

Ronomg, Mount: mountain, 4,000 ft., in Kilbuck Mountains, W of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°37' N, 159°43' W; (map 59).

Named in 1898 by W. S. Post and J. E. Spurr, USGS; named for Dr. Joseph Herman Romig, Moravian missionary in the area from 1896 to 1905.

Romp Island: island, 0.8 mi. across, on E coast of Admiralty I., 1 mi. NW of Gambier I. and 63 mi. E of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°26'30" N, 135°54'45" W; (map 8).


Roma Island: island, 0.5 mi. across, 7 mi. SW of Dolgoi I., at SW end of Aleutian Is.; 54°59' N, 161°50' W; (map 25).

Name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Rootop Ridge: ridge, elev. 2,448 ft., 6 mi. long, E of Anaktuvuk River, 3 mi. NW of Kayak Mtn. and 56 mi. NE of Anaktuvuk Pass; Arctic Slope; 68°54' N, 150°58' W; BGN 1949; (map 134). Var. Willow Creek Ridge.

Descriptive name given by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Rookery Island: island, 300 ft. long, in Duncan Channel, 12 mi. SW of Petersburg, on S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°41'30" N, 133°12'00" W; BGN 1933; (map 6).

So named in 1915 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because the island is the resting place of thousands of sea birds, known locally as sea pigeons.

Rookery Islands: islands, extend 0.6 mi. in Clarence Strait, between Zarembo and Prince of Wales Is.; Alex. Arch.; 56°03'45" N, 133°06'30" W; (map 46).


Rookie Lake: lake, 0.1 mi. across, 1.4 mi. WNW of Sredni Point, on northeastern Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°03'05" N, 177°36'45" W; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Rook Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, 13 mi. N of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66°50' N, 143°41' W; (map 120).

Local descriptive name: reported in 1956 by R. C. Folew, USGS.

Roevelt Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument; trends E 1.9 mi. to its 1961 terminus, 0.4 mi. W of Rendu Inlet and 76 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°59'20" N, 136°42'45" W; BGN 1923; (map 10).

Named in 1923 by Lawrence Marfin, U.S. Dept. of State, for Eugenius Romer, 1871-1954; professor of geography at the Univ. of Lemberg, in Austria, who visited Glacier Bay in 1913.

Romeinanzof Mountains: mountain range, see Romanzof Mountains.

Romiig, area: in S Anchorage 1.2 mi. SSW of City Hall, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°12'05" N, 149°54'30" W; (map 69).

Roosevelt Creek: stream, heads at Roosevelt Lake. flows NW 3.5 mi. to Valdez Creek, 70 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°12'30" N, 147°16'30" W; (map 67).

Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 field-sheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS; published by Moffit (1912, pl. 11).

Roosevelt Creek: stream, flows W 6 mi. to Tanenika Creek, 45 mi. SE of Nenana, Alaska; 64°04'30" N, 148°12'45" W; (map 106).

Named by prospectors in 1905 for Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919, 26th President of the United States. The name was repeated in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brock, others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS.

Roosevelt Harbor: cove, extends NE 0.7 mi. of Sitke Strait, on NE coast of Zarembo Is.; Alex. Arch.; 56°24'00" N, 133°37'40" W; (map 6).

Named by USGS & CS for charting purpose published in 1921; probably name Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919, 26th President of the United States.

Roosevelt Island: island, 4 mi. long, between Yukon River and Ickes Slough, 12 mi. SSW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°37' N, 161°29' W; (map 73).

Name shown on 1940 chart compiled by the Riverboat Service, The Alaska Railroad, and U.S. Dept. of the Interior, can assume the island was named for Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1882-1945, 32nd President of the United States.

Roosevelt Lagoon: lagoon, on Revillagigedo Is. of Nana Bay, near mouth of Nana River, Alex. Arch.; 55°35'30" N, 131°36'00" W; (map 3).

Local navigators' name obtained in 1915.

Roosevelt Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, 2.5 mi. SW of Lucky Hill and 72 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°11' N, 147°09' W; (map 87).

Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Roozter Comb, mountain, see Dension, Mount.

Roozer Comb, The: mountain, 10,180 ft. at Ruth Amphitheater, 10 mi. SE of Mount Kinley, Alaska Ra.; 62°58'25" N, 150°58' W; (map 81).

Name submitted by Bradford Washburn in 1957; mountain originally described in 1898 by Claude Rusk in the story of the Mount Exploration, as "a remarkable mountain... its tip a succession of corniced spires... a great rooster comb."

Rooster Hill: hill, 640 ft., 1.8 mi. NE of Quer Point, Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°06'10" N, 177°31'10" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Root, Mount: mountain, 12,860 ft., on Alaska Canada boundary, 5.5 mi. NE of Mount Faury, weather and 96 mi. NW of Hoonah, St B...
Rootak Island: island, see Rootok Island.


Rope Creek: stream, flows E 1 mi. to Flint Creek, 4.5 mi. SE of Long and 26 mi. S of Roby, Kibbuck-Kuskowlim Mts.; 64°21'45"N, 155°23'30"W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS. The stream's identity is in doubt.

Root Glacier: glacier, trends 15 mi. S from Regal Mtn. to Kennicott Glacier, 5 mi. S of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°32'N, 142°56'W; (map 67).

Named in 1899 by Oscar Rohn for U.S. Secretary of War, Elihu Root, 1845-1937. Root was a member of the Hague Tribunal. He was also a member of the Senate from New York 1909-15. Secretary of War, 1899-1904, under President McKinley and Roosevelt; Secretary of State, 1905-09, under President Roosevelt; and U.S. Senator from New York 1909-15. Named about 1914 by USGS. Named by prospectors; reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

Rosa Creek: stream, see Rosary Creek.

Rosalie Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. to Chandalar Lake, at Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°29'30"N, 148°50'00"W; (map 123).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Rosa Strait: water passage, between Little Rose I. and S. coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°27'30"N, 135°33'00"W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, "for the little steamer Rose which navigated these waters." The name was published by USGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 183).  

Rose Channel: water passage, in Peril Strait, E of Rapid Point, between Little Rose I. and S. coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°27'30"N, 135°33'00"W; (map 9).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

Rose Channel: water passage, in Peril Strait, E of Rapid Point, between Little Rose I. and S. coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°27'30"N, 135°33'00"W; (map 9).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

Rose Channel: stream, flows NW 1.5 mi. to Gilmore Creek, 11 mi. NE of Fairbanks; Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°58'30"N, 147°31'30"W; (map 100).

Local name reported in 1908 by USGS.

Rose Creek: stream, tributary to Coal Creek about 5 mi. SW of that stream's junct. with Yukon River, Porcupine Plat.; 65°17'N, 143°10'W; (map 103).

Mentioned by C. E. Ellsworth and R. W. Davenport (in Brooks and others, 1913, p. 213), USGS; this feature has not been positively identified.

Rose Creek: stream, see Rosaura Creek.

Rose Creek: stream, see Rosie Creek.

Rose Hill: hill, 1,010 ft., 0.7 mi. N of Reynard Cove, on northeastern Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°02'00"N, 177°35'15"E; (map 14). Var. Sunrise Hill.

An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAF map.

Rose Inlet: estuary, extends SW 2.5 mi. off Kainai Strait, on E coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 54°57'30"N, 132°56'00"W; (map 1).

Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, and published by USGS in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 68).

Rose Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, 16 mi. E of Deer I., at SW end of Aleutian Ra., Aleutian Is.; 54°53'15"N, 161°51'35"W; (map 25).

Named in 1949 on a USGS map.

Rose Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, at SE end of Kashevaroff Passage, on NE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°04'50"N, 132°51'15"W; (map 5).

Local name used by fishermen and published in 1907 by USGS.

Rose Island: island, 1 mi. long, at N end of Nevensky I., in Yukon River, 3 mi. NW of

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Rose Island

Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°55' N, 162°20' W; (map 74).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 navigation chart of the Yukon River.

Rose Island: see, see Hinchinbrook Island.

Rosenberg, Mount: mountain, 3,050 ft., 15.5 mi. N of Sitka, on N central Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°17'00" N, 135°19'15" W; BGN 1935; (map 9).


Rose Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Rose Inlet, on E coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 54°58'10" N, 132°56'30" W; BGN 1928; (map 1).

So named in 1927 by Capt. R. S. Patton, USCGS, "because of its proximity to Rose Inlet and also because the triangulation station Rose is on this point."

Rose Point: point of land, NE tip of Klag I., 2.5 mi. S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°37'35" N, 136°05'20" W; (map 9).

Name published in 1928 by USCGS on Chart 8280.

Rose Rock: rock, at SE end of Kashcvarof Pass; reported by Robert Marshall, correcting the earlier-used "Rose" or "Roso."

Rose Creek Pass: pass, 1,600 ft., between heads of Rosie and Wilson Creeks, E of Cathedral

Mtn., 18 mi. S of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°09'30" N, 150°11'00" W; (map 124).

Named for the creek which heads in the pass; reported by Robert Marshall about 1932.

Roslyn Creek: stream, heads on N side of Marin Ra., flows NNE 5 mi. to Ithmus Bay, 12 mi. SE of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°37'05" N, 152°18'30" W; BGN 1966; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1966 by the Alaska State Geographic Board.

Rossie Mount: mountain, see Myghapowit Mountain.

Ross Bay: lagoon, 1.2 mi. long, on Beaufort Sea coast, 2 mi. S of Ross Point and 21 mi. SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°11' N, 153°53' W; (map 153).

Named August 3, 1837, by Thomas Simpson (1843, p. 151), for a personal friend, a partner of Charles and Rowand in the fur trade at Fort Garry. The name was originally applied to the larger area, north of the lagoon, extending east of Ross Point.

Ross Cove: cove, 0.5 mi. wide, on SE coast of Alaska Peninsula, trends SE 2 mi. to Pacific Ocean. 12 mi. S of Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°07' N, 158°22' W; (map 30).

Local name published by USGS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 161).

Ross Creek: stream, flows NW 14 mi. to Yukon River, 5 mi. E of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 65°59'40" N, 148°57'00" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors and reported in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA; published by USGS (Prindle, 1903, pl. 15).

Ross Green Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, 1 mi. E of Barkley Lake and 45 mi. N of Cape Yakataga, Chugach Mts.; 60°43'30" N, 142°31'00" W; BGN 1960; (map 65).

Named by D. J. Miller, USGS, in 1960 for Russell V. Green, 1886–1950, who on many occasions helped USGS field parties based in Cordova. Born in Missouri, and after living many years in Idaho, Green came to Cordova in 1942. He was much interested in outdoor activities and was the founder of the local Isaac Walton Chapter. The first known landing on this lake by airplane was made by Miller on the day of Mr. Green's funeral.

Ross Point: point of land, on S tip of Cape Rohnof, 10 mi. SW of village of Port Mollier, Bristol Bay Low.; 55°56'00" N, 160°51'30" W; (map 100).

Shown on a 1963 USGS chart.

Ross Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Iko Bay, 20 mi. SE of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°14' N, 155°50' W; (map 153).

Var. Rose Point.


Rotiflal Lakes: lakes, see Rotiflal Lakes.


Named in 1935 by USFS "for a ship that sank in Yukutat in 1804 as a part of the 9th fleet."

Rosy Creek: stream, see Rosa Creek.

Rosy Creek: stream, see Rosie Creek.

Rosby Point: point of land, at mouth Stikine River, 7 mi. N of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°35'35" N, 132°21'50" W; (map 61).

Mys Rechnoy, Rechnoy Point.

Named on August 27, 1793, by Cap. George Vancouver, RN (Wagner, 1923, 407). Name "Mys Rechnoy," meaning "point that was applied to this point in 1863 by the Russian surveyors from the corvette Ross." See Rynida Island.

Rotokakat: stream, see Kalgat River.

Rotol River: stream, see Khotol River.

Rotten Fish Slough: lake, an oxbow 1.5 mi. long, 22 mi. N of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plt.; 37° N, 142°55' W; (map 120).

Local name reported in 1936 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. It may be a form of the Indian name.

Rouge Point: point of land, see Kraani Point.

Rough Bay: bay, 1.5 mi. across, E of Gusty Is., on NE coast of Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 50° N, 177°51' W; (map 17).

Name published by USCGS in 1956.

Rough Beach: bight, see Lumbar Bay.

Rough Channel: water passage, between Osa Passage and Khaz Bay, 4 mi. SSW of Chagage, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°36'30" N, 136°08'00" W; BGN 1908; (map 9).

Descriptive name given by USCGS as published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 17). So named because "there is generally a bowl swell in the channel ** **.

Rough Mountain Creek: stream, heads Nakatkapi Mtn., flows W 38 mi. to Aniak River, 10 mi. SW of Howard Pass, Brow. Ra.; 68°07' N, 157°09' W; (map 132).

Named by Orrie in 1956; this name may be a rough translation of an Eskimo name.

Roughtop Mountain: mountain, 3,150 ft., at NE end of Boulder Ridge, 37 mi. E of Tanaga-Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°11'15" N, 150°40'30" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' descriptive name reported 1906 by Prindle (1908, pl. 5), USGS.

Roumantoff Cape: point of land, see Rousfold, Cape.

Roumantoff Mountains: mountain range, see Romanoff Mountains.

Roundabout Mountain: mountain, 1,500 ft., at NE end of Boulder Ridge, 37 mi. E of Tanaga-Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°11'15" N, 150°40'30" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' descriptive name reported 1906 by Prindle (1908, pl. 5), USGS.

Roundabout Mountain: mountain, 1,088 ft., SE of The Nagahbara Sand Dune, Kuskokwim Delta; 61°54'30" N, 161°50' W; (map 108).

Var. Suikita Range.

So called by riverboat pilots as early as 1900, because the circuitous Kuskokwim R...
Round Island: **island**, 0.2 mi. across, in entrance to Coal Harbor in Zachary Bay, Unga I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°20'35" N, 160°37'15" W; (map 28).

Descriptive name probably given in 1865 by Western Union Telegraph Expedition and shown on USCGS chart published in 1872.

**Round Island**: island, 1,400 ft. long, in Kasaan Bay, NW of Kasaan Island, off E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°31' N, 132°23' W; (map 4).

Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Commdr. R. C. Glover, USN.

Round Island: **island**, 0.1 mi. across, in Pavlov Bay, near SW end of Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 55°32'50" N, 161°36'00" W; (map 28).

Descriptive name given in 1925 by USCGS.

Round Island: **island**, 0.3 mi. long, in Davidson Inlet, Alex. Arch.; 55°53'30" N, 133°39'35" W; (map 4).

Local descriptive name published in 1864 by USCGS.

Round Island: **island**, 0.1 mi. long, one of Rookery Is. in Clarence Strait, between Zarembo and Prince of Wales Is., Alex. Arch.; 56°18'50" N, 133°05'15" W; (map 6).

Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Round Island: **island**, 0.1 mi. across, in Security Bay, on N coast of Kuiu I., Alex. Arch.; 56°52'50" N, 134°21'20" W; (map 5).

Named in 1869 by Commdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Round Island: **island**, 500 ft. across, in Redoubt Bay, 10 mi. S of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 54°56'50" N, 135°22'40" W; (map 5).

Var. Kruglooi Island, Ostrov Kruglooi.

This is a translation by USCGS of the name given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasilyev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published it as "Os[trov] Kruglovi*.*

Round Island: **island**, 0.1 mi. across, in Kaunyuk Bay, off NE coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°12'35" N, 134°50'20" W; (map 9).

Var. Ostrov Kruglovi.

This is a translation by USCGS about 1882 of the name given by the Russian pilot Ena. Vasilyev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Os[trov] Kruglov.*

Round Island: **island**, 0.1 mi. across, in Salisbury Sound, on S coast of Chichagof I., 26 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°22'00" N, 135°42'40" W; (map 9).

Descriptive name reported in 1896 by Lt. Commdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published by USCGS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 191). It is "wooded, 200 feet high, dome-shaped top."

Round Island: **island**, 100 ft. across, in Inner Anchorage, NE of Gull I., 0.7 mi. SW of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°46'30" N, 152°25'00" W; (map 34).

Var. Kruglooi Island, Ostrov Kruglovi.

Translation of the name "Os[trov] Kruglov*.*" published by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Round Island: **island**, 1.5 mi. across, 15 mi. SE of Crooked I. and 35 mi. E of Hagemeister I., eastemmost of Walrus Is., between Kulukuk and Togiak Bays, in Bristol Bay; 58°36' N, 159°58' W; (map 39).


This island is thought to be the one named by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 431), RN, on July 12, 1778, on account of its shape. Capt. Teshenkov (1852, map 4), IRN, called it "Os[trov] Kruglovi*.*" meaning "round island."

Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, called it "Os[trov] Morzh*.*" meaning "walrus island."

Teshenkov and Sarichev gave the native name as "Kayashik" and "Kayashvik," respectively.

Round Island: **island**, 0.6 mi. long, in Copper River, 25 mi. NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°27' N, 145°04' W; (map 64).

Local descriptive name published in 1952 by USGS.

Round Island: **island**, see Akhiok Island.

Round Island: **island**, see Round Island.

Round Islands: **islands**, SW group of the Barrier Is., extend 1 mi. in Cordova Bay, Alex. Arch.; 54°47' N, 132°30' W; (map 1).

Descriptive name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USCGS.

Round Islet: **islet**, 0.5 mi. long, largest of Round Islets, in Holkham Bay, 0.5 mi. SE of Harbur I. and 48 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts. 57°45'10" N, 133°36'00" W; (map 8).

Var. Round Islets.

Named by Commdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1869 on Hydrog. Chart 225 as "Round Ilet (or islets)." Meade may have thought the group to be one island. The name was restricted to the southernmost and largest of the islands by the USCGS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 147).

Round Ilet: **island**, see Round Islets.

Round Ilets: **islands**, in Holkham Bay, 0.5 mi. SE of Harbur I. and 48 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 57°45'10" N, 133°36'00" W; (map 8).

Var. Round Ilet.

Named in 1869 by Commdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1891 by USCGS. See Round Ilet.

Round Ilets: **island**, see Round Ilet.

Round Lake: **lake**, 0.1 mi. across, on northern Kitska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°04'42" N, 177°36'45" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Round Lake: **lake**, 0.2 mi. across, 8.5 mi. N of Port Alexander, on E coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°22'10" N, 134°42'00" W; (map 5).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Round Lake: **lake**, on Kenai Penin. N of Harvey Lake, 0.4 mi. across, 6.5 mi. SW of Skilak Lake and 30 mi. SE of Kenai, Chugach Mu.; 60°19'15" N, 150°32'30" W; (map 62).
Round Lake

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Round Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. long, drains S to Tolsona Creek, 15 mi. WNW of Glennallen; Copper River Basin; 62°12' N, 145°57' W; (map 83).

Local descriptive name; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Round Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, 2 mi. E of Crosswind Lake and 22 mi. NW of Glennallen; Copper River Basin; 62°22' N, 145°55' W; (map 83).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Round Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. across, between Finland Creek and bend in Innoko River, 35 mi. NW of Ophir and 61 mi. NW of McGrath; Innoko Low; 63°35'30" N, 157°15'00" W; (map 90).

Local name obtained in 1954 by R. E. Ito, USGS.

Round Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. across, E of Tanana, 2 mi. W of Tanana High; 63°37' N, 143°48' W; (map 85).

Descriptive name published by USGS in 1954.

Round Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, between Sundown and Tinran Lakes, 19 mi. SW of Beaver.

Round Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. across, 0.4 mi. W of Bear Creek and 14 mi. E of Glacial Valley, 60 mi. NW of Glennallen; Copper River Basin; 62°14' N, 145°55' W; (map 83).

Local descriptive name; reported in 1984 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Round Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. long, drains S to Sukkwiti Strait, on E coast of Blanket I., 3.850 ft., in Kenai Peninsula; 60°56'45" N, 147°56'30" W; (map 63).

Descriptive name published in 1956 by USGS.

Round Mountain: mountain, 2,300 ft., on Annette I., 4.6 mi. N of Metlakatla, Alex. Arch.; 55°11'50" N, 131°33'28" W; (map 3).

Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Round Mountain: mountain, 3,850 ft., in Kenai Mts., on Kenai Peninsula, 5 mi. NW of Cooper Landing and 42 mi. ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; USGS.

Local descriptive name; reported in 1944 by USGS.

Round Mountain: mountain, 1,026 ft., at E side of entrance to Columbia Bay, 1.5 mi. SE of S tip of Heather I., 60 mi. E of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°56'45" N, 147°02'00" W; (map 118).

Descriptive name given in 1908 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Round Mountain: mountain, 2,800 ft., 2.5 mi. SE of Rainy Pass Lodge, 85 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°03'50" N, 152°41'10" W; (map 81).

Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Round Mountain: mountain, 1,872 ft., 24 mi. W of Hughes, Hogatza High.; 66°04' N, 155°06' W; (map 116).

Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Round Point: point of land, on SW coast of Kanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°42'10" N, 177°31'15" W; (map 17).

Descriptive name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Round Point: point of land, point of entrance to Sukkwiti Strait, on E coast of Blanket I., 3.850 ft., in Kenai Peninsula; 60°56'45" N, 147°56'30" W; (map 63).

Descriptive name given in 1924 by USC&GS.

Round Point: point of land, on SE coast of Zaremb I., in Sitkine Strait, Alex. Arch.; 56°16'40" N, 132°39'30" W; (map 6).

Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, because of its shape.

Round Point: point of land, on SE tip of Takeena Peninsula, 9 mi. E of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°33'25" N, 135°59'40" W; (map 9).

Descriptive name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8280.

Round Point: point of land, on W bank of Yukon River 14 mi. SE of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°41' N, 161°37' W; (map 73).

Riverboat pilots' name descriptive of the long round curve of the point; shown on a 1916 field sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Round Top: mountain, 0.2 mi. long, drains S to Yukon River 1 mi. E of junc. of Tutina River, 9 mi. WSW of Tanana, Nowitna Low.; 65°08' N, 152°22' W; (map 106).

Descriptive name shown on a riverboat manuscript chart, dated in 1906.

Round Point: point of land, see Cape Glazenap.

Round Point: point of land, see Krugloi Point.

Roundtop Mountain: mountain, 6,140 ft., on Wrangell Peninsula; 65°39'00" N, 134°17'30" W; BGN 1954; (map 5).


Showed as "Slate" on a 1901 map of Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. Proctor's name reported on a 1902 prospect-manuscript map.
Ruby Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 mi. to Bonanza Creek. 11.5 mi. E of Flat and 53 mi. NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.:
62°25'40" N, 157°38'40" W; (map 79).
Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows NW 6 mi. to Nixon Fork Takotna River, 13 mi. NW of Medfira, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.:
63°16' N, 154°54' W; (map 89).
Prospectors' name obtained in 1921 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks, 1922, fig. 5). USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows S 3.5 mi. to West Fork Chulitna River, 48 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska Ra.:
63°16'15" N, 149°44'35" W; (map 87).
Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by S. R. Capps (in Martin, 1919, pi. 5). USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows W 0.8 mi. to Yellow Creek. 4.8 mi. NNE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.:
63°39'08" N, 145°54'30" W; (map 86).
So named, about 1902, because of the ruby-colored pebbles found along the stream by prospectors (Davies, 1965, p. 23).

Ruby Creek: stream, flows SE 10 mi. to Slate Creek, 50 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.:
64°58' N, 142°45' W; (map 102).
Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows NW 7.4 mi. to Delta River, crosses Richardson Highway, 29 mi. S of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.:
63°39°08" N, 145°54'30" W; (map 86).

Ruby Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. to Igloo Creek which flows to American River, 30 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.:
63°27' N, 163°25' W; (map 111).
Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerard (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12). USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows N 8 mi. to Shungnak River, 17 mi. NE of Shungnak, Brooks Ra.:
67°07' N, 156°55' W; (map 126).
Prospectors' name "derived from the ruby garnet," reported by P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin, USGS (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 300).

Ruby Creek: stream, flows E 5 mi. from E of Ipickuk Mtn. to North Fork Koyukuk River, 17 mi. W of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.:
67°26'20" N, 148°51'00" W; (map 123).
Local name reported in 1956 by E. S. Eakin, USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 mi. to Woodland Echo Creek, 4 mi. E of Woodland Echo Pass and 10 mi. SW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.:
67°26'20" N, 148°51'00" W; (map 123).
Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Ruby Gulch: ravine, see Ruby Gulch.

Ruby Creek: stream, see Emerald Creek.

Ruberts: locality, see Afognak.

Ruby Gulch: ravine, trends W 1 mi. to Crooked Creek, N of Queen Gulch, 43 mi. NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.:
62°03'45" N, 158°13'20" W; BGN 1945; (map 79).

Var. Cape Rojinno, Rodgozn, Rodgnoff, Rojinoff.

Named Cape Rojinno by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 261), IRN. The name was applied at first to what is now called Lagoon Point. Cape Rodgnoff is shown in its present location on an 1882 USC&GS chart; the spelling "Rodgnoff" is derived from "Rojoynova," shown in 1847 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379.

declared -Loii-koket: Indian village, on left bank of the Yukon, opposite the mouth of Ruby Creek, 1 mi. SE of Cape Rojinno.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows SE 2 mi. to South Fork Chulitna River, 8 mi. NW of Mount Ryan and 76 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.:
65°18'30" N, 146°28'00" W; (map 104).
Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to Minook Creek, 7 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.:
65°24'30" N, 150°08'00" W; (map 106).
Prospectors' name published in 1898 by USGS &CGS on Chart 3098. So named because of the garnets, sometimes referred to as "rubies," found in the stream's gravels.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. to Igloo Creek which flows to American River, 30 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.:
65°27' N, 163°25' W; (map 111).

Ruby Creek: stream, flows NW 1.4 mi. to Yukon River at Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.:
64°44'20" N, 155°29'50" W; (map 98).
Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by Brooks (1908, p. 46), USGS. Gold was discovered on this stream near the present town, called Ruby, in 1907.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Casademagna River, 17 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.:
64°49' N, 164°20' W; (map 95).
Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17). USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows NW 1.6 mi. to Steele Creek, 9 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.:
64°55'20" N, 147°29'30" W; (map 100).
Local name reported in 1933 by J. M. Hill, USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Little Washington Creek, 21 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.:
64°36'45" N, 141°48'45" W; (map 102).
Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Chatsamaha River, 18 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.:
65°06'30" N, 147°52'50" W; (map 105).

Ruby Creek: stream, flows N 1 mi. to Bonanza Creek. 11.5 mi. E of Flat and 53 mi. NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.:
62°25'40" N, 157°38'40" W; (map 79).
Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.
Ruby Gulch

Local name reported in 1914 by USGS in reference to "the large quantity of red garnets found in rich gold placers at the mouth of the gulch."

Ruby Gulch: ravine, trends SSE 0.8 mi. to Falls Creek 0.8 mi. NW of its junct. with Cache Creek, 32 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°29'00" N, 151°01'15" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Ruby Gulch: ravine, in Dutch Hills, extends NE 1 mi. from Willow Creek, 29 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°34'50" N, 150°50'45" W; (map 81). Var. Ruby Creek. Name published as "Ruby Creek" by Cook (1908, map).

Ruby Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1.7 mi. to Hazel Creek, 7 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°33'36" N, 165°11'40" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Ruby Gulch: stream, see Ruby Creek.

Ruby Roadhouse: locality, see Ruby.

Ruby Slough: stream, anabranch, heads at Yukon River and flows SW 27 mi. to Yukon River, 59 mi. E of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°42'4" N, 156°06' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1934 by USGS.

Rucksock Creek: stream, flows 1.2 mi. N to Peaceful River, on SE coast of Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°50'24" N, 173°07'45" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.


Rudakof Mountain: mountain, see Rudakof, Mount.

Rude Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, at terminus of Cordova Glacier, 22 mi. NE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°49'30" N, 145°31'00" W; (map 64). Name published by USGS in 1959; derived from nearby Rude River.

Rude River: stream, flows SW 16 mi. to Nelson Bay, at NE end of Orca Inlet, 10 mi. NNE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°40' N, 145°32' W; BGN 1966; (map 64). Var. Cordova Creek.

Locally named for Gilbert Rude, USCGS; name published by the Norris Peters Company on their 1911 map of Orca Bay.

Rudisell Reef: reef, 0.2 mi. long, at mouth of Mueller Cove, in SE part of Nikolaik Bay, on SW coast of Unmak I., Aleutian Is.; 52°56'45" N, 166°52'05" W; BGN 1940; (map 21). Named in 1939 by USCGS for Maurice C. Rudisell, USCGS, a fireman on a survey party who was drowned on May 28, 1938, when a survey boat struck this reef. See Mueller Cove.

Rudolph Creek: stream, flows NW 0.9 mi. to Snake River, 12 mi. N of Nome, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°41' N, 165°24' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Rudyerd Bay: estuary, on the mainland, extends SW 14 mi. to Behm Canal, Coast Mts.; 55°16'40" N, 131°02'05" W; (map 3). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USCGS, for the English engine John Rudyerd, who rebuilt the Eddyson lighthouse after its destruction in 1873.

Rudyerd Island: island, 1.5 mi. long, in Behm Canal, at the mouth of Princess Bay, on the SE coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°16'40" N, 131°02'05" W; (map 3). Named by a special U.S. Navy survey party and published by USGS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 86).

Rufus Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 mi. to Slana River 1.6 mi. NE of its junct. with Copper River, Alaska Ra.; 62°43' N, 143°56' W; (map 84). Var. Natat Creek. Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Rufus Grove: stream, see Sufus Creek.

Rugger Island: island, 2.5 mi. long, at junct. of Resurrection Bay and Hardy Gateway, 19 mi. S of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°51'30" N, 149°23'00" W; BGN 1966; (map 49). Var. Baker Island. Named by BGN after a proposal to name it "Baker Island" in honor of Marcus Baker was rejected.

Ruhama, Mount: mountain, see Ruhama, Mount.

Ruhama, Mount: mountain, 5,620 ft.; 3.2 mi. of Shelter Cove on Russell Fiord and 22 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°43'00" N, 139°12'30" W; (map 46). Var. Mount Ruhama.

Named "Mount Ruhama" by Russell (1892, p. 88), USGS, for Miss Ruhama Scidmore, author of a book on journeys in Alaska.

Ruhm, locality, see Ingremamut.


Rukav Ledyanoy: estuary, see Taku Inlet.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows W 1.9 mi. to Peaceful River, 22 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°47' N, 165°48' W; (map 94). Ruby Gulch.

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by C. Barnard in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17.

Rumble Creek: stream, head at glacier terminus of TOK Glacier, flows NE 11 mi. to Ketchikan River, 3 mi. E of Robertson Point and terminus and 36 mi. W of Tok, Alaska; 63°18'20" N, 144°07'00" W; BGN 1959; (map 86). Named in 1936 by USGS "because of curious rumbling sound caused by landing boulders in the swift stream."

Rumbling Mountain: mountain, 6,520 ft. head of Kenunga Creek, 17.5 mi. SE of Unuskun Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°09'45" N, 151°09'15" W; (map 134). Named in 1930 by Marshall, (1936), who wrote, "Chunks of rock were constantly breaking off and rumbling down into the valley, so I called that peak the Rumbling Mountain.

Runstettler: area, in NF. part of Anchorage, Alaska; 60°41'20" N, 149°43' W; (map 94). Local name reported in 1938 by USGS.

Runkles Creek: stream, flows NE and SE to Anvik River, 60 mi. S of Unalaska Bay, Pailo; 63°00'20" N, 160°43' W; (map 94). Name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Rumafioff Mountains: mountain range, Romanof Mountains.

Rungun Creek: stream, flows SE 11.6 mi. North Fork Kukolik River, 44 mi. of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 30° N, 153°57' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1938 by USGS.

Runkles Creek: stream, flows NE and SE to Anvik River, 60 mi. S of Unalaska Bay, Pailo; 63°00'20" N, 160°43' W; (map 94). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Runstettler: area, in NF. part of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°13'00" N, 149°44' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by the engineer of Anchorage.


Runik Harbor: bay, 0.6 mi. long, on SW coast of Khankaak I., 1 mi. N of Point Turn, 2 mi. NW of Yakutat, Malaspina I.
Plains: 59°34'45" N, 139°46'30" W; (map 46).

Named by Khromchenko, who surveyed the area in 1823, after a ship (brig) belonging to the Russian-American Co. The name was originally applied to the combined water area of what is now Rurik Harbor and Port Malgrace. The name is now restricted to the northermost of the two bays.

Rurik Harbor: cove, see Malgrave, Port.


Russian Hill: hills, see Einahnuhto Hills.

Russian Harbor: water passage, 2.5 mi. across, at end of Enchantment Bay, at head of Yakutat Bay, St. Elias Mts.: 60°00'00" N, 139°27' W; (map 46).

Named in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS, for Israel Cook Russell, 1852-1906, geologist, explorer, and author.

Russell Cove: cove, see Shelter Cove.

Russell Fiord: estuary, extends N 25 mi. to Disenchantment Bay, at head of Yakutat Bay, St. Elias Mts.: 60°00'00" N, 139°27' W; (map 46).

Named in 1906 by Marcus Baker, USGS, for Israel Cook Russell, 1852-1906, explorer of the Yakutat region in 1890 and 1891 and discovery of this estuary in 1891. Russell was born in New York and received B.S. and C.E. degrees in 1872 from the Univ. of the City of New York. In 1880 he became a member of the USGS. He was a USGS representative in 1889 in an expedition sent to Alaska by the US&GS to establish a portion of Alaska's eastern boundary. During the next two years he explored, under the joint auspices of the USGS and the National Geographic Society, the slopes of Mount St. Elias and the Yakutat Bay area. In 1892 he became professor of geology at the Univ. of Michigan. At the time of his death he was President of the Geological Society of America.

Russell Glacier: glacier, heads at 61°22' N, 141°53' W and trends 26 mi. N through Skolai Pass to its terminus at head of White River, 60 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.: 61°41' N, 141°48' W; (map 67).

Named in 1891 by Hayes (1892, p. 152), USGS, for Israel Cook Russell, 1852-1906. See Russell Fiord.

Russell Island: island, 3.7 mi. long, in Glacier Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, 2 mi. N of Itchot Point and 75 mi. NW of Hoohnah, St. Elias Mts.: 58°26'00" N, 136°04'10" W; (map 10).

Named by W. H. Dall, USCGS, and published in 1882 on USCSGS Chart 806.

Russell Creek: stream, flows SE 1.7 mi. to Snake River, 5 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin., 65°35' N, 165°30' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, p. 17), USGS.

Russell Creek: stream, flows SE 2.3 mi. to join Virginia Creek to form Goldbottom Creek which flows to Nigukluk River, 10 mi. NW of Council and 43 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.: 65°01' N, 163°50' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Russell Creek: stream, see Delta Creek.

Russell, Mount: peak, 11,670 ft, marks SW corner of Mount McKinley National Park, 34 mi. SW of Denali Pass and 66 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska R.; 62°48' N, 151°53' W; (map 81).

Named in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS, for Israel Cook Russell, 1852-1906, geologist, explorer, and author.

Russian Mission: settlement, on N bank of Kuskokwim River 9.5 mi. E of Aniak, Kilkuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°34'40" N, 159°34'30" W; (map 86).


The Fakimo name for this village appears to have been reported by Lt. L. A. Zagokin, 1RN, in 1842-44 and published in Russian by P. Tikhonerov in 1861, as “S[e]l[o] Ikoqmut,” possibly meaning “people of the point.” It is listed by I. Petroff in the 1860 Census as “Ikoqmeut,” with 143 inhabitants; the 1880 Census lists 140. Baker (1906, p. 32), gives
Russian Mountain

a population of 350 Eskimo in 1902. This village was the location of a Russian Orthodox Mission (sometimes called "Pokrovskaya Mission"), established in 1851, the first in the interior of Alaska (Oswalt, 1963, p. 6). The designation "Russian Mission" supplanted the Eskimo name about 1900.

Russian Mountain: mountain, 6,300 ft., in Kenai Mts., on Kenai Peninsula, 2 mi. E of Skilak Lake and 43 mi. ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 150°02' W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Russian Mountains: mountain, 3,200 ft., extends N 13 mi. from Kuskokwim River, E of Owhat River and 9 mi. NE of Aniak, Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°40' N, 159°10' W; (map 73).

Named during the "Yellow River stampede" of the winter of 1900-01 because the Russian Orthodox Mission was located on the south edge of the mountain (see Brooks and others, 1915, p. 300).

Russian Point: point of land, at SW entrance to Port Graham, on SW end of Kenai Peninsula, 10 mi. SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°21'-30" N, 151°55'00" W; (map 50).

Name published by Capt. Portlock (1789, facing p. 102). A Russian trading post was located on Port Graham.

Russian Reef: reef, in Chatham Strait, 15 mi. SW of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 59°57'30" N, 135°20'10" W; (map 45).

36 mi. SW of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 59°27'15" N, 135°20' W; (map 63).

Ruth Creek: stream, flows N 2 mi. to White Creek, 36 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°11'45" N, 147°19'10" W; (map 87).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Ruth Gold Creek: stream, flows N 3 mi. to Kokomo Creek, 26 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°10'45" N, 147°14'10" W; (map 105). Var. Alder Creek.

Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS, to be Alder Creek: the present name was published in 1908 by USGS.

Ruth Hill: hill, 460 ft., 1.3 mi. SE of Witchcraft Point, Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°02'12" N, 177°31'10" E; (map 14).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska I. by USGS for tactical purposes during World War II.


Named in 1903 by F. A. Cook for his daughter. The Browne-Parker Expedition of 1902 referred to it as "Big Glacier."

Ruth Island: island, 400 ft. long, near N end of Ruth Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I.; 55°59'45" N, 132°30'00" W; (map 6).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.


Named in 1903 by F. A. Cook for his daughter. The Browne-Parker Expedition of 1902 referred to it as "Big Glacier."

Rust Lake: lake, 1,400 ft. long, 5 mi. N of Lower Russian Lake and 36 mi. NE of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°29'15" N, 150°00'00" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1994 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Russian River: stream, see Russian Creek.

Russian River Rendezvous: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.5 mi. N of Lower Russian Lake and 36 mi. NE of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°29'15" N, 150°00'00" W; (map 63).

Roadhouse along Russian River Trail. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with one building.

Russian Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. across, near SE coast of Chilkat Peninsula. 1 mi. S of Mud Bay and 27 mi. S of Seward, Coast Mts.; 59°07'50" N, 135°20'10" W; (map 45).

Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Rust Lake: lake, 5 mi. long, near SE coast of Chilkat Peninsula across from Portage. 3 mi. NE of Mud Bay and 27 mi. S of Seward, Coast Mts.; 59°07'50" N, 135°20'10" W; (map 45).

Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Rust Lake: lake, 2,100 ft. long, E of Takhini Mts. and flows S of Takhini Mts. and flows SE around terminus of Russell Glacier, 13 mi. to Tokositna River. 22 mi. of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°28'00" N, 148°32'45" W; (map 105).

Prospected and named by Jay Livengood, reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

Ruth Cutoff: water passage, between SW coast of Prince of Wales and Chikras Inlet, near entrance to Chikras Inlet, Alex. Arch.; 54°54'20" N, 132°24'45" W; (map 1).

Local name reported in 1915 by USGS derived from Ruth Bay.

Ruth Gap: gap, in ridge between heads of South Fork Kaktovik Glacier and West Fork Ruth Glacier, 7 mi. S of Denali Pass in McKinley National Park, Alaska Ra.; 62°15' N, 151°02'40" W; (map 81).

Name shows by Bradford Washburn in the Mount McKinley map published about 1928.


Named in 1903 by F. A. Cook for his daughter. The Browne-Parker Expedition of 1902 referred to it as "Big Glacier."

Ruth Island: island, 3.7 mi. long, near SW end of Prince of Wales Island, 56°59'45" N, 132°30'00" W; (map 6).

Named in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 39.


Named in 1903 by F. A. Cook for his daughter. The Browne-Parker Expedition of 1902 referred to it as "Big Glacier."

Ruth Island: island, 3 mi. long, near SW end of Prince of Wales Island, 56°59'45" N, 132°30'00" W; (map 6).

Named in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 39.


Named in 1903 by F. A. Cook for his daughter. The Browne-Parker Expedition of 1902 referred to it as "Big Glacier."

Ruth Lake: lake, 1,400 ft. long, 5 mi. N of Lower Russian Lake and 36 mi. NE of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°29'15" N, 150°00'00" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1902 by J. L. Pherson of Hilman; published by G. C. Leatin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Ruth Lake: lake, 1,400 ft. long, 5 mi. N of Lower Russian Lake and 36 mi. NE of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°29'15" N, 150°00'00" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1902 by J. L. Pherson of Hilman; published by G. C. Leatin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Ruth Lake: lake, 2,100 ft. long, E of Takhini Mts. and flows S of Takhini Mts. and flows SE around terminus of Russell Glacier, 13 mi. to Tokositna River. 22 mi. of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°28'00" N, 148°32'45" W; (map 105).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.


Named in 1903 by F. A. Cook for his daughter. The Browne-Parker Expedition of 1902 referred to it as "Big Glacier."

Named in 1863 by surveyors from the Russian corvette *Rynda* for their ship which in they made surveys of Sitkine River and vicinity under the command of Lt. Vladimir Basargin, IRN. The Russian Hydrog. Dept. published in 1867 a chart of the Sitkine River as a result of this survey.

**Ryu Bay**: core, 0.7 mi. wide, S shore of Felice Strait, on N coast of Duke I., Alex. Arch.; 54°58'N, 131°23'W; BGN 1917; (map 2).

Local name published in 1917 by USCS.

**S**

**SA, Point**: point of land, on SW coast of Kanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°40'42"N, 177°38'10"W; (map 17).

**Sabak, Cape**: point of land, SE tip of Agattu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°21'40"N, 173°43'30"E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Var. *Mys Sabak*, Dog Cape, Pekotnov Mys. This point was shown by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 30), IRN, as *Pokotnovy Mys* (*Mys Sabakh*) meaning "Peninsula Cape (Dog Cape)."

**Sabaka, Lake**: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. NE of Dolly Varden Lake, 15 mi. W of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°43'15"N, 150°45'30"W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

**Sabakh, Mys**: point of land, see Sabak, Cape.

**Sabine, Cape**: point of land, at mouth of Pitmegna River extends into Chukchi Sea, 39 mi. NW of Mount Kelly, Arctic Slope; 68°55'00"N, 164°36'15"W; (map 130).

Named in 1826 by Capt. Beechey (1831, chart facings p. 328), RN, for "his old master, the astronomer of the Ross and Parry expeditions • • •" (Stuck, 1920, p. 167).

**Saddle Mountain**: mountain, 3,923 ft., 3.5 mi. W of Cathedral Mtn. and 30 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska RA; 63°34'30"N, 149°40'30"W; (map 87). Local name published on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

**Saddle Pass**: pass, 3,880 ft., 1 mi. W of Cathedral Mtn., 2 mi. SE of Sable Mtn., and 30 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska RA; 63°33'30"N, 149°40'00"W; (map 87).

**Saddle Mountain**: mountain, 3,068 ft., on N part of Douglas I., 0.4 mi. NW of Table Top Mtn. and 3.5 mi. W of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°17'50"N, 134°30'30"W; (map 11).

Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

**Saddle Mountain**: mountain, 3,253 ft., on S coast of Alaska Penin., 10 mi. NE of entrance to Chinitna Bay and 47 mi. NW of Homer, Aleutian RA; 59°59'45"N, 152°45'00"W; (map 50).

Name taken from a USGS fieldsheet and reported by F. H. Moffitt, USGS (in Brooks and others, 1920, pl. 2).

**Saddle Mountain**: mountain, 1,000 ft., 8 mi. SE of Reindeer Lake and 22 mi. SE of Holy...
Saddle Rock: hill, see Bonanza Hill.

Saddle River: stream, see Saddlechuck River.

Sadleochit River: stream, extends 25 mi NE of Lake Peters, at E end of Third Ra., in Shublik Mts. and Sadlerochit Mts., Brooks Ra.; 69°30' N, 145°51' W; (map 139).

Leffingwell surveyed and reported the Eskimo name "Sadlerochit River," and it is probable that he also named this spring, which was first reported by the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-14.

Sadlerochit Valley: valley, extends 25 mi NE of Lake Peters, at E end of Third Ra., in Shublik Mts. and Sadlerochit Mts., Brooks Ra.; 69°30' N, 145°51' W; (map 139).

Leffingwell does not list this as a geographic name but wrote (1919, p. 135) "the most favorable path for the granite to have followed to the Sadlerochit Valley is through the pass mentioned."

Sadlik Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Safari Creek: stream, flows NW 18 mi. to Kuna River, 23 mi. NNE of Fenik Lake, Brooks Ra.; 68°34' N, 157°54' W; (map 132).

Named in 1931 by B. H. Kent and I. L. Tailleur, USGS, "for a spike [reconnaissance trip to stream]."

Safety: locality, see Port Safety.

Safety, Port: lagoon, see Safety Sound.

Safety Cove: cove, 0.7 mi. across, on E coast of Resurrection Penin., 13 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°59' N, 148°13' W; (map 49).

Local name reported in 1909 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS.

Safety Rock: rock, 400 ft. long, between Moira Sound and Niblack Anchorage, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 53°03'35" N, 132°05'05" W; (map 4).

Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr R. Clover, USN.

Safety Sound: lagoon, extends NE-SW 9 mi. along Norton Sound, 10 mi. SW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°29' N, 164°45' W; (map 95). Var. Port Safety.

Surveyed and named "Port Safety" in 1859 by USGCS.

Safftan, Mount: mountain, 2,009 ft., between Canning and Sadlerochit Rivers, 26 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°37' N, 145°12' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Var. Safftan Mountains.

Leffingwell (1919, p. 50, 51) wrote: "The outer two of the three outlying ranges south of Camden Bay have been given separate names Safftan". The Safftan Mountains are the northernmost.

Sadlerochit River: stream, heads in Franklin Mts. at 69°15' N, 145°21' W, and flows N and N 75 mi. to Camden Bay, Arctic Plain; 70°03'30" N, 144°26'00" W; BGN 1961; (map 151). Var. Barter River. Saliqichok River, Shudtaraq River

Eskimo name reported in 1912 by Leffingwell (1919, p. 99) to mean "area outside of the mountains." Probably the same as...
Saint Abraham Island: island, see Agattu Island.
Saint Abraham Island: island, see Attu Island.
Saint Abram: island, see Shemya Island.
Saint Agnes, Mount: mountain, see Marcus Baker, Mount.

Saint Albert, Point: point of land, see Cape Decision, on S coast of Kului I., Alex. Arch.; 56°05'00" N, 133°59'30" W; (map 6).

Saint Amand, Point: point of land, see Kuyukuktuk River, 12.5 mi. NW of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 61°48'40" N, 161°40'10" W; (map 73).

Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916; "possibly named for Cyrias St. Amand, or his brother."

Saint Andrees, Islands of: islands, see Andreanof Islands.

Saint Anne Creek: stream, heads in St. Anne Lake, flows SSE 8 mi. to Klutina Lake, 2.6 mi. E of Powell Peak and 44 mi. S of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°49'45" N, 145°57'40" W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1932 by USGS.

Saint Anne Lake: lake, 5.8 mi. long, extends N-S at head of St. Anne Creek, 50 mi. N of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°49'45" N, 145°57'40" W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1932 by USGS.

Saint Anthony Pass: pass, 5,130 ft., near head of McComber Creek, 29 mi. SE of Delta Junction; Alaska RA.; 63°39' N, 145°22' W; BGN 1937; (map 86).

Local name published in 1937 by USGS.

Saint Augustin, Mount: island, see Augustine Island.

Saint Augustin, Mount: mountain; see Augustine Volcano.

Saint Augustine, Cape: point of land, see Augustine Cape.

Saint Augustine, Mount: mountain, see Augustine Volcano.

Saint Augustine Bay: estuary, see Augustine Bay.

Saint Augustine Island: island, see Augustine Island.

Saint Barnabas, Cape: point of land, see Barnabas Cape.

Saint Bartholomae, Cape: point of land, see Bartholomae Cape.

Saint Boniface, Point: point of land, on E coast of Baker I., in Port San Antonio, Alex. Arch.; 55°20'25" N, 133°54'30" W; (map 4).

Var. Mya San Bonifacio, Punta de San Bonifacio.

Translation of the name "Punta de San Bonifacio" given by Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle, "probably on May 18 [1779] in honor of the saint whose day is May 14 * * *."


Saint Catherine Cove: cove, 2.5 mi. across, NE part of Betchows Bay, 12 mi. NW of False Pass, on NE coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 55°01' N, 163°30' W; (map 29).

Named by W. H. Dall, USCGS, in 1882 for Capt. Lt. P. K. Krenitzer's vessel, the galiot St. Catherine, in which Dall spent the winter of 1768-69 in Isanotski Strait (Coe, 1787, p. 208).

Saint Charles Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Totallanka River, 40 mi. SE of Nenana, Alaska RA.; 64°02'30" N, 148°30'45" W; (map 100).

Local name reported in 1910 by USGS (Gapps, 1912, pl. 1).

Saint Demetrius Islands: islands, see Diomede Islands.

Saint Demoid Islands: islands, see Diomede Islands.

Saint Dimitre Islands: islands, see Diomede Islands.

Saint Diomede Islands: islands, see Diomede Islands.

Saint Dolmat: mountain, see Fourpeaked Mountain.

Saint Elias, Cape: point of land, on SW end of Kayak I., 65 mi. SE of Cordova, Makasipina Coastal Plain; 59°54' N, 144°36' W; BGN 1944; (map 64). Var. Cape Españo, Ham- mond Point, My Gannon, Punta de Cahua, Punta de Navia, Punta Españo, Punta Santa Rosa.
Named by Vitus Bering on July 20, 1741 (O.S.), for the saint whose day it was. This feature was also called "Santa Rosa" in 1779 by Don Ignacio Arteaga; "Español" in 1791 by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina; "Punta de Cañas," meaning "point of reeds," in 1796, by T. M. Lopez, Capt. George Vancouver, RN, named it "Hammond Point" in 1794 for Sir Andrew Snape Hamond (Wagner, 1937, p. 406.); see also Español, Cabo.

Saint Elias, Cape: point of land, see Manby Point.

Saint Elias, Cape: point of land, see Sitkik, Cape.


The sighting of Mount Saint Elias on July 16, 1741 (O.S.), by Vitus Bering on the Saint Peter represents the "official" discovery of northwestern America by the Russians. Although many authorities give Bering credit for naming the mountain, it appears more likely that the name was borrowed from Cape Saint Elias by eighteenth century mapmakers and applied to the "high volcanos" left unnamed by its discoverer. The first ascent of the mountain was made July 31, 1897, by His Royal Highness, Prince Luigi Amedeo di Savoia, Duke of the Abruzzi and his party. See Farquhar (1959, p. 229, 230). According to H. W. Topham, in 1888, its Tlingit Indian name was "Yahute-tah-shah."

Saint Elias Alps: mountain range, see Saint Elias Mountains.

Saint Elias Island: island, see Kayak Island.

Saint Elias Mountains: mountain range, 300 mi. long and 90 mi. wide, extends NW along Alaska-Canada boundary from Cross Sound,
Icy Strait, and Lynn Canal on SE to Bering Glacier, Tana Glacier, Tana River, Chitinitse River, and White River on NW, 58°15' N, 135°00' W (SE end; 61°00' N, 142°30' W, NW end): BGN 1944. Var. Saint Elias Alp.

Saint Elias Range

In 1870, Dall (p. 286) wrote: "The Coast or St. Elias Range contains the highest peaks and most of the volcanoes. It extends along the whole northwestern coast from California to the peninsula of Alaskan." On an 1880 Census map, Ivan Petroff applied the name "St. Elias Alp." to the mountains between the Copper River and Mount Fairweather. Subsequent maps have restored the application of the name to the above described mountains.

Saint Elias Range: mountain range, see Saint Elias Mountains.

Saint Elizabeth, Cape: point of land, see Elizabeth, Cape.

Saint Etienne Island: island, see Agattu Island.

Saint Etienne Island: island, see Atu Island.

Saint Felix Point: point of land, see Felix, Cape.

Saint George: village, pop. 264, on N coast of St. George Island. According to Elliott (1881, p. 19) the first settlement on St. George Island was in 1766, located on the north coast, at Staraya Artiil, about 5 miles west of the present location. A short time later a village was established at Zapadni Bay on the southwest coast of the island. In the 1880 Census Petroff (1884, p. 23) listed "Saint George;" population 88; maps have restored the application of the name to the above described mountains.

Saint George Creek: stream, flows N 22 mi. to Saint George. Cook says "and by what I can gather from the account of Beering's [sic] voyage, and the chart that accompanies it in the English edition, I conclude, that it must be what he called Cape St. Hermogenea." Wagner (1937, p. 406) says "a name given by Bering July 26, 1741, to a place concerning the location of which there has been much discussion." The name was published by Capt. Tekionov (1882, map 22, RN, as "[Mys] Hermogenea," or "Cape Hermogenea.

Saint Hermogenea Island: island, see Marmot Island.

Saint Hyacinth: island, see Kruzof Island.

Saint Hyacinth, Mount: volcano, see Edgecumbe, Mount.

Saint Ignace Island: island, 3.2 mi. long, between Port Mayoral and Urukhal Channel, off NE coast of Baker Island. Local name for the present village on the island. According to Elliott (1881, p. 19) the first settlement on Saint Ignace Island was about May 23, 1779, perhaps after San Isidro Labrador whose day is May 15" (Wagner, 1937, p. 501).

Saint Isidore, Point: point of land, W tip of San Isidro Island, San Isidro, Point de San Isidro, Punta de San Ysidro.

Translation of the name "Isla San Ignacio" given "about May 22, 1779," by Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p. 501).

Saint Isaac: island, see Jacob Island.

Saint James Bay: bay, 2.4 mi. across, extends NW from Lynn Canal, at Point Whidbey, 34 mi. NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 58°34'30" N, 135°09'30" W. (map 11).

The island was named "about May 23, 1779," by Francis Antonio Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p. 501).

Saint Jacob: island, see Jacob Island.

Saint John Point: point of land, on NW coast of Saint John Island. According to Elliott (1881, p. 19) the first settlement on Saint John Island was in 1786, located on the north coast, at Staraya Artiil, about 5 miles west of the present location. A short time later a village was established at Zapadni Bay on the southwest coast of the island. In the 1880 Census Petroff (1884, p. 23) listed "Saint George;" population 88; maps have restored the application of the name to the above described mountains.


Local name obtained in 1858 by USGS.

Saint John Island: hill, see Cross Hill.


Translation of the name "Isla de San Josep" given "about May 23, 1779," by Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p. 501).

Saint Joseph Island: island, see Saint Lawrence Island.

Saint Joseph Point: point of land, on NW coast of Saint Joseph Island. According to Elliott (1881, p. 19) the first settlement on Saint Joseph Island was in 1786, located on the north coast, at Staraya Artiil, about 5 miles west of the present location. A short time later a village was established at Zapadni Bay on the southwest coast of the island. In the 1880 Census Petroff (1884, p. 23) listed "Saint George;" population 88; maps have restored the application of the name to the above described mountains.

Saint John, Point: point of land, on NW coast of Saint John Island. According to Elliott (1881, p. 19) the first settlement on Saint John Island was in 1786, located on the north coast, at Staraya Artiil, about 5 miles west of the present location. A short time later a village was established at Zapadni Bay on the southwest coast of the island. In the 1880 Census Petroff (1884, p. 23) listed "Saint George;" population 88; maps have restored the application of the name to the above described mountains.

Saint John, Cape: point of land, see Kupreanof Point.

Saint John, Mount: mountain, "on one of the Aleutian Islands, discovered and named in 1841 by Vitus Bering." (Wagner, 1937, p. 493).
called Saint Lawrence Island, but died before the correction was made in his published account. Cook named the main body of the island, “Clerkes Island” for Capt. Charles Clerke of the Discovery, and its western end, which he shows as another separate island, he calls “Saint Lawrence” and “Saint Lawrence,” taking the name from Bering.

According to Commodore Joseph Billings, the Chukchi natives of Siberia call this island “O-xoo-yoren” which he spells on his chart “Evieogiena.” He also gives the variant names “Clerke” and “Sind.” G. A. Sarichev, who accompanied Billings in 1791-92 shows “Saint Lawrence” or “Evieogien.” Lt. Otto von Kotzebue gave the island’s Eskimo name as “Tchibocki,” a name now preserved as “Chibukak Point.”

Saint Lazzaria: Cape: point of land, see Edgecumbe, Cape.

Saint Lazzaria: Mount: volcano, see Edgecumbe, Cape.

Saint Lazzaria: Islands: islands, in Sitka Sound, 1.5 mi. S. of Kruzof I. and 15 mi. SW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 56°59’15” N, 135°42’00” W; (map 5). Var. Cape Island, Mui sof Island, Ostrov Mysovsky, Ostrov Svaty Matyaya, Robin Island.

Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasilievich the first, IRN. It was published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as “Ostrof Svataya Lazarya,” or “Saint Lazarius Island,” he also called it “Ostrof Mysovsky,” meaning “Cape Island.” In 1787, Capt. George Dixon, called it “Robin Island.”

Saint Lazarius, Cape: point of land, see Edgecumbe, Cape.

Saint Lazaro, Mount: mountain, see Lazaro, Mount.

Saint Leonard Point: point of land, see San Leonardo, Point.

Saint Louis Creek: stream, flows SE 6 mi. to Allen River, 5 mi. NW of Sirm Mtn. and 46 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°37’00” N, 151°36’45” W; BGN 1922 (map 124).

A local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Saint Louis Creek: stream, flows E to Antikov River, about 15 mi. E of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Penin. High.; (map 111).

Prospectors’ name shown in the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakelee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Saint Makarius: island, see Amchitka Island.

Saint Makarius: island, see Kiska Island.

Saint Makarius Bay: bay, see Makarius Bay.

Saint Makarius Point: point of land, on SE coast of Amchitka I., Aleutian Is.; 51°22’00” N, 179°12’30” E; BGN 1937; (map 15).

Named by personnel of the U.S.S. Oglala in 1935, based on the belief that Amchitka was the island seen October 25, 1741 (O.S.) by Vitus Bering and named by him St. Makarius (St. Markiana). See Amchitka Island.

Saint Markiana: island, see Amchitka Island.

Saint Markiana: island, see Kiska Island.

Saint Marks Indian Mission: village, see Nenana.
Saint Nicholas Channel

Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p. 412).


Saint Nicholas Fort De Pawlowski: village, see Kenai.


Named "Punta de Santa Theresa" by Francisco Antonio Maurelle "probably on that saint's day May 19, 1779" (Wagner, 1937, p. 513). Renamed in 1923 by USCGS: derived from Saint Nicholas Channel.

Saint Orlovsk: locality, see Eagle Harbor.

Saint Orloff: locality, see Eagle Harbor.

Saint Patrick Creek: stream, flows E 5 mi. to Deadwood Creek 1.5 mi. NE of its junction with Guggenheim Creek, 27 mi. NE of Flat, Kibuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°40'20"N, 157°18'50"W; (map 79).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1932 by USGS topographers.

Saint Patrick Creek: stream, flows E 3 mi. to Ace Creek, 6 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°52'15"N, 147°54'30"W; (map 100).

This name first appears on a location map of the Tanana Mines RR, dated 1904.

Saint Patrick Creek: stream, flows S 5.5 mi. from Wilkens Mtn. to Clear River, 5 mi. WSW of Harvey Mtn. and 33 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks, Ra.; 67°50'30"N, 150°28'00"W; BGN 1932; (map 124).

Robert Marshall (1956, p. 75) reports naming this creek: "I explored the deep, Yosemite-like valley, and its creek— later named by us "St. Patrick's Creek.""

Saint Paul: town, see Kodiak.

Saint Paul: village, pop. 378, on S coast of St. Paul I., Prilobol Is.; 55°02'20"W, 170°16'50"W; (map 38).

Locally named for the island. First occupied about 1788 by Aleuts, who were employed by the Russians in the fur seal industry. Listed in the 1880 Census, with a population of 298, by Petroff (1884 p. 23); population 244 in 1890.

Saint Paul Harbor: city, see Captains Bay.

Translation of the name "Punta de San Tomás" given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Saint Theodore Island: village, see Tanacross.


Translation of the name "Isla San Felipe" given "about May 23, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle after San Felipe Neri, who died May 25" (Wagner, 1957, p. 499).


Translation of the name "Punta de San Sebastián" given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.


Sakie Point: point of land, point of entrance to Sakie Bay, on W coast of Dall I., Alaska; 55°04'N, 150°14'W; (map 4).

Former Eskimo summer village or camp, reported by Sgt. Murdoch (1892, p. 117). Formerly called "Kar. Sukizalnuk Point.

Sakitta River: stream, 5 mi. to Pechora Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°54'30"N, 133°18'30"W; (map 1).

Name reported in 1948 by USGS. It may be a typographical error of the Chukchi word "saitchuck," referring to "salt water."
Eskimo name meaning "point of sharp rocks" according to USGS in 1950.

Saklegaketa: stream, see Baker Creek.

Saklidok Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Saklidok Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.


Eskimo name reported in 1960 by D. C. Foote in connection with Project Chariot studies.

Sakoa-n: locality, see Sukkwan.

Sakonowyak River: stream, flows NE 35 mi. to Sakovanuktck River.

Sakovanuktck River: stream, see Sagavanirktok.

Sakoonang Channel: stream, distributary of Hill, flows W 48 mi. to Tasikpak Lagoon. 22 mi. NE of Mount Henry Clav and 38 mi. SW hill "Togrorurak" in I960, laksaia Glacier: glacier, heads on Flower Mtn., N, 165°07' W; (map 128). Var. Sacroeruk Mountain. Sayagrowrak, Togrorurak. S 5 mi. from Ipewik River, 16 mi. NE of Cape Arch.; 55°23'15" N, 146°51'00" W; (map 101). Local name derived from Salcha River; published in 1951 by USGS.

Salchackey River: stream, see Salcha River.

Salchakket: settlement, see Aurora Lodge.

Salecuk Creek: stream, see Salcha River.

Salechakep Slough: stream, anabranch of Tanana River, flows NW 29 mi. along S side of Tanana River to 10 mi. SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°44'40" N, 148°02'30" W; (map 100).

So named because this stream heads near mouth of Salcha River. The name is shown on an ARC wagonroad manuscript map dated 1908.

Salcha River: stream, heads at 65°05' N, 143°55' W, flows SW 125 mi. to Tanana River, 33 mi. SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°28' N, 146°59' W; BGN 1965; (map 101). Var. East Fork Salcha River, Middle Fork Salcha River, Salchakett River, Salchacket River, Salt Jacket River, Saltsheg River.

Indian name reported in 1898 as "Salchakep," i.e. "mound of the Salcha," by Brooks (1900, map 23), USGS. R. H. Geoghegan published in 1904 recorded the Indian name as "Saltsheg.

Salcha Slough: stream, distributary of Salcha River, flows NW 6 mi. to Tanana River, 45 mi. NW of Big Delta, Tanana Low.; 64°33' N, 147°03' W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1905 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1906, p. 124), USGS.

Salt Creek: stream, flows E 5 mi. to Clarence Strait, 2 mi. N of Narrow Point, E coast of Prince of Wales I., 151°18' W; (map 62).

Recent USGS maps indicate an abandoned site.

"Small stream flows into Clarence Strait near triangulation station Salelah."
Salmon Creek: stream, flows S 3.8 mi. to Taylor Creek which flows to Kooagruk River, 5 mi. S of Midnight Mtns. and 41 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°42' N, 164°35' W; (map 110). Var. Solomon Creek.

Prospectors' name reported as "Solomon Creek" in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Salmon Flats: tidal flats, 5 mi. across, near head of Kvichak Bay, 9 mi. SE of Sitka, on central Baranoor Island, Alex. Arch.; 55°54'30" N, 132°40'30" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Salmon Island: island, 4.5 mi. long, at mouth of Innoko River, between Red Wing Slough and Yukon River, 1.5 mi. SE of Holy Cross, Innoko Low.; 62°10' N, 159°42' W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington and R. H. Sargent (in Harrington, 1918, pl. 1), USGS.

Salmon Lagoon: lagoon, 1 mi. across, 1.5 mi. NW of North Head, on E coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°59'50" N, 177°33'30" W; (map 14). Name published on a 1905 USGS chart.

Name used by miners; published by Spencer and Wright (1906, pl. 15), USGS.

58°20'30" N, 134°24'20" W; (map II).

Creek" in 1901 by T. C. Cerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Creek which flows to Taku Inlet, 4 mi. NW of Sunny Cove and supplies electricity to Juneau (DeArmond, 1957, p. 109).

Name not shown on recent maps.

Taku Inlet, 4 mi. NW of Sunny Cove and supplies electricity to Juneau (DeArmond, 1957, p. 109). Var. Black River, Salmon River.

Salmon Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal, 1.5 mi S of Hyder, Coast Mts.; 55°50'25" N, 135°01'40" W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1940 by USGS.

Salmon River Village: fish camp, see Salmon Village.


Salmon Slough: stream, flows E 1 mi. to Salmon Fork Black River, 36 mi. SE of Chalilktisik, Porcupine Plat.; 66°29' N, 142°30' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Salmon Trout River: stream, flows NE then NW 50 mi. to Porcupine River at Old Camp, 31 mi. NE of Coleen Mtns., Porcupine Plat.; 67°10' N, 141°40' W; (map 121). Var. Salmon-trout River.

Name reported in 1895 by USGS. “During the days of the Hudson’s Bay post at Old Rampart, this river was said to be one of the best fishing streams in the district” (FitzGerald, 1944, p. 232).

Salmon Village: fish camp, 2 mi. N of junction of Black River with its Salmon Fork, 35 mi. SE of Chalilktisik, Porcupine Plat.; 66°34' N, 142°33' W; (map 120). Var. Salmon, Salmon River Village.

Local name reported in 1940 by FitzGerald (1944, pl. 18), USGS.
Salmon Village


Indian settlement listed in the 1930 Census with a population of 30; 5 in 1939.

Salmon Rock: rock, in Cook Inlet, 3.5 mi. SW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°31'20" N, 151°21'10" W; BGN 1906; (map 62).

Name reported in 1903 by USGS.

Saltonie Creek: stream, flows NE 9 mi. to head of Woman's Bay, 8.5 mi. SW of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°41'55" N, 152°33'25" W; (map 34).

Russian name meaning "salmon" published in 1949 by USGS.

Saltonie Island: island, in Yukon River, 1.3 mi. long, 20 mi. SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°14'30" N, 144°43'00" W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Salt Chuck: village, pop. 10, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., at head of Kasaan Bay, Alex. Arch.; 55°37'40" N, 132°33'10" W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS; "chuck" is a Chinook jargon word meaning "water." According to E. L. Keithahn of the Alaska Historical Library and Museum, this word is usually applied to "a salt lake that fills at high tide, sometimes with a bore, and empties or partly empties at low tide with a reverse bore or sometimes falls.' A strong or dangerous chuck is sometimes called skookum chuck; "skookum" meaning 'strong.'"

Salt Chuck: lagoon, 2.5 mi. long, at head of North Arm Duncan Canal, on Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°55' N, 135°20' W; (map 6).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Salt Chuck, The: lagoon, 1.5 mi. long, at head of Holsart Bay, 1.5 mi. NW of Entrance I. and 82 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°27' N, 133°20' W; (map 8).

Local name reported in 1955 by USGS. See Salt Chuck, village.

Salt Creek: stream, flows 2.5 mi. E to Bering Sea, on N coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°05'35" N, 177°40'20" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "S" to correspond to "S" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Salt Creek: stream, heads at 57°39'20" N, 152°34'03" W, flows 3 mi. to SW end of Middle Bay, 11 mi. SW of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°39'12" N, 152°31'02" W; BGN 1966; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1966 by the Alaska State Geographer Board.

Salt Creek: stream, in Nutzottin Mts., flows S 1 mi. to Chathendra Creek 5 mi. E of its juncture with Chissana River, Alaska Ra.; 62°04'25" N, 141°56'00" W; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Salt Creek: stream, partially ditched, flows SE 2.4 mi. to Trail Creek 0.5 mi. NE of that stream's junct. with Boulder Creek and 27 mi. E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°08'30" N, 151°09'30" W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Salt Creek: stream, on coast of Beaufort Sea, between Drew and Pitt Points, Arctic Plain; (map 148).

This name appears on P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson's 1843 map. See McLeod, Point.

Salt Creek: stream, flows N to Arctic River, about 5 mi. E of Ear Mtn. and 45 mi. NE of Tellier, Seward Penin. High.; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on a precipt map of Seward Peninsula gold fields by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Salt Lake: lagoon, 0.2 mi. across, on E side of Baranof I., at head of Warm Springs Bch. of Baranof, Alex. Arch.; 57°05'00" N, 149°50' W; (map 9).

Local descriptive name reported in 1890 by USGS.

Salt Lake: lagoon, 0.6 mi. across, on S side of St. Paul I., Pribilof Is.; 57°08'15" N, 170°16'20" W; (map 38). Var. Lake Lake.

This feature was called "Lagoon Lake" Elliott (1881, Saint Paul map).

Salt Lake: lake, 2 mi. across, on W coast of Wrangell Island, 9.5 mi. N of Anoog, Alex. Arch.; 57°34'20" N, 134°47'10" W; (map 11).

Name first appeared in records in 1842 when W. N. Lazier claimed a trade and fishing site on the lake (DeArmond, p. 37, 38). Name was published in 1956 by USGS.

Salt Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. across, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 57°43'50" N, 135°20'20" W; (map 34).

Local descriptive name reported in 1893 by USGS.

Salt Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. long, on NW coast of Wrangell I., 2.3 mi. E of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°47'30" N, 135°20'30" W; (map 34).

Descriptive local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Salt Lake: lake, see Imuruk Basin.

Salt Lake Bay: bay, 2 mi. long, W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°45'22" W; (map 4).

Descriptive name given in 1918 by USGS.

Salt Lake Bay: bay, 0.6 mi. across, on S side of Port Frederick, 13 mi. SW of Homer, N central Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 54°30'3" N, 133°33'30" W; (map 9).

Local name published by USCSGS in Coast Pilot (p. 418).

Salt Lake Bay: bay, 2 mi. across, on Chichagof I., at SW end of Port Frederick, 4 mi. S of Neka Bay and 13 mi. SW of Homahna Arch.; 58°00' N, 135°44' W; (map 11).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Salt Point: point of land, S entrance to Daiser Bay, 9.5 mi. SE of Kake, on W coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°59'50" N, 133°51'30" W; (map 6).
Salt Water Lagoon: lagoon, 1 mi. long, E end of Tunga Inlet, W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°30'10" N, 133°14'20" W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Salt Water Lagoon: passage, see Tunga Inlet.

Saltly Cape: point of land, see Aspide Cape.

Saltuluktusich: island, see Saluluktusichik.

Samalga Island: island, 4.2 mi. long, W end of Fox Is., Aleutian Is.; 52°47' N, 169°12' W; (map 21).

Name derived from Samalga Island; published by USGS & USCS in 1947 Coast Pilot (p. 423).

Samaloch-kiya: ridge, see Samalogh Ridge.

Samalogh Ridge: ridge, 658 ft., 0.7 mi. long, on W end of St. George I., in Pribilof Is.; 56°36' N, 169°42'30" W; (map 38).

Allet name given by Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USGS, as "Samalogh-kiya" meaning "ridge where eggs are gathered *** remarkable depression *** natives let themselves down with ropes over the edge of this bluff to gather birds' eggs."

Sammy Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 mi. to Squirrel Is., 11 mi. NE of Chukalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°36’30” N, 148°10’00” W; (map 123).

Local name recorded in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Samoil Islands: islands, see Scraggy Islands.

Samoylov, Ostrov: islands, see Scraggy Islands.

Samoylov, Ostrov: islands, see Scraggy Islands.

Samoylov Hills: mountain range, 6,000 ft., extends 12 mi. E–W between Agassiz, Seward, and Malaspina Glaciers, 55 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°10’ N, 140°41’ W; (map 56).

Named by I. C. Russell in 1890. A samoylov is a Russian urn used for heating water to make tea.

Samoylov, Ostrov: islands, see Scraggy Islands.

Sam Patch Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. to Fortymile River, 35 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°19’ N, 141°01’ W; BGN 1912; (map 192). Var. Patch Creek, Uncle Sam Creek.

Named in 1907 by IBC surveyors for Samuel Patch, 1807–29, a diving champion of his era. Called "Uncle Sam Creek" by prospectors; reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS. See Liberty Fork.

Sam Peak: mountain, 2,416 ft., on E coast of Motsol I., 11 mi. NW of Wrangell, Alex. Arch.; 56°34’50” N, 132°37’00” W; (map 6).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1888 on USCS & USGS Chart 705.

Sampson Creek: stream, flows SE to Snowshoe Creek which flows to Cripples River, about 33 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Sams Big Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. across, 19 mi. NW of Chalukyitik, Yukon Flats; 66°55’ N, 143°52’ W; (map 120).

Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Samling Cove: bay, 0.6 mi. across, 5 mi. S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°59’ N, 135°21’ W; (map 6).

Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USGS.

Samuel, Point: point of land; on W coast of Killimnos I., 2.5 mi. SW of Angoon, off W coast of Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°28’15" N, 134°36’30" W; (map 9). Var. Samuels Point.


Samuel Point: point of land, see Samuel Point.


Local name for "Sam White, Alaska bush pilot." Name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Sanachno, Cape: point of land, see Tatik Point.

San Adrian Island: island, 800 ft. long, in Ulloa Channel, on NE coast of Surner I., Alex. Arch.; 55°19’10” N, 133°17’45” W; (map 4). Var. Islas de San Adrian, Ostrov San Adriyan.

Named "Ysla de San Adriano" by Francisco Antonio Maurelle and Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra in 1779. This was published in Russian as "Ostrov San Adriyan" by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 21), IRN.

San Adrian, Ostrov: island, see San Adrian Island.

San Ageda Point: point of land, see Agueda Point.

San Ageda Point: point of land, see Agueda Point.

Sanak: village, pop. 39 (1940), on E shore of Sanak Harbor, on NW coast of Sanak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°29’54” N, 162°48’40” W; BGN 1919; (map 25). Var. Sannak.

Aleut village reported in the 1890 Census as "Sanack," population 132 (1893, p. 163). The Sanak post office was established in...
Sanak Reef: reefs, see Sanak Reefs.
Sanakno, Cape: point of land, see Tatik Point.
Sanak Peak: mountain, 1,740 ft., on Sanak Island, Aleutian R.; 54°27'40" N, 162°45'00" W; (map 25). Var. Halibut Head.
San Alberto Bay: bay, see San Allerton Bay.
San Alherti Bay: bay, see San Alberto Bay.
San Bias Island: island, see Forrester Island.
San Bonifacio, Punta de: point of land, see Saint Boniface Point.
San Bonifacio, Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, near S entrance to Ullots Channel, 1826, map 3) as "Ofrtrmr Sannakh," or "Sannakh Island." The name "Halibut" was given to this island by Capt. James Cook, RN (Sanak and Caton), Sanak Island being the southeast point of Montague Island opposite the Wooded Islands; (map 49).
San Carlos, Punta de: point of land, "the southeast point of Montague Island" opposite the Wooded Islands; (map 49).
San Antonio, Punta de: point of land, see Maria Antonia, Punta de.
San Antonio, Porte de: point of land, see Augustine, Cape.
San Antonio, Punta de: point of land, see Maria Antonia, Punta de.
San Antonio, Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, near S entrance to Ullots Channel, Alex. Arch.; 55°17'10" N, 133°14'00" W; (map 4). Var. Punta de San Antonio.
San Antonio, Porte de: point of land, see Augustine, Cape.
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San Antonio, Porte de: point of land, see Augustine, Cape.
San Antonio, Porte de: point of land, see Augustine, Cape.
Sand Hills: hills, 380 ft., extend NE 11 mi. from Sand Hill Gap, 18 mi. W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°20' N, 148°06' W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

San Diego Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on W shore of San Diego Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.; 55°33'30" N, 160°26'30" W; (map 28). This local name was reported by Atwood (1911, pl. 2), USGS.

San Diego Island: island, see Guillotom Island.

Sand poster: point of land, on Rita Island in Bucareli Bay," Alex. Arch. (map. 4).

Sand Hills: hills; 380 ft., extend NE 11 mi. from Sand Hill Gap, 18 mi. W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°20' N, 148°06' W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

San Diego Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on W shore of San Diego Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.; 55°33'30" N, 160°26'30" W; (map 28). This local name was reported by Atwood (1911, pl. 2), USGS.

San Diego Island: island, see Guillotom Island.

Sand poster: point of land, on Rita Island in Bucareli Bay," Alex. Arch. (map. 4).

Spanish name found on the maps of the 1779 Araegga expedition (Wagner, 1937, p. 498).

Sand Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, at mouth of Hood Bay, on W coast of Admiralty I., 4 mi. S of Anagoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°26'45" N, 134°33'10" W; (map 9). Descriptive name published by USGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 157). "The island is low and sandy, therefore the name."

Sand Islands: island, see Sand Island.

Sand Islands: barrier islands, consist of Kreakatok and Neragon Is., extend N-S 15 mi. between Bering Sea and Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kusko-wina Delta; 61°59' N, 165°58' W; (map 75). Var. Sandy Islands.

Named by Dall (1870, p. 263) who wrote "Seven miles off the coast are two long islands, or dry sand-bars, known as the Sandy Islands."

Sand Islands: islands, see Beardslee Islands.

Sand Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, 5 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°09'06" N, 149°57'45" W; (map 69).

Local name published in 1942 by AMS.

Sand Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, N of Dalthalmand Lake, 19 mi. SE of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 63°05'37" W; (map 85). Local name published by USGS in 1964.

Sand Lake: lake, 2.3 mi. long, in course of Sand Creek; 48 mi. NW of Tok, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°45'30" N, 144°15'50" W; (map 86).

Name published on relatively recent maps.

Sandless Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, 4.2 mi. SE of June of Flume Creek and Bearpaw River and 33 mi. NNE of Wonder Lake, Tanana Low.; 63°57'45" N, 150°40'45" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.


Sandpiper Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 23 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°00'15" N, 150°24'25" W; (map 70).

Named about 1953 for administrative purposes by officials of the Kenai National Moose Range.


Fishing village which obtained a post office in 1891. Its population was 60 in 1920, 69 in 1930; 99 in 1939; and 107 in 1950.

Sand Point: point of land, on N shore of White Bay, on Admiralty I., 18 mi. S of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°14’35" N, 134°54'40" W; (map 9). Descriptive name published by USCGS in the 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 337). So named because "it is composed of sand."

Sand Point: point of land, see Williwaw Point.

Sand Point: spit, 0.5 mi. long, on W coast of Popof I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°19'10" N, 160°31'30" W; (map 28). This flat sandy spit was named in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USCGS.

Sandspit Point: point of land, on E coast of Renard I., 14 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°56'25" N, 149°18'20" W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USCGS.

Sandstone Bluff: bluff, on right bank of Yukon River, 58 mi. E of Nulato, Kokrines-Hod- zana High.; 64°44' N, 156°05' W; (map 97). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Sandusky Creek: stream, flows NW 3.7 mi. to Stevens Creek, 3.4 mi. N of Roughtop Mtn. and 37 mi. ENE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°14' N, 150°50' W; BGN 1965; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1963 by Bond Talber, USGS, as having "long local usage."

Sandwich Sound: gulf, see Prince William Sound.

Sandy Bay: bay, 1.2 mi. across, on S central coast of Sanak I., Aleutian Ra.; 54°23'20" N, 160°00'00" W; (map 25). Descriptive name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USCGS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Sandy Bay: bay, 0.4 mi. across, 20 mi. NW of village of Port Armstrong, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°28' N, 134°59' W; (map 5). Var. Peschanaia Bay, Pitchchannaya Bukhta.

This is a translation by USCGS about 1882 of the name "Peshchannaya Bukhata" given in 1850 by the Russian American Company.

Sandy Bay: bay, 1.8 mi. wide, on SE coast of Kenai Penin., SW of Harris Point, 39 mi. SW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°39' N, 149°58' W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USCGS.

Sandy Bight: bight, 0.1 mi. across, at mouth of Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales I.,
San Eugenio, Punta: point of land, see Eugenia, Point.

San Eusebio, Punta: point of land, "on south-west side of St. Ignace Island in Bucarel Bay," Alex. Arch. (map 4).

Spanish name found on the maps of the 1779 Arteaga expedition (Wagner, 1937, p. 499).

San Faustino, Punta: point of land, "on the east side of San Juan Bautista Island in Bucarel Bay," Alex. Arch. (map 4).

Named about June 2, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurrelle, "although the day of the Saint is May 22" (Wagner, 1937, p. 499).

San Federico, Punta de: point of land, "at the south entrance to Port Gravina," Alex. Arch. (map 4).

Named by "Fidalgo June 10, 1790, no doubt after Federico Gravina, whose name was given to the bay [Port Gravina]" (Wagner, 1937, p. 499).

San Felipe, Isla: island, see Saint Philip Island.

San Feliz, Cabo de: point of land, see Felipe, Cape.

San Fernando Island: island, 8 mi. long, 5.6 mi. W of Craig, W of Prince of Wales Island, Alex. Arch.; 55°30' N, 133°20' W; (map 4).

Var. Isla San Fernando, Ostrov San Fernando.

Named "Isla San Fernando," i.e., "Saint Ferdinand Island," by Francisco Antonio Maurrelle who "reached the southern point of this island on the night of May 21, 1779. He again anchored at this point May 30 and probably named the island at that time in honor of Saint Fernando, King of Spain, whose day it was" (Wagner, 1937, p. 409).

San Filippo, Ostrov de: island, see Saint Philip Island.

Sanford, Mount: mountain, 16,237 ft., 40 mi. E of Gulkana, Wrangell Mts.; 62°13' N, 144°41' W; (map 83).

Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 590), USA, for the Sanford family; their great-grandfather was Reuben Sanford. It was first climbed July 21, 1938, by Terris Moore and Bradford Washburn (Farquhar, 1959, p. 230).

Sanford Cove: cove, 1 mi. across, on S shore of Endicott Arm. 2 mi. SW of Sumdum Island and 55 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 57°41' N, 133°29' W; BGN 1900; (map 8). Var. Sanford Cove.

Named in 1889 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for Lawson Sanford, a member of his survey party. The name was published by USCSGS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 148).

Sanford Glacier: glacier, trends SW 12 mi. from Mount Sanford to its terminus at head of Sanford River, Wrangell Mts.; 62°08'30" N, 144°27'30" W; (map 83).

Name taken from mountain and river of the same name. See Sanford, Mount.

Sanford River: stream, flows NW 24 mi. from Sanford Glacier terminus to Copper River, 8.5 mi. NE of Gulkana, Copper River Basin; 62°20'30" N, 145°10'00" W; (map 83).

Named in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA. See Sanford, Mount.
San Ignatia, Ostrov: island, see Saint Ignace Island.
San Ildefonso, Punta: point of land, see Ildefonso Point.
Saninak Creek: stream, flows S 4 mi. to Noatak River, NE of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kohuk Low.; 67°08'30" N, 162°30'00" W; (map 128). Var. Suninukan Creek.

San Juan Island: island, 0.8 mi. wide, SW El Capitan Passage, Alex. Arch.; 55°56'15" N, 133°21'15" W; BGN 1932; (map 4). Var. Middle Island Sankhat, Sankat Island.

San Juan Bautista Island: island, 4.5 mi. long, Bucarcli Bay and Ursua Channel, W of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°26'15" N, 133°16'00" W; BGN 1899; (map 4). Var. Isla San Juan Bautista, Ostrov de San Khwuyeto, Punta de San Jose, Punta San Jose.

San Juan Bay: bay, 2.8 mi. across, on SW end of Montague I., 58 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°49' N, 147°55' W; (map 49).

San Juan Cannery: locality, on E coast of Evans I., at SW end of Sawmill Bay, 17 mi. S of Chugach Mts.; 60°03' N, 148°04' W; (map 63). Var. San Juan.

San Juan Islands: islands, in Pybus Bay, E of Admiralty I., 6 mi. W of The Brothers and 53 mi. E of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°17'30" N, 134°00'00" W; (map 8).

San Juanito, Isla: island, see Juan Island.

San Juanito Island: island, 200 ft. long, in Bucarcli Bay, 0.3 mi. E of Point Miliniros, the SE tip of San Juan Bautista I., Alex. Arch.; 55°24'30" N, 133°14'40" W; (map 4). Var. Isla San Juanito, San Khwuyeto.

San-Kat: name for this island in 1925 by USC&GS. The translated name was published for this island in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 154). San-Kat means "middle island."

San Isidoro, Punta de: point of land, see Isidoro Point.
San Isidoro, Mys: point of land, see Isidoro Point.
San Jacinto, Montaña de: mountains, on Kruzof Island. Alex. Arch.; (map 9).

Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de San Leonardo," or "Point of Saint Leonard." No doubt he had discovered it before" (Wagner, 1937, p. 410).

San Juan Bay: bay, 2.8 mi. across, on SW end of Montague I., 58 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°49' N, 147°55' W; (map 49).

San Juan Cannery: locality, on E coast of Evans I., at SW end of Sawmill Bay, 17 mi. S of Chugach Mts.; 60°03' N, 148°04' W; (map 63). Var. San Juan.

San Juan Islands: islands, in Pybus Bay, E of Admiralty I., 6 mi. W of The Brothers and 53 mi. E of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°17'30" N, 134°00'00" W; (map 8).
Name reported in 1924; published in 1928 by USC&GS.

San Juanito, Isla: island, see Juan Island.

San Juanito Island: island, 200 ft. long, in Bucarcli Bay, 0.3 mi. E of Point Miliniros, the SE tip of San Juan Bautista I., Alex. Arch.; 55°24'30" N, 133°14'40" W; (map 4). Var. Isla San Juanito, San Khwuyeto.

San Khosy, Mys: point of land, see San Jose, Point.
San Khosy, Mys de: estuary, see San Jose Channel.

San Lázaro, Isla: island, see Saint Lawrence Island.
San Lorenzo, Canal de: water passage, see Saint Nicholas Channel.
San Lorenzo Channel: water passage, see Saint Nicholas Channel.
San Nicolas, Puerto de: estuary, see Saint Nicholas, Port.
San Nicolas Point: point of land, see Saint Nicholas Point.
San Nicholas Canal: water passage, see Saint Nicholas Channel.
San Nicholas Channel: water passage, see Saint Nicholas Channel.
San Nicolás, Port: port, see Saint Nicholas, Port.
San Nicolas Channel: water passage, see Saint Nicholas Channel.
San Nicolás Channel: water passage, see Saint Nicholas Channel.
San Nicolás Point: point of land, see Saint Nicholas Point.
San Nicholas, Port: port, see Saint Nicholas, Port.
San Nicholas Channel: water passage, see Saint Nicholas Channel.
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San Nicolás, Port: port, see Saint Nicholas, Port.
San Nicholas Channel: water passage, see Saint Nicholas Channel.
San Nicolás, Port: port, see Saint Nicholas, Port.
Local name published in 1901 by USC&GS. This is the site of a cannery which was abandoned in the late 1920's.

**Santa Anna, Point:** point of land, between Santa Anna Inlet and and Seward Passage, on NW coast of Cleveland Penin., Alex. Arch.; 55°59'45" N, 131°57'55" W; (map 3).

Local name published in 1901 by USC&GS.

**Santo Domingo, Point:** point of land, see South Point.

Local name published in 1901 by USC&GS.

**San Salvador, Punta:** point of land, "on the east side of San Fernando Island in Bucareli Bay," Alex. Arch.; (map 4).

Spanish name published on the maps of the 1779 Arteaga expedition (Wagner, 1937, p. 509).

**Santa Catalina Island:** island, see Forrester Island.

**Santa Clara, River:** stream, "the western mouth of the Copper River"; (map 64).

Named about July 17, 1779, by Don Ignacio Arteaga (Wagner, 1937, p. 410).

Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Father Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Santa Lucia" or "Point of Saint Lucy."

**Santa Lucia, Ysas de:** island, see Santa Lucia.

**Santa Lucia Island:** island, in San Chrr Channel, off N coast of San Fernando I., Alex. Arch.; 55°19'10" N, 133°20' W; (map 4). Var. Isla de Santa Lucia, Ostrov Santa Lucia, Ysas de Santa Lucia.

Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Father Antonio Maurelle as "Isla de Santa Lucia" or "Saint Lucy Island"; not shown on our sources.

**Santa Lucia, Mys:** point of land, see Santa Lucia, Point.

**Santa Lucia, Ostrov:** island, see Santa Lucia Island.

**Santa Maria, Punta:** point of land, "on Santa Rita Island in Bucareli Bay," Alex. Arch. (map 4).

Named about May 11, 1779, by Father Antonio Maurelle for the Virgin who was celebrated May 8 and 9 (Wagner, 1937, p. 512).

**Santa Maria Magdalena Island:** island, see Magdalena Island.

**Santa Maria Magdalena, Cabo de:** island, see Magdalena Cape.

**Santa Maria Magdalena, Punta:** point of land, "probably Cape Muzon on the north side of Dall Island," Alex. Arch.; (map 34).

This point of land was discovered by Pérez July 19 or 20, 1774, and named honor of the saint. It was known by Russians as "Kagainen." The name "Magdalena" is still retained on maps applied point on the west side of Dall Island. Capes Muzon and Magdalena. See Wagner (1937, p. 512).

**Santa Rita Island:** island, 0.9 mi. long, on coast of Baker and Saint Ignace Is. in Port Mackenzie, Alex. Arch.; 55°23'00" N, 133°27'30" W; (map 4). Var. Isla de Santa Rita, Isla de Santa Rita, Punta de Santa Rita.


Sapunmik: mountain, see Sapunmik, Mount.

Sarah Creek: stream, heads in Ray Mts., flows SE 6 mi. to Yukon River, 7 mi. N of Rampart and 63 mi. ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°36'15" N, 150°10'30" W; (map 106).

Named in 1956 by Oth, for the Sarah, one of the three largest and handsomest steamboats on the Yukon during the gold rush days. The Sarah was named for Mrs. Sarah Sloss, wife of Louis Sloss, of the Alaska Commercial Company. See Hanah Creek.

Sarah Gulch: ravine, trends N 1.5 mi. to Confederated Creek, 50 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High; 64°17' N, 142°21' W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Sarahina Brook: see Sarana Brook.


Russian name “Sarana” meaning “lily,” referring to a kind of fern which grew extensively on Kamchatka and from which liquor was made for Vitus Bering’s expedition (Barcroft, 1886, p. 57). The name was reported as “Saranaiia” by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 529), IRN.


Russian name “Sarana” meaning “lily,” referring to a kind of fern which grew extensively on Kamchatka and from which liquor was made for Vitus Bering’s expedition (Barcroft, 1886, p. 57). The name was reported as “Saranaiia” by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 529), IRN.

Sarana Brook: see Sarana Brook.

Sarana Beach: beach, 1.1 mi. long, at head of Sarana Bay, on E end of Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°52'30" N, 173°15'50" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Sarana Brook: stream, flows from lake, probably into Sarana Bay, on E coast of Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°52'30" N, 173°15'50" E; (map 13). Var. Sarana Brook.

This name was reported by Constantin Gregwing as “Sarana Brook” (1850, p. 235). It is not shown on modern maps and its exact application is not known.
Sar-heen Cove: bay, 0.2 mi. across, on E shore of El Capitan Passage, 3 mi. SE of Devilfish Bay, on NE coast of Prince of Wales I.; Alex. Arch.; 56°03' N, 133°16' W; BGN 1908; (map 6). Var. Sa-heen Cove, Sar-Hene Cove, Sarhine Cove.

Tlingit Indian name meaning "Sar River"; reported as "Sar-Hene Cove" in 1902 by USGS.

Sar-Hene Cove: bay, see Sarheen Cove.

Sarhine: stream, see Karheen Creek.

Sarhine Cove: bay, see Sarheen Cove.

Sarhine Creek: stream, see Karheen Creek.

Sarhine: stream, see Karheen Creek.

Sarhine Cove: bay, see Sarheen Cove.

Sarheen Cove: stream, see Karheen Creek.

Sarheen Cove: bay, see Sarheen Cove.

Sarhine Creek: stream, see Karheen Creek.

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Sarhine Cove: bay, see Sarheen Cove.

Sarhine: stream, see Karheen Creek.
Sednis Group: island, see Sednis Island.
Sednis Island: island; 0.2 mi. across, connected to Japanese I., in Sitka Sound, 1.7 mi. W of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°03' N, 135°23' W; (map 9). Var. Ostrov Sasednisi, Sednis Group.

Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasilev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as “Ostrov Sasednisi,” meaning “neighbor island.”

Shishin Creek: stream, on Baranof I., flows NE 4 mi., through Sashin Lake, to Little Port Walter on Chatham Strait, 8 mi. N of Port Alexander, Alex. Arch.; 55°23' N, 134°39' W; (map 6).

Name reported in 1965 by USGS.

Shishniak Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, 7.6 mi. N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°21'30" N, 134°41'30" W; (map 111) (map 100).

Named in 1930 by USGS “for one of the Russians killed in the massacre at the original site of Sitka” in 1802.

Smik, Cape: point of land, on S coast of Tanaqqa I., Aleutian Is.; 51°36'30" N, 177°55'00" W; (map 17). Var. Cape Sasmik.

Local name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as “M[y] Sasmik,” or “Cape Sasmik.”

Smikhi, Cape: point of land, see Smik, Cape. scene: spit, see Asiglyuk spit.

Senn Creek: stream, flows W 3 mi. to Slug River, 24 mi. E of Cape Newheen, Klukkuskukwim Mts.; 58°42' N, 161°32' W; (map 39).

Name shown on a 1937 fieldsheet by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Stalikash Creek: stream, flows N 4 mi. to Easter Creek 8.7 mi. SE of its junc. with Killik River, Brooks Ra.; 68°04' N, 153°55' W; (map 133).

Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffen, USGS.

Ekimo name reported in 1956 by Orbs.

Skan: point of land, see Bird Cape.

Satchun Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Takanis Bay on Yakobi I., off SE coast of Chichagof I., 24 mi. NW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°24'10" N, 156°31'00" W; (map 18); (map 9).

Tlingit Indian name said to have the same meaning as Takanis (Bay), named in 1908 by USC&GS and published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 169).

Stakidak Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Staksik Mountain: mountain, 2,800 ft., 1 mi. N of Sapunuk Creek and 52 mi. SE of Cape Sabine, Brooks Ra.; 68°17' N, 163°30' W; (map 130). Var. Staksik, Sechiksuk.

Ekimo name meaning “it is further out (than the others)” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Staksik: mountain, see Staksik Mountain.

Satsik Creek: stream, flows SE 13 mi. to Friday Creek, 44 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°6'30" N, 151°29'15" W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Satsik Creek: stream, flows SW 0.5 mi. to Wonder Creek which flows to Center Creek, 3 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°30'30" N, 165°22'55" W; (map 94).

Prospectors’ name shown on the 1902 “Map of the Nome and Snake River Country” by J. M. Davidson.

Saturday Creek: stream, flows SE 2 mi. to North Creek which flows to Agiask River, 14 mi. NE of Seward, Seward Penin. High.; 65°23' N, 165°58' W; (map 111).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerding (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Saukepeak Mountain: mountain, see Sakpik Mountain.

Saulaich rail station, mile 450.8 on The Alaska RR.; 64°52'45" N, 148°4'30" W; (map 124).

Local name shown on the 1902 “Map of the Nome and Snake River Country.”

Savvonoski River: stream, heads at central terminus of Hook Glacier, flows W 35 mi. to Iliuku Arm Naknek Lake, on Alaska Penin., near mouth of Savonoski River, on Alaska Penin., 5 mi. ESE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°43' N, 156°52' W; (map 41).

Name published in 1962 by USGS. There is another Savonoski near the east end of Iliuk Arm Naknek Lake.

Savonoski Lakes: lake, see Coville, Lake.


Named in 1919 as “Savonoski” or “Sabo-noski” by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, “after the abandoned Eskimo village at its mouth.”


This is a relatively new Eskimo village with a population of 139 in 1939; 209 in 1939; and 249 in 1950. A 1965 report listed a population of 397. The Savonoski post office was established in 1934.

Savonoski Cape: point of land, see Savonoski Point.


Savonoski Reef: reef, 0.2 mi. N of Savonoski Point, 40 mi. SE of Gambell, N coast of St. Lawrence 1.; 62°42' N, 170°30' W; (map 93). Var. Cape Savonga, Cape Savonoski, Savonga Reef. Name reported in 1963 by officials of the Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Savonga: village, see Savonga.

Savonoski: locality, site of Eskimo village, on Alaska Penin., near mouth of Savonoski River, at head of Iliuk Arm Naknek Lake, 21 mi. NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°32' N, 155°19' W; (map 42). Var. Ikak, Ikkahagmut, Ikkahagmute, Sevemosky, Ukak.

Name reported in 1836 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS, who obtained it from Rev. A. Petelin. Spurr also reported it as “Ikkahamut.” Savonoski was abandoned after the Katmai area eruptions on June 2–6, 1912.

Savonoski: village, pop. 20, on S bank of Naknek River, on Alaska Penin., 5 mi. ESE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°43' N, 156°52' W; (map 41).

Name published in 1962 by USGS. There is another Savonoski near the east end of Iliuk Arm Naknek Lake.

Savonoski Lakes: lake, see Savonga, Lake.

Savonoski: village, see Savonga, Lake.


Name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerding (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Savonnax Creek: stream, flows S 4 mi. to Hastings Creek, 10 mi. E of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°28' N, 163°07' W; (map 94). Var. Sanders Creek.

Prospectors’ name reported in 1900 by E. B. R. Brooks (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Savonoski Lakes: lake, see Savonga, Lake.


This is a relatively new Eskimo village with a population of 139 in 1930; 209 in 1939; and 249 in 1950. A 1965 report listed a population of 397. The Savonga post office was established in 1934.

Savonga Cape: point of land, see Savonga Point.


Savonga Reef: reef, 0.2 mi. N of Savonga Point, 40 mi. SE of Gambell, N coast of St. Lawrence 1.; 62°42' N, 170°30' W; (map 93). Var. Cape Savonga, Cape Savonoski, Savonga Reef.
Sawukhak Point: point of land, 14 mi. S of Gambell, W coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°35'N, 171°49'W; BGN 1931; (map 93). Var. Savukhahak.

Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF. Orth recorded the name as “Savukhak” at Gambell, in 1965, and reports it refers to “material for a harpoon head” which may in turn refer to artifacts from an old village site reported to be located near here.

Savukahuk: point of land, see Savukhak Point.

Savunga: village, see Savonga.

Sawankuk River: stream, see Saganaintok River.

Sawmill Creek: stream, flows NW 1.3 mi. to Bernehan Bay, on Lynn Canal, 2 mi. N of Echo Cove and 35 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°43'00"N, 134°56'10"W; (map 11).

Local name reported by A. C. Spencer and C. W. Wright (1906, fig. 36), USGS.

Sawmill Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Penin., flows NE 2 mi. to Turnagain Arm, 6 mi. E of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°53'40"N, 149°14'43"W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1899 by Lt. Herron (1901, sketch facing p. 11), USA.

Sawmill Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows SE 6.3 mi. to Rabideux Creek, 6 mi. SW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°05'15"N, 146°23'10"W; (map 68).

Local name reported in 1911 by USGS.

Sawmill Creek: stream, flows NW 1.3 mi. to Willow Creek, 18 mi. NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°45'50"N, 149°32'00"W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Sawmill Creek: stream, flows SW through Bonnie Lake 9.6 mi. to Chickaloon River, E of Chickaloon, 26 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°48'00"N, 148°26'15"W; BGN 1933; (map 69).

Local name reported about 1932 by USGS.

So named locally “because some years ago a sawmill was located on this creek.”

Sawmill Creek: stream, heads on syncline Mtn., flows N 1.7 mi. to Alfred Creek, 57 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°57'00"N, 147°31'30"W; BGN 1960; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS but probably has been used prior to this date. So named because there was an abandoned sawmill along the stream near Alfred Creek.

Sawmill Creek: stream, heads in Sawmill Lake, flows SE 6.3 mi. to Rabideux Creek, 6 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lw.; 62°14'45"N, 150°14'20"W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Sawmill Creek: stream, flows NW 30 mi. to Clearwater Creek, 16 mi. ESE of Big Delta, Alaska Ra.; 64°03'N, 145°21'W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Sawmill Gulch: ravine, extends 3.5 mi. S from Sourough Peak to Nizina River, 7 mi. SE of McCarthy Wrangell Mts.; 61°22'20"N, 142°43'35"W; (map 67).

Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Sawmill Island: island, 1.7 mi. long, in Tanana River, 11 mi. N of Nenana, Tanana Lw.; 64°44'30"N, 149°08'15"W; (map 100).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS toponographers.

Sawmill Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long at head of Sawmill Creek, 6.7 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lw.; 62°17'35"N, 150°19'15"W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Sawmill Point: point of land, on E coast Woody I., 3.5 mi. E of Kodiak, Kodiak Mts.; 57°47'05"N, 152°18'40"W; (map 5).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Sawmill Slough: stream, an anabranch of River, flows SW 2 mi. to a point 12 mi. stream of mouth of Unuk River at Bung Bay, Coast Mts.; 56°13'20"N, 130°26'W; (map 7).

Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Sawmill Slough: stream, 7 mi. long, anabranch of Tanana River, 3 mi. W of Minto, 6 mi. W of Fairbanks, Tanana Lw.; 64°19'15"W; (map 100).

Local name published on a 1940 “National Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Re.”

Named by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Sawmill Spit: shoals, 0.5 mi. across, on S side Port Valdez, 6 mi. SW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°05'05"N, 146°26'15"W; (map 73).

Local name reported in 1901 by H Ritter, U.S.G.S.

Sawnoo家纺 Creek: stream, flows N 1.5 mi. to Berina I., 1 mi. E of Savoonga, N coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°41'N, 170°29'W; BGN 1953; (map 93). Var. Savoonga River.

Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council and reported in 1961 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Sawnoo家纺 Creek: stream, vector Savoonga Creek.

See Peaks: peak, 5,256 ft., 3 mi. S of Patux Glacier, 16 mi. NE of Petersburg, Coast V.; 56°55'15"N, 132°36'00"W; (map 69).

Local descriptive name reported in 1947 by USGS.

Sawpit Creek: stream, heads in Kiluck Bay and flows NE 16 mi. to Swift Creek 29 mi. of Aniak, Kiluck-Kuskokwim Mtns.; 61°57'21"W; (map 73). Var. Amotolcr River.

Prospectors’ name shown on a 1947 sheet by A. G. Maddren, USGS. This ably is meant to be the same stream shown on a manuscript map of the “Kuskokwim Belt,” by H. W. Reeth, as “Amotolcr River,” obviously an Eskimo name.

Sawpit Creek: stream, flows N 3 mi. to Cape Creek, 7 mi. W of Central and 33 mi. SW Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°34'00"W, 145°01'30"W; BGN 1937; (map 104).

Named by prospectors and reported in 1947 by USGS.

Saw Point: point of land, in South Pass mouth of Eliza Harbor, on Admiralty I.; 57°09'30"N, 134°17'00"W; (map 9).


Saw Ridge: ridge, 3 mi. long, on SE part Revillagigedo I., 3.3 mi. N of Point Aex.; Arch.; 55°00'15"N, 131°12'23"W; (map 3).
ayalik Creek: stream, flows W 8 mi. to Kuskokwim River.

ayagrowrak: locality, see Siagrorak.

axman: village, pop. 153, on S coast of Revilagigedo I.

iwycr Creek: Hi tarn, tributary of Sam Creek, flows SE 3 mi., between iworoth Range: mountain range, see Kigluaik Mountains.

iyacja: glacier, see Saksaia Glacier.

iwrooth Range: mountain range, see Kigluaik Mountains.

iwtooth Mountains: mountain, see Sawtooth Mountains.

axska: bay, see Swilkhak Bay.

Bishitsik Bay: bay, see Kaguayak Bay.

Shjeznikof: cove, see Sviechnikof Harbor.

SC, Bay: bright, 1.5 mi. across, on SW coast of Kanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°42’ N, 177°35’ W; (map 17).

Nab. published in 1943 on an AMS map.

Shckard Bay: bay, 0.5 mi. across, on S shore of Kulkuk Bay, on NE coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°50’ N, 176°31’ W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

So named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934 “because it is shaped like a seaboard.”

Scachitak Island: island, see Siktakidak Island.

Scald Point: point of land, on Admiralty I., on W shore of Smug Cove, 36 mi. NE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°26’00” N, 133°58’25” W; (map 8).

Nab. in 1899 by Comdr. R. W. Mansfield, USN; published in 1892 by USGS.

Scammony Bay: village, pop. 115, at N foot of Aikinuk Mt., on left bank of Ruk River 1 mi. from its mouth, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°50’45” N, 165°35’00” W; (map 75). Var. Kutmiut, Mariamiat, Mariakumt, Mariuk.

The post office, established in 1951, is primarily responsible for standardizing this name on maps as Scammon Bay; named for the nearby bay. The village is known in Ekmik as “Mariak” and the people are referred to as Mariamiat.

Scammon Bay: bay, 13 mi. across, on coast of Bering Sea, N of Cape Romanzoff, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°55’ N, 165°50’ W; (map 75).

Named by Dall (1870, p. 264) who wrote “The north and east coast of Cape Dyer, and some of the southern sand island, it is proposed to call Scammon Bay, in honor of Captain Charles M. Scammon, USRCS, Chief of Marine of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition.”

Scandinavian Creek: stream, flows N and W 40 mi. to Innoko River, 39 mi. NW of Ophir and 62 mi. NW of McGrath, Innoko Low.; 63°40’30” N, 156°52’00” W; (map 90). Var. Parka Creek.

Prospects’ name adopted in 1908 by Madron (1910, p. 1), USGS.

Scandinavian Slough: stream, anabranch of Nushagak River, flows W 8 mi. 29 mi. NW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°55’50” N, 157°35’50” W; BGN 1931; (map 41).

Local name published in 1925 by USBF.

Scark Rock: rock, 1.2 mi. off SW coast of Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°36’00” N, 178°01’20” W; (map 16).

Local name published on a 1954 USGS map.

Scaup Lake: lake, 2.5 mi. long, on SE shore of Canvasback Lake, 30 mi. SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°21’20” N, 146°12’00” W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Scenery Cove: cove, 1 mi. long, on E shore of Thomas Bay, 100 mi. E. of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°04’30” N, 132°49’00” W; (map 8).

Descriptive name given in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; published in 1888 by USGS.

Scenery Creek: stream, flows W 11 mi. to Scenery Cove, on Thomas Bay, 100 mi. E. of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°04’50” N, 132°47’15” W; BGN 1930; (map 8).

Named in 1939 by USGS for Scenery Cove.

Scenery Lake: lake, extends 2.5 mi. along Scenery Creek, 3 mi. E of Scenery Cove and 105 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°04’55” N, 132°42’40” W; (map 8).

Named for Scenery Cove and published in 1949 by USGS.

Scenic Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, on Kenai Penin., 3 mi. W of Trapper Joe Lake and 40 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°45’45” N, 150°09’40” W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Schachun Rocks: rock, see Shakun Rock.

Schafer Creek: stream, see Potato Creek.

Schakaliakh: point of land, see Thatcher, Point.

Schwals Insel: island, see Shaw Island.

Schellkoff Harbor: cove, see Three Saints Harbor.

Schelkioi River: stream, see Shelman Creek.

Scheblin Creek: stream, in Rampart Mts., flows SE 12 mi. to Yukon River. 19 mi. ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°13’45” N, 151°26’00” W; (map 106). Var. Sancho Creek, Shefflen Creek, Shefflin Creek, Shevlin Creek.

Named for Edward and “Eff” Shefflin (the former discovered gold at Tombstone, Ariz., in 1877) who organized a large party and prospected along the Yukon in this area in 1882 and 1883. The name appears first as “Sheflin” on Edward’s Track Chart of the Yukon, dated 1899 (Canwell, 1902, p. 277). The name “Sheflin Creek,” applied in 1890 to a stream on the left bank of the Yukon near here by USGS, was also intended to commemorate the Sheffiellin brothers’ expedition.
Indian name reported by USGS in 1955.

Schoonover: mountain, see Fairweather, Mount.

Schoolhouse Lake: lake, 1 mi. across, on N shore of Iliamna Lake, 2.5 mi. SE of Iliamna, Bristol Bay Low: 59°44’30” N, 154°51’15” W; (map 51).

Name published in 1954 by USGS.

Schooner Bend: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, along S bank of Kenai River, 34 mi. SW of Hope, Chugach Mts.: 60°28’50” N, 149°56’45” W; (map 63).

Recent USGS maps indicate a site with four or five buildings.

Schooner Channel Nushagak Bay: channel, in Nushagak Bay, extends SE 1 mi. 45 ft. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.: 60°18’20” N, 145°54’15” W; (map 64).

So named because of the rocks resemblance to a schooner,” reported by F. Westdahl, USCS&GS, while doing survey work aboard the steamer MArcus in the Hinchinbrook Island region 1902.

Scholten: town, see Sitka.

Schumacher Bay: bay, see Shishmaref Inlet.

Schist Creek: stream, flows S 8 mi. to Ncnana.

Schiller Creek: stream, heads on S side of Madron Mtn., flows S 2.5 mi. to Seward, Chugach Mts.: 60°24’40” N, 149°26’10” W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Schlitz Creek: stream, flows NW 15 mi. to join

Schittka: town, see Sitka.

Schichtmaref Bay: bay, see Shishmaref Inlet.


Schönwetterberg: mountain, see Fairweather, Mount.

Schönwetterberg: mountain, see Fairweather, Mount.

Schönherr: mountain, see Sitka.

Schönherr: mountain, see Sitka.

Schneider Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, 5 mi. W of Aniak Lake and 21 mi. SW of Taltshinna, Cook Inlet Low.: 62°10’15” N, 150°41’05” W; (map 81). Var. Schneider Lake.

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Schunda River: stream, see Simnuka Creek.

Schonflieth: hill, 2,523 ft., in Black Hills, S of Mudnithak Lake, 13 mi. S of Northway, Alaska Ra.: 65°46’ N, 141°59’ W; (map 84).

Name reported by Frank Charles Schrader, 1860–1944, geologist, who with W. J. Peters made reconnaissance expedition down the Anaktuvuk in 1901.

Schrader Creek: stream, flows SE 6.5 mi. to North Fork Chandalar River.

Schrader Lake: lake, 2.2 mi. long, 12 mi. SW of Shulavik, Yukon Flats; 66°49’ N, 147°36’ W; (map 120).

Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Schrader Lake: lake, see Pikes, Lake.

Schroder Point: point of land, see Sprier 1.

Schubee Glacier: glacier, trends 1.5 mi. W terminus, 6 mi. N of Mount Villard, Chugach Mts.: 59°23’30” N, 153°19’30” W; (map 45).

Name published by USCS&GS in the Coast Pilot (pl. 1819).

Schrader Lake: lake, see Sitka.

Schroder Point: point of land, see Sprier 1.

Schubee Glacier: glacier, trends 1.5 mi. W terminus, 6 mi. N of Mount Villard, Chugach Mts.: 59°23’30” N, 153°19’30” W; (map 45).

Name published by USCS&GS in the Coast Pilot (pl. 1819).

Schrader Lake: lake, see Sitka.

Schroder Point: point of land, see Sprier 1.

Schubee Glacier: glacier, trends 1.5 mi. W terminus, 6 mi. N of Mount Villard, Chugach Mts.: 59°23’30” N, 153°19’30” W; (map 45).

Name published by USCS&GS in the Coast Pilot (pl. 1819).

Schrader Lake: lake, see Pikes, Lake.

Schroder Point: point of land, see Sprier 1.
Swanson Glacier: glacier, heads 6 mi. NE of Cordova. Peak, trends NE 10 mi. to its terminus, 2 mi. S of Tanana River and 40 mi. SE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°00'45" N, 145°19'00" W (map 68).

Named in 1899 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, for Col. Theodore Schwatka, USA.


Named in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA, for Lt. Frederick Schwatka, USA, who explored the Yukon in 1883. Erickson also reported that the Indians called it "Mikletokumnenah," which means "mountain with lake on top."

Swaztek Mountains: mountains, in Brooks Ra. between Baird and Endicott Mts., extend 75 mi. from Amakonak Creek and Redstone River on W to Noatak River, Kaliuktok Creek, and Walker Lake on E. 67°20'N, 134°45'W [E end], 67°30'N, 157°10'W [W end]. (map 126).

Named in 1864 by Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN, presumably for Lt. Frederick Schwatka, USA, who the previous year had made a military reconnaissance along the Yukon River.

Siddmore Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends NW and E 2.5 mi. to terminus, 12 mi. SE of Mt. Mirhelson, Brooks Ra.; 65°42'N, 161°09'W (map 109). Var. Slatokumnenah.

Local name published on maps after 1950.


Reported as "Scottish-Irish Creek" on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Scott-Irish Creek: ravine, extends NE 2.8 mi. to terminus of Scott Glacier, 10 mi. NE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°33'N, 145°25'W (map 64).

Named in 1884 by W. J. Peters and A. H. Brooks, USGS, for a member of their 1898 survey party.

Scott Island: island, 1.1 mi. long, in Tokeen Bay, between Marble and Orr Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°59'20" N, 133°23'00"W (map 4).

Local descriptive name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Scott Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, at mouth of Inishkik Bay, 19 mi. N of Augustine L., Aleutian Ra.; 59°38'20"N, 153°26'00"W; BGN 1916; (map 51).

Named by USGS & USN, for Capt. Robert Falcon Scott, 1868-1912, Royal Navy and English Antarctic explorer.


Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Scott Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, 2.5 mi. SW of terminus of Scott Glacier, 10 mi. NE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°35'N, 145°25'W (map 64).

Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4). USGS. Var. Scots Lake.

Scott Peak: mountain, 3,248 ft., 8 mi. NW of Petersburg, on W coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Is., Alex. Arch.; 56°52'20"N, 133°10'30"W; (map 6).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Gen. Winfield Scott, USA.

Scott Peak: peak, 8,828 ft., at head of Sunset Glacier, 14 mi. E of mouth of McKinley River, Alaska Ra.; 63°20'45"N, 150°07'30"W; BGN 1954; (map 88).

Named in 1953 by R. E. Ito, USGS, and Bradford Washburn for Lt. Gordon Scott, USC&GS, who was killed in the course of mapping operations that summer.

Scott Point: point of land, 0.4 mi. S of Ingraham Bay, SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 45°57'26"N, 131°58'00"W; (map 2).

Local navigators' name recorded in 1904, by H. C. Fasset, USBF.

Scott Point: point of land, on S shore of Elon Lagoon, W point of entrance to Iko Bay, 16 mi. E of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°14'30"N, 156°04'30"W; (map 153). Var. Avachaiak Point, Point Scott.

Named Point Scott by Simpson (1843, p. 152) in 1837.

Scotts Lagoon: estuary, see Scott Lagoon.

Scotty Creek: stream, see Scott Creek.

Scotty Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, at head of Nine-mile Creek, 6 mi. W of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°19'30"N, 150°19'00"W (map 81).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.
Scouty Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, 5 mi. NE of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66°49' N, 143°29' W; (map 81).

Local name recorded in 1958 by USGS.

Scouty Lake: lake, 1 mi. across, 15 mi. NE of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66°49' N, 143°29' W; (map 120).

Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Scouty Lake: lake, see Imiakinkpak Lake.

Scout Peak: mountain, 7,416 ft., 4 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°21'15" N, 134°03'30" W; (map 11).

Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Scow Harry Creek: stream, flows SW 22 mi. to Ruby-Chilkoot-Kuskokwim Mts.; 65°07' N, 154°42' W; (map 89).

Local name obtained in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1926, pl. 5, USGS).

Scow Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, in El Capitan Passage, Alex. Arch.; 55°57'35" N, 133°20'25" W; (map 4).

Name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 155).

Scow Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, 10 mi. SE of Goddard, on SW coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°42'10" N, 135°17'15" W; (map 5).

Named by US&GS for charting purposes; name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 285).

Scow Mountain: mountain, 1,740 ft., 15 mi. S of Ruby, Chilkoot-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°31' N, 135°49' W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported by Eakin (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Screen Island: islands, extend 0.2 mi. in head of Alaska Sound, between Prince of Wales I., in Port Johnson, Alex. Arch., and 58°10'30" N, 135°28'10" W; (map 11).


Screeny Island: island, see Fivemile Island.

Screeny Islands: islands, extend 0.2 mi. in head of Salisbury Sound, between Baranof and Kruzof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°20'20" N, 135°42'15" W; BGN 1901; (map 9). Var. Ostrov Samoylov, Samoi Islands, Samoilof Islands.

Local descriptive name published in 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 196). Originally named in 1833 by the Russian navigator Ensign Yasiliey for an early Russian explorer Gerasim Izmaillow; published in 1848 as "Ostrov Samoylov," or "Samoylov Island" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397.

Scraggy Island: islands, see Scrag Islands.

Scraggy Point: point of land, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., in Port Johnson, Alex. Arch.; 55°07'35" N, 132°02'00" W; (map 4).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1905 by E. F. Dickinson, US&GS.

Scraggy Point: point of land, at E entrance to Smitine Cove, Salisbury Sound, on Kruzof I., 24 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°20'20" N, 135°43'40" W; (map 9).

Named in 1896 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Momsen, USN, and published in 1900 by US&GS Chart 8282. The name was derived from nearby Scraggy Islands.

Scrag Islands: islands, two, each 300 ft. by 300 ft. in South Pass, Seward Peninsula, on W side of Seward Peninsula, Alex. Arch.; 55°11' N, 132°51'10" W; (map 4). Var. Scrag Islands.

Descriptive name given in 1916 by US&GS. In 1922 the name Scraggy was published by US&GS.

Screen Islands: islands, 1.5 mi. long, on W side of Etolin I., Alex. Arch.; 56°05' N, 154°00' W; (map 6).

Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USN.

Scripps Bay: bay, 0.7 mi. across, on NE side of Little Tenana I., Alex. Arch.; 51°51' N, 176°07'10" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Named by members of the U.S. Naval Oceanography and Survey Expedition in 1934 Scripps Institution which cooperated with the expedition.

Scrub Island: island, 250 ft. long, in Port Frederick, Alex. Arch., on W coast of anetie I., Alex. Arch.; 50°34'01" W; (map 3).

Descriptive name given in 1888 by Comdr. H. J. Nichols, USN.

Sculb Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in St. Mary Channel, 33 mi. NW of Point Young, Prince of Wales I., and 11 mi. SW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°12'15" N, 134°38'45" W; (map 100); (map 11). Var. Scull Island.


Scull Ilet: island, see Scull Island.

Scuttun: locality, see Neltushkin.

Seabeck Creek: stream, flows SE 10 mi. to village N of Umit, Arctic Slope; 75°25' N, 152°06'30" W; BGN 1949; (141). Var. Sea Bee Creek.

Named by Naval Petroleum Reserve geologists about 1945 for the Seabeck alternation of "bee" and "biter," the latter having been the basis for construction battalion), a construction battalion organized as a volunteer fleet of the Civil Engineer Corps of the US Navy and a group that participated in establishing Alaska during the early period of exploration of the Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Seaborg Bay: bay, 0.6 mi. across, on E side of Altak Bay, at S end of Kodiak I.; 56°13'00" N, 153°59'00" W; (map 33). Var. Samoak Cove.

Name recorded in 1943 by US&GS-Scaborg Cove.

Seaborg Cove: bay, see Seaborg Bay.

Seawater Cove: cove, 0.3 mi. across, on SW side of Tanner Head, on W shore of Alaska Sound, at S end of Kodiak I.; 56°33'10" N, 154°34' W; (map 32).

Name published in 1943 by US&GS.

Seaforth locality, site of prospectors and June of Fish Creek and South Fork I.
Slough: stream, distributary of Chakachatna River, flows SE 3 mi. to Trading Bay in Cook Inlet, 50 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°56' N, 151°40' W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Spit: pit, on N coast of Iniskin Penin., in River, flows SE 3 mi. to Trading Bay in Cook Inlet, 50 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°56' N, 151°40' W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Slat: spit, on N coast of Iniskin Penin., in River, flows SE 3 mi. to Trading Bay in Cook Inlet, 50 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°56' N, 151°40' W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Slat: spot, on N coast of Iniskin Penin., in River, flows SE 3 mi. to Trading Bay in Cook Inlet, 50 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°56' N, 151°40' W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Ally: lake, see Seeley Lake.

Otter Bay: bay, see Beaver Bay.

Otter Bay: cove, see Deep Bay.

Otter Bay: water passage, see Meares Passage.

Otter Bay: water passage, see Real Marina, Port.

Otter Creek: stream, heads at 1961 terminus of Sea Otter Glacier, flows SW 4.5 mi. to Gulf of Alaska, 5 mi. N of Cape Fairweather and 105 mi. NW of Hoonah, Mala- psina Coastal Plain; 58°52'40" N, 137°56'30" W; (map 10).

Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Otter Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads 4 mi. SW of Mount Root, trends W 11 mi. to its 1961 terminus on Sea Otter Creek, 3 mi. E of Gulf of Alaska and 104 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°53'45" N, 137°51'00" W; (map 10).

Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Otter Harbor: bay, extends E 2 mi. of Pacific Ocean, on W coast of Dall I. between Cape Lookout and Juel Point, Alex. Arch.; 55°07' N, 133°12' W; (map 4).

Name published in the 1923 Coast Pilot (p. 169).

Otter Harbor: bay, see Sea Otter Sound.

Otter Harbor: water passage, see Slatik Sound.

Otter Island: island, 0.4 mi. across, 6 mi. E of Shuyak I., and 43 mi. N of Kodiak I.; 59°31'20" N, 153°12'30" W; (map 43).

Var. Beaver Island, Bobrof Island, Bobrovie Island, Bobrovoy Island, Bobrovoy (valga), Ostrov, Bobrovoy, Ostrov, Bobrov Island, Bobrov Island.

Translation of the name "Os[(rov)] Bobrovy," published in 1849 by the Russian American Company.

Otter Island: island, see Bobrof Island.

Otter Island: island, see Otter Island.

Otter Island: island, see Bobrov Island.

Otter Island: island, see Bobrov Island.

Otter Pass: water passage, SW of Ogluiga Pass, NE of Kavalga I., DelaroI Is., Aueutian Is.; 51°33' N, 178°43' W; (map 16).

Name published in the 1946 supplement to the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1946, p. 120).

Sea Otter Point: promontory, on NE coast of Inuklin Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 59°50' N, 153°01' W; (map 51).

Local name reported in 1957 by USGS.

Sea Otter Reef: reef, see Douglas Reef.


Local name published by AMS in 1935.

Sea Otter Rocks: rocks, see Douglas Reef.

Sea Otter Seals: see, see Augustine Rocks.

Sea Otter Sound: bay, see Beaver Inlet.

Sea Otter Sound: bay, see Sea Otter Sound.

Sea Otter Sound: bay, 8 mi. across, opens into Davidson Inlet, surrounded by Marble, Orr, Tuzekan and Hecesta Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°52' N, 133°33' W; (map 4). Var. Otter Sound, Sea Otter Harbor.

Name published by Dall (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1983, p. 99) who said "To this bight * * * the name of Otter Sound or Sea Otter Sound has been applied, under the supposition that it was the Otter Sound of [J. J.] Meares."

Sea Parrot Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, W of Dora I., Bay of Is., Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°48'55" N, 176°48'25" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Name published by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1933.

Seattle Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Snake River, 13 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°41' N, 165°24' W; (map 94). Var. Wesley Creek.

Prospectors' name reported on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Seattle Creek: stream, flows N 0.8 mi. to Dome Creek, 13 mi. N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°01'50" N, 147°34'40" W; (map 105). Var. Seattle Gulch.

Named by prospectors and published in 1913 by USGS (Prindle, 1913a, pl. 2).

Seattle Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Snake River, 13 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°41' N, 165°24' W; (map 94). Var. Wesley Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Seattle Gulch: ravine, trends I mi. NE to Copper River SE of its junc. with Eagle Creek, 19 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°20' N, 142°24' W; (map 67).

Name reported in 1908 by D. C. Wither- spoon, USGS.

Seattle Gulch: stream, see Seattle Creek.

Seattle Junior Creek: stream, flows S 1 mi. to Pioneer Creek 2 mi. NE of that stream's junc. with Eagle Creek, 21 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°11'10" N, 150°16'40" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Seattle River: stream, see Glacier River.

Seaweed Pass: water passage, between Umnak and Ananulik Is., Aleutian Is.; 53°00'10" N, 168°53'00" W; BGN 1940; (map 22).

Named in 1938 by USCS&GS.

Sebee Cove: water passage, 0.3 mi. across, just W of Sebee I., at mouth of Muir Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 52 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°45'15" N, 136°10'00" W; BGN 1948; (map 10).

Name suggested by USCS&GS in 1948.

Sebee Island: island, 2 mi. long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, at mouth of Muir Inlet, 0.5 mi. SW of Caroline Point and 52 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°45’10" N, 136°09’30" W; (map 10). Var. Headland Island.

Named about 1890 for Comdr. Uriel Sebree (1898, map 2), USGS.

Seattle Creek: stream, flows NE 11 mi. to Nenana River, 43 mi. SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mts.; 63°20'40" N, 148°14’10" W; (map 87).

Local name reported in 1913 by J. M. Bagley, USGS.
called "Headland Island" by Cushing (1891, p. 228). Sechskusk: mountain, see Satiskusk Mountain.

Secluded Bay: bay, 2.5 mi. long, at head of Neeker Bay, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°45’ N, 135°01’ W; BGN 1926; (map 5).

Descriptive name given in 1924 by charting purposes by US&GS; so named because of its location.

Seclusion: lake, 0.7 mi. long, on W coast of Long I., Alex. Arch.; 54°50’00” N, 132°43’20” W; (map 1).

Local name published in 1924 by US&GS.

Seclusion Harbor: bay, extends E 1.2 mi. from Salt Lagoon to Keku Strait, on E coast of Keku I., 15 mi. NW of Point Baker, Alex. Arch.; 56°35’20” N, 133°52’00” W; (map 65).

Named in 1992 by L. W. I. Moore, USN.

Seclusion Lake: lake, about 8 mi. long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.5 mi. W of Mount Wood and 48 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°32’20” N, 136°21’50” W; BGN 1962; (map 10).

So named by NPS in 1962 “because the lake is relatively inaccessible and isolated.”


Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (1908, pl. 2), USGS. This lake originally was the smallest of five Berg Lakes. As a result of the retreat of Steller and Bering Glaciers in recent times, Second Berg and Third Berg Lakes have joined with First Berg Lake to form Berg Lake.

Second Berg Lake: lake, see Berg Lake.

Second Creek: stream, flows NW 9.6 mi. to Reindeer Cove, 15 mi. SW of Christmas Mtns., Nulato Hills; 64°36’ N, 161°02’ W; (map 96).

Local name reported in about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Second Hill Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 3.8 mi. W of Crosswind Lake and 26 mi. NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°21’ N, 146°13’ W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Second Kekur: rock, see Second Kekur.

Second Kekur: rock, see Second Kekur.

Second Kekur: rock, 0.2 mi. across, W of Kekur Peninsula, 15 mi. NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°23’18” N, 135°57’00” W; (map 5). Var. Second Kekur, Second Kekur.

Descriptive name given in 1849 by the Russian American Company. See Kekur Island.

Second Lake: lake, 2,200 ft. across, at head of Indian Creek, 1 mi. NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°05’00” N, 151°09’45” W; (map 70).

Local name published in 1898 by US&GS.

Second Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, 26.6 mi. N of Chitina and 67 mi. NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61°33’50” N, 144°26’35” W; (map 68).

Secret Ravine Creek: stream, see Secret Creek.

Second Creek: stream, heads 15 mi. E of day Pass, flows S 15 mi. to Anapani, SE of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 156°01’ W; (map 143). Named by USGS geologists in the Section House Lake; 0.2 mi. long, in Alaska RR., 11 mi. S of Talkeetna, Lot Low.; 62°09’45” N, 150°04’19” W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1898 by USGS.

Secret Bay: bay, 1.5 mi. across, on NE of Kuki I., Alex. Arch.; 56°53’ N, 134°13’ W; (map 5).

Named in 1866 for charting purposes by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, when the name was published in 1869. Connaissance de la baie en 1792.

Secret Point: point of land, see Inner Point.


Local name published by US&GS on Chart 1923 as "Pinnacle" in 1872. See Priest Rock.

Second Pup: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Flat Creek, 40 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°13’25” N, 146°47’10” W; (map 104).

Named "Second Pup" by prospectors; published by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 4). See First Pup and Third Pup.

Second Rapids: rapids, see Southern Rapids.

Second Timber Creek: stream, flows SE 3 mi. to Nushagak River, 80 mi. SE of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts., 60°37’ N, 156°32’ W; (map 60).

Local descriptive name reported in about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Second Waterfall Creek: stream, heads in a lake, 2.5 mi. NE of Gloucester Point, 1.8 mi. NE of Potter Point, on W coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°29’40” N, 131°45’20” W; (map 3).

Local name recorded in 1952 by US&GS.

Second Beaver Island: island, on NE coast of Kskialak Bay, on SW coast of I., Aleutian Is.; 53°28’45” N, 167°16’ W; (map 23).

Former Aleut village reported by Sarichev in 1826, map 14, dated "[Seleniye] Sedanka," i.e., "Sedanka".

Seconda, village, see Biorca.

Sedanka: locality, on Sedanka Point, NE of Kskialak Bay, on SW coast of E I., Aleutian Is.; 53°28’45” N, 167°16’ W; (map 23).

Former Aleut village reported by Martin Sauer gave the Akd. "hamak," which Marcus Baker transliterated as "Hamak." In 1792 Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14, dated "Seleniye] Sedanka," i.e., "Sedanka".

Sedanka, Cape: point of land, on NE coast of Kskialak Bay, on SW coast of E I., Aleutian Is.; 53°28’45” N, 167°16’ W; (map 23).

Former Aleut village reported by Martin Sauer gave the Akd. "hamak," which Marcus Baker transliterated as "Hamak."
...being from the "Norwegian Bjerk, or Swedish Björk, meaning Birch Island."

Named "Sedanka Island" in 1921 by USCG.

**Sanaka Pass:** Water passage, between Sedanka and Egg Is., Aleutian Is.; 53°51' N, 169°06' W; BGN 1940; (map 23). Var. Egg Island Passage.

Named for Sedanka Island by USCG in 1921.

**Sanaka Point:** Point of land, E point of entrance to Kismaliuk Bay, on W coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian I.; 53°28'45" N, 167°17'30" W; BGN 1965; (map 23). Var. Cape Hague, laliw "Sedanka Island" in 1921 by ISC&GS.

John J. Gilbert, USCG, commander of the Coast Steamer steamer Pathfinder, beffys Soblazna. JSBF in 1888.


**Seguam Island:** Island, 15 mi. long, easternmost of Andreanof Is., Aleutian Is.; 52°19' N, 179°120' W; BGN 1890; (map 19). Var. Genuna Island, Gorieli Island, Goriely Island, Siaaqooham Island, Segoun Island, Siguam Island, Tenounam Island.

Reported in 1778 by Cook (1785, v. 2, track chart), RN. Lt. Sarichev in his atlas (1826, map 3) indicated "Otrov Seguam" from an Aleut name. Called "Segouam ile" and "Gorley Ile" by Lutke (1836, p. 306).

Goriely is Russian for "burnt."

**Seguam Pass:** Water passage, between Seguam and Amila Is., Aleutian Is.; 52°20' N, 179°45' W; (map 19). Var. Segouam, Siguam, Segouam.


Alut name used by early Russian explorers along with the name "Chugul." The U.S. Navy North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855, reported its Alut name as "Tchouguo (or Tschechova)" and also called it "Iron Island." This may be the island Admiral A. J. von Krusenstern, IRN, called "Dawydofov" in 1827. See Davydofov Island.

**Seguam Pass:** Water passage, wide, deep, and clear, between McArthur Reef and Seguila I., Rat Is., Aleutian Is.; 52°03' N, 177°58' E; (map 14).

Shown on recent maps and charts of the area; listed in 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 465).

**Segula Peak:** Volcano; mountain, see Pye Peak.

**Segula:** Island, see Chugul Island.


Alut name used by early Russian explorers along with the name "Chugul." The U.S. Navy North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855, reported its Alut name as "Tchouguo (or Tschechova)" and also called it "Iron Island." This may be the island Admiral A. J. von Krusenstern, IRN, called "Dawydofov" in 1827. See Davydofov Island.

**Seguam Pass:** Water passage, wide, deep, and clear, between McArthur Reef and Seguila I., Rat Is., Aleutian Is.; 52°03' N, 177°58' E; (map 14).

Shown on recent maps and charts of the area; listed in 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 465).

**Seguam Peak:** Volcano; mountain, see Pye Peak.


Alut name used by early Russian explorers along with the name "Chugul." The U.S. Navy North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855, reported its Alut name as "Tchouguo (or Tschechova)" and also called it "Iron Island." This may be the island Admiral A. J. von Krusenstern, IRN, called "Dawydofov" in 1827. See Davydofov Island.

**Seguam Pass:** Water passage, wide, deep, and clear, between McArthur Reef and Seguila I., Rat Is., Aleutian Is.; 52°03' N, 177°58' E; (map 14).

Shown on recent maps and charts of the area; listed in 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 465).

**Segula Peak:** Volcano; mountain, see Pye Peak.


Alut name used by early Russian explorers along with the name "Chugul." The U.S. Navy North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855, reported its Alut name as "Tchouguo (or Tschechova)" and also called it "Iron Island." This may be the island Admiral A. J. von Krusenstern, IRN, called "Dawydofov" in 1827. See Davydofov Island.
Sekinak Lagoon: lagoon, 11 mi. long, 8 mi. NW of Southeast Cape, St. Lawrence I.; 63°05' N, 169°48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name recommended by the Gambell village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Sekinak River: stream, heads at Mygapowit Mtn., flows S 16 mi. to Sekinak Lagoon, St. Lawrence; 63°05' N, 169°47' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name recommended by the Gambell village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF. The difference in spelling of the specific between this name and Sekinak Lagoon is reported to be correct.


Selawigamute: village, see Selawik.

Selawik Lake: lake, 8 mi. NW of Selawik, 7 mi. S of Selawik. See Selawik.

Selcnie Aleksandrovskaya: locality, see Chukof.

Selcnie Chaiintiev: locality, see Chichagof.

Selcnie Danishnikova: locality, see Thrush.

Selcnie Ivak: locality, see Ilyak.

Selcnie Pavlovskaia: locality, see Chukof.


Selcnie Selenev: locality, see Selene.

Selcnie Selezneva: locality, see Selezneva.

Selcnie Selenie: locality, see Selenie.


Selinka: village, see Seklinak.

Sele. Akai: village, pop. 460, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, 7 mi. NE of Port Graham, on Kenai Penin.; 59°23'30" N, 151°41'00" W; (map 50). Local name reported by U. S. Grant, D. F. Higgins, USGS, in 1909 (in Brothers, others, 1910, pl. 3). Named after Sec. Bay.

Seldovia: village, see Seldovia.

Seldovia Lagoon: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on K. Penin., 0.4 mi. E of Seldovia Bay and N of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°15'42" W; (map 50). Name derived from nearby bay.

Seldovia Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, at head- 
down, Seldovia River, 50 mi. SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°28'15" N, 151°20'00" W; (map 50). Name derived from nearby bay.

Seldovia Point: point of land, on Kenai Penin. at NE entrance to Seldovia Bay, 2.2 mi. N of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°27'2' N, 151°1'40" W; (map 50). Local name reported in 1884 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN; he spelled it "Chilivik," and probably meant to apply to an Eskimo tribe or village. See Selawik.

Seldenye Pestryakova: locality, see Penin.

Seldenye Pavlovskoy Gavan: town, see Kunak.

Seldenye Pavlovskoy Gavan: town, see Kunak.
NW of Afgnok, Kodiak Is.; 58°28' N, 153°02' W; (map 43).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

elin Creek: stream, flows N 2.5 mi. to Chukchi Sea, 3.3 mi. E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68°25'10" N, 166°05'00" W; (map 129).

Var. Slin Creek

Eskimo name is reported in 1950 by USGS & Co to mean “canyon” and spelled “Slin.”

elin Creek: stream, see Silvia Creek.

eila Glacier: glacier, see Quntino Sella Glacier.

ekken Lake: lake, 500 ft. long, 2.5 mi. W of terminus of Sheridan Glacier and 10 mi. E of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°32' N, 145°27' W; (map 64).

Name published in 1950 by USGS.

eilick Creek: stream, flows W 4.5 mi. to Fourth of July Creek 1 mi. S of its junct. with Sanana Creek and 23 mi. S of junct. of Oshlerna and Susitna Rivers, Tulkertna Mts.; 62°18'35" N, 147°16'20" W; (map 82).

Local name reported by F. H. Moffitt (in Brooks and others, 1915, fig. 3), USGS.

ekomagan: village, see Starchikof.

ebobo: locality, see Beaver.

ebobo: locality, see Beaver.

echalyuktakh: locality, see Chaltiuinak.

ekigomiat: locality, see Akhamut.

ekigoma: locality, see Akhamut.

ekalekhta: locality, see Kalekta.

ekatimay: locality, see Katmai.

emorzhovoi: village, see Morzhovoi.

emorzhovoi: village, see Morzhovoi.

destrekkov: village, see Eder.

etapiq: village, see Togia.

eltat: Mount: mountain, 6,630 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary 6.4 mi. NW of Mount Ashmun and 38 mi. NW of Skaqway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°36'00" N, 136°21'10" W; BGN 1953; (map 45).

Var. Mount Reilly, Seltat Peak.

Tingit Indian name reported by Aurel and Arthur Kraus (1883, map) as “Seltathin-” St. Abraham” to mean “it blocks or closes” [simiaqtoq], referring to the short shallows at the confluence of the two streams.

Seltat Peak: mountain, 6,630 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary 6.4 mi. NW of Mount Ashmun and 38 mi. NW of Skaqway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°36'00" N, 136°21'10" W; BGN 1953; (map 45).

Var. Mount Reilly, Seltat Peak.

Semisopochonoi Island: island, 13 mi. across, northeastmost of Rat Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°55' N, 179°36' E; BGN 1937; (map 15).

Var. Island of the Seven Mountains, Ostrov Semisopochny, Semisopochok, Semisopotchyn, Semo Sposohna.

Descriptive name derived from the Russian words “semis” meaning “seven,” and “sopochny,” meaning “extinct volcano”—seven volcanoes or seven peaks. Published by Lt. G. A. Sarichov (1826, map 3), IRN, as “O[strov] Semisopochny Iland.” It was published as “O[strov] Semisopochny” or “Semisopochny Island” by Capt. Tenbenkov (1852, map 29), IRN. The island may have been named in 1790 by Lt. Sarichov.

Semisopochny, Ostrov: island, see Semisopochnoi Island.

Sentinel Hill: hill, 168 ft., between Cowville and Kogosukruk Rivers, 35 mi. NE of Umiat, Arctic Plain; 69°50' N, 151°35' W; BGN 1964; (map 141).

Var. Umiukrak Hill, Umiurak Hill, Umiurak Hill.

Named in 1901 by W. J. Peters and F. G. Schuyler, USGS, as "An isolated hill, so named on account of being a prominent landmark." T. E. Taylor, USGS, reported in 1956 the...
Sentinel Island

Eskimo name “Umiuakrak,” which is supposed to mean “smallest canoe [umiakrak].”

**Sentinel Island:** island, 0.2 mi. long, in center of Favorite Channel, 0.6 mi. SW of Benjamin I. and 25 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°32'35" N, 134°55'15" W; (map 11).

Named in 1892 by Reid (1896, p. 430) because Carroll Glacier is “guarded by Sentinel Peak.”

**Sentinel Peak:** mountain, 5,355 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.6 mi. NW of terminus of Carroll Glacier, 74 mi. NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 58°59'40" N, 136°33'30" W; (map 10).

Named in 1892 by Reid (1896, p. 430) because Carroll Glacier is “guarded by Sentinel Peak.”

**Sentinel Point:** point of land, N end of Sentinel Peninsula, at entrance to Petersburg Bay, 31 mi. long by 18 mi. wide, SW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°39'00" N, 136°45'30" W; (map 17).

Named by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomasset, USN; name published in 1892 by US&GS.

**Sentinel Rock:** rock, in Western Channel. Sitka Sound, 2.5 mi. W of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°34'00" N, 134°23'30" W; (map 25).

Var. Sentinel Peak.

**Sentinel Lagoon:** lagoon, 0.8 mi. long, on shore of Shuyak I., 51 mi. N of Kodiak Island, 54°10'00" N, 152°34'00" W; (map 61).

Named in 1940 by geologists on the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 exploration.

**Sequim Point:** point of land, on W shore of Gulf of Alaska, 4.5 mi. SW of Cape Chiniak, Kodiak Island; 57°33'40" N, 152°12'30" W; (map 34).

Var. Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

**Sequim Point:** point of land, on W shore of Gulf of Alaska, 4.5 mi. SW of Cape Chiniak, Kodiak Island; 57°33'40" N, 152°12'30" W; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

**Sequim Point:** point of land, on W shore of Gulf of Alaska, 4.5 mi. SW of Cape Chiniak, Kodiak Island; 57°33'40" N, 152°12'30" W; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

**Sequim Point:** point of land, on W shore of Gulf of Alaska, 4.5 mi. SW of Cape Chiniak, Kodiak Island; 57°33'40" N, 152°12'30" W; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

**Sequim Point:** point of land, on W shore of Gulf of Alaska, 4.5 mi. SW of Cape Chiniak, Kodiak Island; 57°33'40" N, 152°12'30" W; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

**Sequim Point:** point of land, on W shore of Gulf of Alaska, 4.5 mi. SW of Cape Chiniak, Kodiak Island; 57°33'40" N, 152°12'30" W; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

**Sequim Point:** point of land, on W shore of Gulf of Alaska, 4.5 mi. SW of Cape Chiniak, Kodiak Island; 57°33'40" N, 152°12'30" W; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.
Settlement Point: point of land, on E shore of Pavlof Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.; 55°29'20" N, 162°28'40" W; BGN 1926; (map 28). Var. Mus Selena, Seleniy Point, Seleniy Point, Selenyi Point.

This is a translation of the Russian word "selenie" meaning "village (or settlement)," shown by Capt. Tepenkov (1852, map 24), and applied to a settlement about one mile NE of the point. This "village" reference was ruled to Dall, USC&GS, the name for the point of land in 1880. Settlement Point is a local name used by the fishermen.

Settlement Point: point of land, at mouth of Afognak River, on S coast of Afognak I., N of Kodiak I.: 57°52'40" N; 152°51'00" W; BGN 1936; (map 34).

Descriptive name given in 1935 by USC&GS "because of a small settlement adjacent to the cove."

Setuk: locality, see Situk Village.

Setuk River: stream, see Setuk River.

Sewa Camp: fish camp, on Saighet Beach, N coast of St. Lawrence I., 45 mi. SE of Savoonga; 63°20'N, 161°12'W; (map 53). Var. Camp Sewok, Seraak Camp.

Ekino name reported in 1992 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Seven Dikes Mountain: mountain, 2,840 ft., extends NE-SW 9 mi. 53 mi. NW of Coleen Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 67°51' N, 143°06' W; (map 121).

Local name reported in 1996 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Seven Egg Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads in lake S of Kakonak Lake and flows W and SW 12 mi. to Cook Inlet 1.5 mi. SW of Moose Point and 34 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°56'25" N, 150°42'30" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Seven Fathom Anchorage: bay, see Seven Fathom Bay.

Seven Fathom Bay: bay, 0.1 mi. across, on Windy Bay, 3.6 mi. SE of Goddard Bay, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°47'30" N, 135°18'45" W; (map 5). Var. Seven Fathom Anchorage.

Descriptive name given because of its depth, published in 1925 by USC&GS as "Seven Fathom Anchorage" and in 1927 as "Seven Fathom Bay."

Seven Gulch: ravine, trends SW 1.3 mi. to Fourth of July Creek, 5.4 mi. SW of that stream's junct. with Yukon River and 33 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°08'25" N, 141°57'00" W; (map 103).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.
Sevenmile Creek: stream, flows S\W 3.8 mi. to Good-

Sevenmile Lake: lake. 1 mi. Ions, drains into

Seven Lakes: lake, on Kenai Penin. chain of 7,

Seven Mountains, Island of the: island, see Semiospochnoi Island.

Seven Sisters: mountain, 2,808 ft., 9 mi. E of

Sevcnteenmile Creek: stream, anabranch of

Seventeenmile Slough: stream, anabranch of Tanana River, 22 mi. SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°40'N, 148°19'W; (map 100).

Descriptive name published on recent

USGS maps.

Seven Sisters: islands, see Pleiades Islands.

Seven Sisters, The: rocks, in Prince William Sound, off NW coast of Hinchinbrook L., Chugach Mtz.; 60°28'N, 146°39'W; (map 64).

Name reported in 1956 by

USGS.

Sevenmile Point: point of land, see Uyak, Cape.

Sevenmile Slough: stream, 7 mi. long, anabranch of Tanana River, 22 mi. SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°40'N, 148°19'W; (map 100).

Local name obtained in 1956 by

USGS called because the anabranch flows

Porcupine River 17 miles from Fort.

Seventymile: locality, on left bank of

Yukon River at its junc. with Seventymile Creek

mi. W of Star City, 11 mi. N of Eagle-VV

Tanana High.; 64°56'N, 141°10'W; (map 102).

This mining camp was named by prospectors

for the stream on which it was located reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS was deserted a few years later by the prospectors at news of other gold strikes.

Seventymile Creek: stream, see River.

Seventymile River: stream, flows E of

Yukon River, 10 mi. N of Eagle-VV

Tanana High.; 64°55'N, 141°10'W; (map 102).

Var. Seventymile Creek, Six Mile River.

So named by prospectors because the
takes 70 miles down the Yukon River from

Reliance, Canada; reported in 1895 by

P. H. Ray, USA.

Seventymile River at the falls: falls, rel.
The.

Seventy-Second Pass: water passage, see Pass.

Seventy-two Pass: water passage, see Pass.

Severn's locality, see Savonoski.

Severnovo Point: point of land, see Notik.

Severn's Roadhouse: locality, see Sevemens.

Severson: locality, on Roadhouse Bar

shore of Iliamna Lake, 1 mi E of

Aleutian Ra.; 59°45'N, 154°9'W; (map 51).

Var. Severn's Roadhouse Local name published in 1923 as

“Severn’s Roadhouse,” and in 1933 as

“Severns.”

Severon Peninsula: peninsula, extends

mi. in Becharof Lake, on Alaska Peninsula.

NE of Ungashik, Aleutian Ra.; 57°40'N, 156°08'W; (map 36).

Name reported in 1902 by J. L. McD.

of Iliamna.

Sevidovskia, Ostrovki: island, see Vared.

Sevidovskia Ostrovki: island, see Vard:

Sevidov Island: island, see Vard:

Sevisook Slough: stream, anabranch of

N River, heads at 67°23'N, 163°08'W; (map 97).

Name reported in 1902 by J. L. McD.

of Iliamna.

Sevisook Slough: stream, anabranch of

Yukon River, flows NW 10 mi. 9 mi. SE of

Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats: 66°27'30"N, 145°05'30"W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1956 by

USGS; so called because the upper end of the anabranch is 17 miles up the Yukon River from Fort Yukon.

Seventy-Second Pass: crater passage, set at

Point, 2 mi. E of Gambell, Saint Lawrence

mi. in Bering Sea; 63°47'N, 171°42'W: BGN 1957.

Var. Mount Sevognak, Mount Sevognak, Mount

Sevovuk Mountain.

Ekino name meaning “long waste”

according to USC&GS in 1950.

Sevisook Slough: stream, see Sevagin.

Sevisook Slough: stream, see Sevagin.

Sevognak: point of land, see Souther.

Sevogoch, Mount: hill, 0.5 mi. S of

Point, 2 mi. E of Gambell, Saint Lawrence

mi. in Bering Sea; 63°47'N, 171°42'W: BGN 1957.

Var. Mount Sevognak, Mount Sevognak, Mount

Sevovuk Mountain.

Ekino name reported in 1932 by

Geist, Univ. of Alaska.
Seward Glacier: glacier, heads in Canada in icefield, near head of Columbus Glacier, at about 60°29'N, 140°55'W, trends E and SW 52 mi. to Malaspina Glacier, 55 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°06'N, 140°27'W; (map 66).


Seward Mountains: mountain range, extends NW-SE 14 mi., NE of Davis River and SW of Soule Glacier, Coast Mts.; 55°50'N, 130°15'W; (map 3).

Named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Seward Passage: water passage, 11 mi. long, between Deer I. and mainland, in E Ernest Sound, Alex. Arch.; 56°03'N, 131°59'W; (map 7).

Name derived from the Seward Mountains; given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Seward Peninsula: peninsula, extends W 200 mi. from line between heads of Eschscholtz Bay and Norton Bay; bounded on S by Norton Sound, on N by Chukchi Sea, and W by Bering Strait; 65°N, 164°W; BGN 1944; Var. Kaviak Peninsula, Nome Peninsula, Prince of Wales Peninsula, Sumner Peninsula.

About 1890 Governor John Green Brady suggested the peninsula be named in compliment to William Henry Seward, 1801-72. See Seward: town. Dall (1870, p. 268) wrote of this peninsula: "it is proposed to call the [it] Kaviak Peninsula from the native name of Kavi-ak and the Kaviak Inniut who inhabit it." The names "Sumner Peninsula" and "Nome Peninsula" were published in 1900, but were not used subsequently.

Seward's Folly: state, see Alaska.

Seward: town, pop. 1,891, on Kenai Penin., at NW end of Resurrection Bay, Chugach Mts.; 60°06'30"N, 149°26'30"W; BGN 1906; (map 102).

Named for William Henry Seward, 1801-72, U.S. Secretary of State, 1861-69, who negotiated the purchase of Alaska. "The town was founded in 1902 by surveyors for The Alaska RR. (built 1915-23) as the ocean terminus of the RR. with an airfield and an ice-free harbor, it is an important supply center for the Alaska interior" (Bridge water and Sherwood, 1950, p. 1799). A post office was established here in 1895, discontinued in 1920; 835 in 1930; 949 in 1939, and 2,114 in 1950.

Seward City: locality, see Comet.

Seward Creek: stream, flows E 8 mi. to Mission Creek, 10 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°43'25"N, 141°31'40"W; (map 102).

Prospectors' named obtained in 1898 by E. G. Barnard, USGS.

Seward Creek: stream, flows E 5 mi. to Wild Lake, S of Sareen Mt., 39 mi. W of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°30'00"N, 151°55'00"W; (map 124).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Seward Glacier: glacier, heads in Canada in icefield, near head of Columbus Glacier, at about 60°29'N, 140°55'W, trends E and SW 52 mi. to Malaspina Glacier, 55 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°06'N, 140°27'W; (map 66).


Seward Mountains: mountain range, extends NW-SE 14 mi., NE of Davis River and SW of Soule Glacier, Coast Mts.; 55°50'N, 130°15'W; (map 3).

Named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Seward Passage: water passage, 11 mi. long, between Deer I. and mainland, in E Ernest Sound, Alex. Arch.; 56°03'N, 131°59'W; (map 7).

Name derived from the Seward Mountains; given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Seward Peninsula: peninsula, extends W 200 mi. from line between heads of Eschscholtz Bay and Norton Bay; bounded on S by Norton Sound, on N by Chukchi Sea, and W by Bering Strait; 65°N, 164°W; BGN 1944; Var. Kaviak Peninsula, Nome Peninsula, Prince of Wales Peninsula, Sumner Peninsula.

About 1890 Governor John Green Brady suggested the peninsula be named in compliment to William Henry Seward, 1801-72. See Seward: town. Dall (1870, p. 268) wrote of this peninsula: "it is proposed to call the [it] Kaviak Peninsula from the native name of Kavi-ak and the Kaviak Inniut who inhabit it." The names "Sumner Peninsula" and "Nome Peninsula" were published in 1900, but were not used subsequently.

Seward's Folly: state, see Alaska.

Sewards Folly: state, see Alaska.

Sewards Folly: state, see Alaska.

Sewards Folly: state, see Alaska.

Sewards Folly: state, see Alaska.

Shadow Bay: lake, 2.5 mi. long, at W tip of Lake Chaukukutuki, 100 mi. S of Bethel, K.il- buck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°01'N, 159°10'W; (map 59).

Descriptive name suggested by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, in 1932 because "due to the high and steep slopes of the surrounding mountains this bay is almost always dark and in shadow."

Soledad Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. across, on Kenai Penin. E of Lake Oolka, 12 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°42'N, 151°01'W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Shady Creek: stream, flows N 3 mi. to Betties River 0.7 mi. W of Junc. of Phoebe and Robert Creeks and 21 mi. NW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°35'30"N, 149°16'00"W; (map 123).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Tay- lor, USGS.

Shaffer Creek: stream, see Potato Creek.

Shaffer Creek: stream, see Potato Creek.

Shaffer Creek: stream, see Potato Creek.

Shaft Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows NW 5.5 mi. to Juneau Creek, 1.5 mi. S of Juneau Lake and 27 mi. SW of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°32'55"N, 149°53'00"W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Shaft Gully: ravine, heads on E side of North Hill, trends SE 0.5 mi. to Eldorado Creek, 1.8 mi. NE of The Ears on Ear Mtn., Seward Peninsula, High.; 65°36'20"N, 166°10'30"W; (map 111). Var. Vatney Gulch.

So named in 1945 by a USGS field party because there is a mine shaft nearby. This appears to be the ravine referred to as "Vat-
Shaheen Gulch” by Steidmann and Catheart (1922, p. 107). USGS.

**Shaft Peak: mountain, 2,138 ft., 5 mi. NW of Narrow Cape, N of Ugak Bay, Kodiak I.; 57°29' N, 152°25' W; (map 34).**

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

**Shaft Rock: rock, 200 ft. long, in Pacific Ocean, off SW peninsula of Noyes I. 1.2 mi. N of Cape Addison, Alex. Arch.; 55°27'15" N; 133°19'10" W; (map 4).**

Descriptive name given in 1923 by USGS&G.

**Shagak Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on NW coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°52' N, 176°45' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Var. Chagak Bay, Chagach Bay, Zaliv Shagak.**

Aleutian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as “Zhalieva Shagak,” meaning “Shagak Bay.”

Shagak, Zaliv: bay, see Shagak Bay.

Shagauka, Zaliv: bay, see Shakahka Cove.

Shagavanuktok River: stream, see Sagavanirktok River.

Shagak: locality, at head of Sanborn Harbor, NW coast of Masset I., in Shumagin Is., 55°07'20" N; 159°58'30" W; (map 27).

Named by W. H. Dall, USGS&G, in 1872 and published on Chart 813.

**Shag Rock: rock, on NW shore of Meron Bay, 40 mi. SE of Karluk, in SW part of Kodiak I.; 57°02' N, 134°07' W; (map 35).**

Local name published in 1943 by USGS&G.

**Shag Rock: rock, at head of Sanborn Harbor, NW coast of Masset I., in Shumagin Is., 55°12'50" N, 153°12'10" W; (map 34).**

Local name published in 1943 by USGS&G.

**Shag Rock: rock, in Davison Bay, 11 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°46'50" N, 136°18'40" W; (map 9).**

Named in 1928 by USGS&G; published on Chart 8258.

**Shag Rocks: rocks, SE entrance to Whale Passage, between Whale and Kodiak I.; 57°54'30" N, 152°47'25" W; (map 34).**

Var. Kamen Ural, Orel Rocks, Orele Rocks, Uril Rocks, Uril Rocks, Uril Rocks.

**Shagakan Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.**

Shagakan: bay, see Shakan Bay.

Shagawanuktok River: stream, see Sagavanirktok River.

Shageluk Ijke: lake, 2.3 mi. long, E of Innoko River at Shageluk, 33 mi. NE of Holy Cross, Innoko Low.; 62°41' N, 159°33' W; (map 78).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Shageluk Slough: stream, anchorage of Yukon River, extends N-S 40 mi. between Yukon and Innoko Rivers, 42 mi. N of Holy Cross, Innoko Low.; 62°48' N, 159°34' W; (map 78).


**Ingalik Indian name appears to have been applied to the Innoko River by the Russian colonial administration on the Yukon, although it is difficult to ascertain exact name application now. Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, applied the names “Chageluky” or “Itt’ego” to the lower Innoko River in 1842-44. The name has been standardized to “Shageluk” and is now applied to part of the Yukon anchorage. See Innoko River.**

Shag Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in Wonder Bay, on NW coast of Shuyak Island, 50 mi. N of Kodiak I.; 58°37'12" N, 152°36'00" W; (map 43). Var. Urili Island.

Translation of the name “O[trov] Urili,” or “shag” or “cormorant”; given by the Russian American Company in 1849.

Shagitak Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Shag Rocks: rocks, in Davison Bay, 11 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°46'50" N, 136°18'40" W; (map 9).

Named in 1928 by USGS&G; published on Chart 8258.

**Shag Rock: rock, 0.7 mi. E of Mummy I., 0.3 mi. SW of Marble Mt., 50 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°38'45" N, 134°20'00" W; (map 10).**

Descriptive name given in 1923 by U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Shag River: river, 18 mi., SW of Cordova, Chugach Mt.; 60°28' N, 145°58' W; (map 64).**

**Shag Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.**

Shag Island: island, see Innoko Island.

Shag Rocks: rocks, in Davison Bay, 11 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°46'50" N, 136°18'40" W; (map 9).

Named in 1928 by USGS&G; published on Chart 8258.

Shag Rock: rock, 0.7 mi. E of Mummy I., 0.3 mi. SW of Marble Mt.; 58°38'45" N, 134°20'00" W; (map 10).

Descriptive name given in 1923 by U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Shag Rock: rock, at head of Sanborn Harbor, NW coast of Masset I., in Shumagin Is., 55°12'50" N, 153°12'10" W; (map 34).**

Local name published in 1943 by USGS&G.

**Shag Rock: rock, in Davison Bay, 11 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°46'50" N, 136°18'40" W; (map 9).**

Named in 1928 by USGS&G; published on Chart 8258.

**Shag Rocks: rocks, SE entrance to Whale Passage, between Whale and Kodiak I.; 57°54'30" N, 152°47'25" W; (map 34).**


**Translation of “K[amen] Urili,” published in 1849 on Russian Hydrogr. Dept. Chart 1425.**

Shakafka Cove: cove, see Shakahka Cove.

Shagga, Zaliv: bay, see Shakahka Cove.

Shagavanuktok River: stream, see Sagavanirktok River.


**Translation of “K[amen] Urili,” published in 1849 on Russian Hydrogr. Dept. Chart 1425.**

Shakan Cove: cove, see Shakan Bay.

Shakan: locality, at head of Shakan Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak I., Alex. Arch.; 56°08'15" N, 133°39' W; (map 6). Var. Caxaan, Chikan, H. Mills, Olivers Place, Tsi'chojn.

Former Indian village that “grew around a sawmill established by Oostenbain and was known at the time as Place” (Colby, 1945, p. 151). The village of the Henya tribe of Tlingit who came here for fish eggs (Hoe, p. 520), BAE. Shakan post office established in 1886; discontinued in 1965, p. 57). In 1890, with a population of 38, the village included the sawmill, 12 houses (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1934. 34). The population was 19 in 1920; person was reported to have lived there in 1938 (Colby, 1945, p. 151). Name “Shakain” is probably derived from the name of the Tingit chief, Ch. &. with the ending “-an,” meaning “village.”

Shakan Island: island, see Shakan Bay.

Shakan: locality, see Sukkwan.

Shakan Bay: bay, 3 mi. across, between of Kosciusko I. and NW coast of Wrangell I., Alex. Arch.; 56°10' N, 133°45' W; (map 6). Var. Shakan Bay, Shakan.

Local name published by USGS&G.

**Shakan Creek: stream, flows N 3.5 mi. to Yuik Bay, on N coast of Kosciusko I., 156°08’20” N, 133°29’40” W; (map 3).**

Local name recorded in 1949 by 10.

Shakan Island: island, 0.1 mi. long. SE entrance to Shakan Bay, on N coast of Kosciusko I., Alex. Arch.; 56°08’35” N, 133°55’ W; (map 6).

Local name published by USGS&G.

Shakan Nipples: mountain, see Nipples.

Shakan Strait: water passage, in Shakan Bay, between Hamilton and Kodiak Islands.

Shaktootsk Mountain: hill, 718 ft., on E shore of Norton Sound, 12 mi. ESE of Cape Dembgih, Nulato Hills; 64°20' N, 161°09' W; BGN 1966; (map 96). Var. Shakolkol, Shaktolit, Thakhtog-myut, Thakhtog-myut. Eskimo village reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, who recorded it as "Thakhtog-myut." The population was 60 in 1880; 38 in 1890; 73 in 1920; 104 in 1930; 47 in 1940; and 60 in 1953 or 1980 and published in 1849 on Russian chart, 1893 by USC&GS on Chart 8300. Name derived from Shaktoolik River; published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 2), IRN, as "[Reka] Shaktolit." Shakan Islands: islands, see Shakan Ilets.

Shakan Ilets: islands, group extends 1.8 mi. in Shelikof Strait, on NE coast of Alaska Penin., in Katmai National Monument, 7 mi. NE of Cape Chiniak and 49 mi. NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°34' N, 153°43' W; (map 43). Var. Shak Island. Name derived from Shaktoolik River; published by USC&GS as Shak Island in 1943.


Shaktoolik River: stream, flows SW 92 mi. to Shaktoolik Bay 23 mi. SW of Christmas Mtn., Nulato Hills; 64°22' N, 161°11' W; BGN 1966; (map 96). Var. Reka Shaktoolik, Shaktoolik River. Eskimo name given by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 2), IRN, as "[Reka] Shakhtolit." Shakman: village, see Stevens Village. Shaman Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Stephens Passage, 0.3 mi. NW of Outer Point on W coast of Douglas I. and 9.5 mi. W of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°18'20" N, 134°41'00" W; (map 111). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN. "Shaman" is an Indian name for medicine-man or doctor. Reason for this name is unknown. The name was published in 1893 by USGS on Chart 8300.

Washamanville: village, see Stevens Village. Shamerock Bay: bay, 1.5 mi. long, at head of West Shaker Creek Inlet, on central Baranof I. Alex. Arch.: 56°49'45" N, 135°08'00" W; (map 5). Descriptive name given in 1929 by USC&GS "because its charted outline resembles a shakerock."
Shamrock Creek

Prospectors' name shown on a 1914 field sheet by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Shamrock Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Redmond Creek, 28 mi. NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High; 64°24' N, 146°32' W; (map 101).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Shamrock Creek and Kenebuk Creeks, flows N then E 5 mi. to Golovnin Lagoon, 10 mi. NW of Golovnin and 32 mi. E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula. High.: 64°35' N, 163°22' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Shamrock Creek: stream, flows NW 6 mi. to East Fork Chena River, 68 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High; 65°02' N, 145°28' W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by E. A. Porter (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 244), USGS.

Shamrock Glacier: glacier, in Chigmit Mts., trends N 13 mi. to its terminus between Chakachamna and Kenebuka Lakes, 55 mi. W of Tyonek, Aleutian Ra.; 61°11' N, 152°49' W; BGN 1930; (map 70).

Named for William Shand, Jr., 1918-46, of Tyonek, Aleutian Ra.; 61°11'15" N, 152°25'10" W; BGN 1933; (map 70).

Named by prospectors for "Mr. Shannon (cana) who died in the vicinity in 1922"; published by W. R. Smith and A. A. Baker (in Brooks and others, 1924, pl. 11), USGS.


Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Shannon Point: point of land, on NE shore of Wide Bay, 20 mi. SW of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°43'45" N, 152°31'40" W; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Shantatik Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Tustumena, 21 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°17'30" N, 150°59'30" W; (map 62). Var. Tchantatoklich.

Tana Island native reported in 1840 by the Russian scientist I. G. Woonesenka. It was published by Grewingk (1850, map 3) as "Tchantatitch.

Shapka Island: island, 0.6 mi. across, one of Chichaghi Is, 22 mi. E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°53'10" N, 159°07'00" W; (map 27).

Descriptive name derived from the Russian word for "bat," given because of the island's rounded shape; published by USGS on Chart 8881 (1891).

Sharatin Bay: bay, extends S 3.5 mi., off Knight Inlet Low.; 57°48'15" N, 152°41'15" W; BGN 1933; (map 34).

Name derived from Sharatin Bay and given in 1933 by Gerald Fitzgerald, USGS, who wrote, "probably was given for an early Russian settler.

Sharon Mountain: mountain, 2,200 ft., N amanna Lake, 20 mi. W of Iliamna, Alaska; 59°46' N, 155°29' W; (map 51).

Descriptive name given in 1975 by USGS.

Shark Mountain: mountain, 6,030 ft., 3.2 mi. NE terminus of Klutina Glacier, 21 mi. W of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°25'15" N, 129°02'10" W; (map 68).

Named in 1998 by Capt. R. W. Abernitz, USA.

Shark Point: point of land, on W shore of Prince William Sound, on SE coast of Revillagigedo I., Arch.; 55°20'35" N, 131°01'30" W; (map 34).

Descriptive name given in 1891 by USGS.

Shark Peak: mountain, 2,869 ft., at head of Sharkar Bay, 10 mi. W of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 58°46'15" N, 152°41'15" W; BGN 1933; (map 34).

So named by USGS in 1933 because of its rounded shape; published by USGS on Chart 8881 (1891).

Shariepof, Cape: point of land, see Izhut, Cape.

Shark Edge Mountain: peak, 3,734 ft., 4.5 mi. NE of Point Couverden, at mouth of Lynn Canal, 25 mi. SW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 51°43'50" N, 136°21'40" W; (map 17).

Descriptive name given in 1989 by USGS, and published in the 1991 Coast Pilot (p. 195).

Sharp Point: point of land, at mouth of South Fork, Chugach Mts.; 61°22'20" N, 158°01'33" W; BGN 1965; (map 69).


Shark Tooth Hill: mountain, 2,740 ft., 15 mi. E of Oil Bay and 23 mi. NE of Augustus Aleutian Ra.; 59°40'15" N, 153°14'00" W; BGN 1916; (map 51).

Named by USGS in 1913 because of the mountain's resemblance to a shark's tooth.

Sharp, Mount: mountain, 2,569 ft., 4.5 mi. NE of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof I.Arch.; 56°48'45" N, 153°15'00" W; (map 3).

Descriptive name given in 1943 for charting purposes by US&GS.

Sharp Cape: point of land, on S coast Kaikoo Aleutian I.; 51°43'50" N, 176°20' BGN 1936; (map 17).

So named by the members of the US&GS Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1936; (map 17).

Sharp Ledge: cliff, on S end of Couverden Point, south of Lynn Canal, 25 mi. SW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 11°30' N, 135°07'34" W; (map 11).

Descriptive name given in 1890 by USGS, and published in the 1991 Coast Pilot (p. 195).

Sharp Mountain: mountain, 2,200 ft., N amanna Lake, 20 mi. W of Iliamna, Alaska; 59°46' N, 155°29' W; (map 51).

Descriptive name given in 1975 by USGS.

Sharp Peak: mountain, 2,869 ft., at head of Sharkar Bay, 10 mi. W of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 58°46'15" N, 152°41'15" W; BGN 1933; (map 34).

Descriptive name given in 1933 by Gerald Fitzgerald, USGS.

Sharpeop, Cape: point of land, see Izhut, Cape.

Shark Edge Mountain: peak, 3,734 ft., 4.5 mi. NW of Old John Lake and 7 mi. SE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°06' N, 145°16' W; (map 136).

Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Shark Point: point of land, on NE shore of Ugak Bay, on E coast of Kodiak I.; 57°27' N, 152°35' W; (map 34).

Descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Sharktooth Mountain: mountain, 9,660 ft., near head of Columbia Glacier, 30 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°22'20" N, 158°01'33" W; BGN 1965; (map 69).


Shark Tooth Hill: mountain, 2,740 ft., 15 mi. E of Oil Bay and 23 mi. NE of Augustus Aleutian Ra.; 59°40'15" N, 153°14'00" W; BGN 1916; (map 51).

Named by USGS in 1913 because of the mountain's resemblance to a shark's tooth.

Sharp, Mount: mountain, 2,569 ft., 4.5 mi. NE of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof I.Arch.; 56°48'45" N, 153°15'00" W; (map 3).

Descriptive name given in 1943 for charting purposes by US&GS.
hahbrat Bay: bay, on SE coast of Kodiak I.; (map 34).


hasta, Mount: mountain, 4,100 ft, 1.7 mi. NE of head of Shoup Bay and 11 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°10'05" N, 146°35'55" W; (map 68).

Prospectors' name derived from Mount Shasta, in California; reported in 1911 by C. G. Giffin, USGS.

hasta, Mount: mountain, see Jackknife Mountain.

hasta Creek: stream, flows SW 1.4 mi. to join Lucky Creek to form Harris Creek which flows to North Fork Kougark River, 5 mi. NE of Harris Dome and 37 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penn.; 65°41' N, 164°27' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. C. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

stavanakto Creek: stream, see Sagavanirktok River.

taviovia River: stream, see Shaviovik River.

taviovik Mound: pingo, elev. 80 ft., on Beaufort Sea coast, 5 mi. inland, SW of Tignavirk I. and W of Shaviovik River, Arctic Plain; 70°08' N, 147°29' W; (map 150).

Named and used as a triangulation station by Leffingwell (1919, p. 41) in 1911.

taviovik River: stream, heads at 69°14' N, 147°00' W, flows NE 75 mi. to Beaufort Sea between Foggy I. and Mikkelsen Bay, Arctic Plain; 70°12'00" N, 147°16'30" W; BGN 1955; (map 150). Var. Savaovik River, Saviovik River, Savitovik River, Shaviovik River, West Fork Shaviovik River.

Eskimo name meaning "place where there is iron"; reported in 1901 as "Saviovic" by S. J. Marsh, prospector.

avugovik Point: point of land, see Bullen Point.

Ensenada de Menendez: bay, extends SE 15 mi. to NE end of Kachemak Bay, 24 mi. NE of Port Yakutat, Yakutat Bay; 62°15' N, 149°34'30" W; (map 137). Local name recorded in 1895 by USGS. J. H. Turner, USCGS, in 1899 called it "Salmon," presumably a translation of the Indian name.

Shee-gar-rik-puk: stream, see Squirrel River.

Shee-lie-liek tok: stream, see Squirrel River.

Shenjek Lake: lake, 1.4 mi. long, drains NE to Shenjek River, 9.4 mi. SW of Table Mtns. and 45 mi. NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°13' N, 143°48' W; (map 137).

Local name recorded in 1956 by USGS.

Shenjek River: stream, heads at 69°00' N, 144°00' W, flows S 200 mi. to Porcupine River, 23 mi. NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°30' N, 144°34'30" W; (map 119). Var. Salmon River.


Sheep Bay: bay, 4.5 mi. wide at N end of Orca Bay, 12 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°36' N, 146°04' W; (map 64). Var. Ensenada de Menendez, Jackson Bay.

Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moer, USN. This is probably the same bay called "Ensenada de Menendez" by Don Salvador Fidalgo on June 8, 1790, when he took possession; named for Salvador Menendez Valdés, one of his officers.

Sheep Creek: bay, see Midway Bay.

Sheep Creek: village, see Thane.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to River Cove in Nikolski Bay, on S coast of Umnak I., Aleutian Is.; 52°57'22" N, 168°51'05" W; (map 21). Name published by USCGS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 67).

Sheep Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows mostly W 3 mi. to Gastineau Channel at Thane, 4.5 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°13'40" N, 134°19'30" W; (map 11). Named in 1880 by Joe Juneau and Richard Harris. "We went about four miles further south to another nice looking creek we named Sheep Creek as we killed several mountain sheep, hence the name." DeArmond, 1957, p. 39.

Sheep Creek: stream, on Kenai Penn., flows W 18 mi. to NE end of Kachemak Bay, 24 mi.
Sheep Creek

NE of Heroer, Chugach Mts.; 59°47'40" N, 150°56'30" W; (map 50).

Name reported by R. W. Stone (in Moffit, 1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, heads on NE slope of Carbon Mtn., flows 3 mi. to 1950 terminus of Berina Glacier, 4 mi. E of Doughton Peak and 68 mi. E of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°26'20" N, 143°46'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows SW 14 mi. to Copper River, 20 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 144°50' W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1906, pl. 16), USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, heads in glacier, trends SE 5 mi. to Lowe River, 0.5 mi. SE of Wortmann and 15 mi. E of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°06'15" N, 143°48'30" W; (map 80).

Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows 3.6 mi. SW to Young Creek, 4 mi. W of Big Bend Lakes and 23 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°13'05" N, 142°24'15" W; (map 67).

Local name obtained in 1956 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1957, p. 39).

Miners' name derived from Sheep (Ovis dalli) in the area.

Sheep Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus in Nutzottin Mtn., flows N 13 mi. to Chishina River, Alaska Ra.; 62°17'00" N, 141°48'45" W; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Sheep Creek: stream, heads at Sheep Glacier terminus, flows NE 4 mi. to Boulder Creek, 16 mi. SE of Chichotina, Wrangell Mtns.; 62°24'00" N, 144°14'30" W; (map 83).

Local name reported in 1959 by USGS. See Sheep Glacier.

Sheep Creek: stream, heads 14 mi. S of Farewell Airport, flows NW 50 mi. to Pitta Fork Middle Fork Kuskokwim River 15 mi. SE of its junc. with Middle Fork, 39 mi. SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Low.; 62°46'30" N, 145°29'20" W; (map 80).

Local name reported in 1940 by USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to Tanana River, 14 mi. W of Tanacross, Alaska Ra.; 63°25'30" N, 143°48'00" W; (map 85).

Local name reported by USGS in 1964.

Sheep Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows NE 8 mi. to Little Gentle River, 35 mi. SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63°40'25" N, 144°38'30" W; BGN 1937; (map 86).

Local name reported on a 1927 manuscript map of the Endicott and Hales hunting expedition.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 to Nenana River, 18 mi. S of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°47'40" N, 145°55'20" W; (map 87).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows NW 8 mi. to Wood River, 40 mi. NE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°59'40" N, 147°43'10" W; (map 87).

Prospectors' name reported on a 1910 field-sheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows N 7 mi. to join Moose Creek, 46 mi. SE of Nenana, Alaska Ra.; 64°01' N, 148°12' W; (map 100).

Name reported by prospectors; reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows NE 3.6 mi. to Gold Stream Creek, 3.8 mi. NE of Ester Dome and 9 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°55' N, 147°58" W; (map 100).

Name by prospectors and shown on a manuscript map in 1905 by C. W. Joint.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows NE 13 mi. to Birch Creek, 37 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°19'30" N, 144°31'45" W; (map 104).

Name by prospectors; published in 1904 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows NW 10 mi. to Beaver Creek, 45 mi. NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°44'15" N, 144°06'00" W; (map 105).

Name by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Middle Fork Kuskokwim River, 1 mi. S of mouth of Gold Creek and 37 mi. W of Chindalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°30'10" N, 149°52'00" W; (map 123).

Probably named for the number of sheep (Ovis dalli) in the area.

Sheep Gulch: ravine, extends 0.9 mi. S 3 mi. NE of head of Chittimu Creek 16 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mtn., 61°19'27" N, 142°30'30" W; (map 67).

Local name recorded in 1902 by Easterly of Valder.

Sheep Gulch: ravine, extends N-S 2.5 mi. stream 0.4 mi. N of its junc. with Chistochina River, 84 mi. NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mtns.; 61°57'30" N, 144°27'00" W; (map 124).

Local name published in the 1950's by topographers.

Sheep Island: island, 250 ft. across, in Lake, 1.5 mi. S of Sitka, off W coast; 57°01'48" N, 135°19' W; (map 9).

This is an 1882 translation by USGS of the names given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasilevich the first; reported by Lt. Sartichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as “O[strov] Baranov.”

**Ieep Island**: island. 0.7 mi. long, at head of Ieep Lake; lake, 0.6 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula; local name published in 1945 by USGS.

**Ieep Island**: island. 0.7 mi. long, at head of Northeast Arm Uganiak Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57°43'00" N, 153°19'30" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1945 by USGS.

**Ieep Island**: island. 1.3 mi. long, near mouth of Wood River, 3 mi. N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°05' N, 158°27' W; BGN 1932; map 52). Local name written "Ke-ik-dok," or "Sheep Island," by H. C. Fassett, USBF, in 1910.

**Ieep Lake**: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, in Kenai Mts. 2.3 mi. E of Arctic Lake and 48 mi. SE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°02'10" N, 150°22'15" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

**Ieep Lake**: lake, 0.5 mi. long, in Parmigan Valley, 0.4 mi. N of junc. of Sheep Creek and Happy River, 100 mi. SE of McGrath, Alaska Ra.; 62°08' N, 133°02' W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

**Ieep Lake**: lake, 1.2 mi. long, at head of Goat Creek, 8 mi. S of Tanada Lake, Wrangell Mts.; 62°16'00" N, 143°22'30" W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

**Ieep Mountain**: mountain, 4,238 ft., 3 mi. S of Olds Mtn. and 1 mi. E of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°17'30" N, 134°18'00" W; (map 11). Local name reported by W. J. Peters, USGS, and published in 1902. In the 1800's mountain goats, sometimes called sheep by the miners, frequented this area, hence the name (De Armond, 1957, p. 39).

**Ieep Mountain**: mountain, 6,250 ft., on Kenai Peninsula, along Seward Highway, between Victor Creek and Paradise Valley Trail, 16 mi. NE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°20'20" N, 149°16'00" W; BGN 1960; (map 63). Var. Wolcott Mountain, Wolcott Mountain.

**Ieep Mountain**: mountain, 6,100 ft., 1.2 mi. NNW of Alice Peak and 80 mi. ENE of Valdez, Wrangell Mts.; 61°40'55" N, 144°07'50" W; (map 68).

**Sheep Mountain**: mountain, 6,300 ft., extends NE 11 mi., along Glenn Highway, between Caribou Creek and Tahnetna Pass, 50 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°50' N, 147°31' W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1906 by Sidney Paige and Adolph Knopf (in Brooks and others, 1907, p. 116), USGS.

**Sheep Mountain**: peak, 3,325 ft., 21 mi. SE of Mount Kelly, 51 mi. N of Noatak, Brooks Ra.; 68°18'40" N, 162°55'40" W; BGN 1965; (map 80).

Name proposed in 1965 by geologists of the B. P. Exploration Co., Inc., presumably referring to the Dall Sheep (Ovis dalli dalli).

**Sheep Point**: point of land, on N shore of Orca Bay, 10 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°37' N, 146°00' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moer, USN.

**Sheep Point**: point of land, see Otter Point.

**Sheep River**: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to Sahlin Lagoon, 13 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°43' N, 145°45' W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1850 by USGS; derived from Sheep Bay to which the stream flows.

**Sheep River**: stream, heads at glacier, flows NW from Tusk Lake to Tanana River, 13 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Alaska Ra.; 64°30' N, 156°07' W; (map 77). Var. Sheep Creek, Chugach Mts.

**Sheep Point**: point of land, see Otter Point.

**Sheep River**: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to Sahlin Lagoon, 13 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°43' N, 145°45' W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1850 by USGS; derived from Sheep Bay to which the stream flows.

**Sheep River**: stream, heads at glacier, flows NW from Tusk Lake to Tanana River, 13 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Alaska Ra.; 64°30' N, 156°07' W; (map 77). Var. Sheep Creek, Chugach Mts.

**Sheldon Creek**: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows S and E 2.5 mi. from Mount Sheldon to Toklat River, 13 mi. NE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Ra.; 63°35'30" N, 150°02'30" W; (map 88).

Name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS. Named for Charles Sheldon, 1887-1928, noted author and hunter-naturalist, who studied Dall sheep and other wildlife in the Mount McKinley area in 1906, 1907, and 1908. He was the prime figure in Mount McKinley's establishment as a National Park. See Mount McKinley National Park.

**Sheldon Cave**: cave, 0.2 mi. across, in Donkey Bay, in NW part of Pubs Bay, on SE coast of Admiralty Is., Alex. Arch.; 57°20' N, 134°09' W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

**Sheldon Point**: village, pop. 110, on Sheldon Point, 18 mi. SW of Kwigkwik, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°32' N, 164°52' W; (map 77). Var. Sheldon's Point.

**Shekelho Bro**: village, named for the nearby point of land. Its population in 1950 was 43; not listed in prior censuses.

**Sheldon Point**: point of land, on left bank of Kwikelmuk Pias, 18 mi. SW of Kwigkwik, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°32' N, 164°52' W; (map 77). Var. Noona-mekrot, Numamekrot.

Locally named for "a man named Sheldon [nana], who had a saltry on the point." Its Eskimo name is "Numamekrot," meaning "long land," according to USGS in 1952.

Sheldon Points: village, see Sheldon Point.

**Shelekhova, Lake**: lake, see Iliamna Lake.

**Shelefok, Lake**: lake, see Iliamna Lake.

**Shelehem Bay**: stream, on Granite Mtn., flows N 1 mi. to Rhoads Creek, 18 mi. SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63°48'12" N, 145°25'55" W; (map 86).

Named between 1946 and 1955 by T. L. Pwe, USGS.

**Shelikoff Strait**: water passage, see Shelikoff Strait.

**Shelikhova, Zaliv**: bay, see Shelikhov Bay.

**Shelikhov Bay**: bay, 4.5 mi. across, on W coast of Kruzof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°08' N, 135°49' W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Var. Ensenada de Guadalupe, Port Marly, Port Mary, Port Meri, Puerto de Guadalupe, Shelikhov Bay, Shelikhova Gulf, Silk Bay, Zaliv Shelikhov.

This feature was probably named in the 1850's by the Russian American Company for Grigorii Ivanovich Shelikov, founder of the Russian American Company. The name is shown on a Russian American Company map of 1850 as "Port Meri ili Zal[V] Shelikhova," meaning "Port Mary or Shelikov Bay." The name "Port Mary" was given in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN; "Ensenada de Guadalupe," i.e. "Guadalupe Entrance," on August 17, 1775, by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra (Wagner, 1937, p. 460). See Shelikof Strait.

**Shelikof Bay**: bay, see Shelikhov Bay.
Shelikof Strait: water passage, see Shelikof Strait.

Shelikof Island: island, 2 mi. across, in Soda Bay, off W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°15'20" N, 133°01'15" W; (map 4).

Named in 1928 by USFS for Grigori Ivanovich Shelikov, who established the first permanent Russian settlement in Alaska in 1784.

Shelikof Strait: water passage, 20 mi. wide, extends SW 150 mi. from Barren Is. between Shell Creek: stream, flows SE through Shell Creek, Shelter Bay: estuary, at N end of Evans I., extends N 2.5 mi. to Knight Island Passage, 12 mi. to Skwentna River, 56 mi. NW of Tyeonk, Alaska R.; 61°31'30" N, 152°47'00" W; (map 81). Shelter Cove: core, 0.4 mi. wide, on W shore of Cook Inlet, 46 mi. NW of Homer, Aleutian Arch.; 59°53'45" N, 148°15'30" W; (map 50). Local name reported in 1940s.

Shelikov Golf: bay, see Shelikof Bay.

Shellbanger Pass: pass, 3,300 ft., at head of Dillingner River, 86 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska R.; 62°31'30" N, 152°47'00" W; (map 81). Mountain climbers' name published in the late 1940's.

Shell Bay: bay, see Rakovoi Bay.

Shell Creek: stream, flows SE through Shell Lake, 12 mi. to Skwentna River, 56 mi. NW of Tyeonk, Alaska R.; 61°52'30" N, 151°25'00" W; (map 70).

Named in 1898 by Spurr (1900, map 6), USGS, for P. G. Shell who prospected in the region in 1887.

Shell Hills: hills, extend 10 mi. along E bank of Shell Creek and Shell Lake, 57 mi. NW of Tyeonk, Alaska R.; 61°35'30" N, 151°27'00" W; (map 70). Named in 1898 by Spurr (1900, map 6), USGS, for P. G. Shell who prospected in the region in 1887.

Shelter Cove: core, 0.6 mi. across, on E shore Russell Fiord, 3.2 mi. W of Mount Russell and 19 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°43'15" N, 139°18'05" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given by USGS in 1908.

Shelter Cove: core, 0.6 mi. across, on E shore Russell Fiord, 3.2 mi. W of Mount Russell and 19 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°43'15" N, 139°18'05" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given by USGS in 1908.

Shelter Cove: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Port Clarence at Teller Mission, 6 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°20' N, 166°29' W; (map 111). Var. Mission Creek, Scheilman River, Shellman River.

A "Scheilman River" is shown in this area on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakelee. Reported as "Mission Creek" in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Shellockham, Lake: lake, see Shelokum, Lake.


This is a Chinook word, meaning "looking-glass" or "mirror"; spelled "Shellockham" by G. H. Canfield (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 4), USGS.

Shelter Bay: bight, 3.4 mi. wide, off Cook Inlet, on W shore of Fire I., 12 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°08'45" N, 150°15'30" W; BGN 1916; (map 70).

Local name published in 1916 by USGS.

Shelter Bay: estuary, at N end of Evans I., extends N 2.5 mi. to Knight Island Passage, 12 mi. to Skwentna River, 56 mi. NW of Tyeonk, Alaska R.; 61°52'30" N, 151°25'00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 4), USGS.

Shelter Cove: core, 0.6 mi. across, on SE coast of Igiikin I., Aleutian Is.; 51°58'45" N, 175°52'30" W; BGN 1936; (map 181).

Named by a member of U. S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition of 1934, and published by the USGS&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 103).

Shelter Cove: core, 0.4 mi. wide, on W shore of Carroll Inlet, on Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°52'20" N, 131°20'45" W; (map 3).

Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Shelter Cove: core, 1 mi. across, on NW coast of Shelter I., in Sasinaw Channel. 1 mi. S of North Pass and 20 mi. NW of Juneau Arch.; 58°27' N, 134°54' W; (map 11). Local name derived from Shelter Island, published in 1962 by USGS.

Shelter Cove: core, 0.4 mi. wide, on Kenai Penin. on S shore of Beauty Bay, 33 mi. of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°31'45" N, 138°00' W; BGN 1908; (map 50). Descriptive name given by USGS in 1908.


The settlement of Lanes Landing was established about 1901 at the ford where the road from Nome to the Kousagok gold region crossed the Kuzirin River. The settlement was probably named for Charles Shelton who started building the Seward P
Railroad at Nome in 1900 and completed it to here in 1906 (Cole, 1953, p. 13). In 1907 the Shelton Post Office was established here and the village picked up the name. Balcom (1965, p. 30) states that Shelton "was active from 1907 to 1918," the same year the post office was discontinued.

Shemya: locality, pop. 124, Shemya I., (map)

Sheridan: RR. station, mile 258.3 on The Alaska Railroad, 29 mi. NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°42'50" N, 145°09'30" W; (map 64).

Sheridan Peak: mountain, 3,650 ft., on E coast of Lindenburg Penin., Kupreanof I.; 55°18'00" N, 136°19'30" W; (map 64).

Sheridan Glacier: glacial, trends S to its terminus 5 mi. N of the terminus of Scott Glacier.

Sheridan Creek: stream, flows SW 2.4 mi. to Bear Creek, 25 mi. S of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°35' N, 161°07' W; (map 109).

Sherman: RR. station, mile 258.3 on The Alaska Railroad, 29 mi. NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°42'50" N, 145°09'30" W; (map 64).

Sherman Peak: mountain, 3,900 ft., 7 mi. NW of Emmons and Hayes, 1904, p. 38), USGS.

Sherman Creek: stream, flows 3 mi. NW to Comet, on E shore of Lynn Canal, 3 mi. NE of Point Sherman and 47 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°52'05" N, 135°08'25" W; (map 11).

Sherman: locality, set on the island "for the salmon cannery there" reported by USC&GS in 1931.

Sherwood: mountain, 2,550 ft., on E coast of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°17'11" N, 144°16' W; (map 64).

Sherwood Creek: stream, flows 8 mi. to Ber- ing Lake, 11 mi. NE of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°17'11" N, 144°16' W; (map 64).

Shevenak: locality, see Shevenak.
Shenkin Creek

Shenkin Creek: stream, see Schieffelin Creek.

Shi: island, see Baranof Island.

Shiakuk Creek: stream, flows W 3 mi. to Bering Sea, 10 mi. SW of Savonunga, N coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°38' N, 170°45' W; BGN 1931; (map 95).

Shield: locality, on Kcnai Peninsula, 1 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°40'45" N, 149°28'35" W; (map 63).

Former mining community along Canyon Creek. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with three buildings.

Shields Point: point of land, on E shore of Perekwon Bay, 7 mi. N of Kodiac I., N of Kodiak I.; 58°25'20" N, 152°21'20" W; BGN 1934; (map 43).

Named by USCGS in 1932 for the Englishman, James Shields, builder and first master of the vessel Phoenix. See Phoenix Bay.

Shiel Glacier: glacier, trends NE 2 mi. to its terminus 2.5 mi. W of Copper River, 50 mi. N of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°55' N, 144°44' W; BGN 1936; (map 64).

Named in 1914 by Lawrence Martin for Archie Shields, builder and first master of the vessel Phoenix. See Phoenix Bay.

Shigak Island, Ostrov: island, see Wingham Island.

Shigak Point: point of land, N tip of Tuxekan I., 31 mi. N of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°54'50" N, 133°17'20" W; (map 4).

Indian name published in 1964 by USCGS.

Shikene Creek: stream, see Stikine River.

Shikoku Island: island, 0.8 mi. across, in Chilkat Bay, off Lynn Canal, 0.6 mi. S of Anyaka Island and Ship Island, in Lynn Canal, 0.6 mi. S of Anyaka Island and Ship Island; 53°47' N, 160°45' W; (map 28).

Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Helm, USN, for Charles T. Diller, on Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Low.; 56°19'35" N, 133°26'30" W; (map 46).

Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for Aucland, 0.7 mi. NW of Port Alexander, Alex. Arch.; 56°15'34"39'45" W; (map 5).

Named by Capt. George Vancouver for "during his stay in Port Conception between August 1 and 22, 1794" (Wagner, 1941).

Shikolok Creek: stream, heads in Kenai Mts., 4 mi. NE of Kenai Lake, 20 mi. N of Chugach Mts., 60°23'30" N, 149°30'00" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Shikolok Creek: stream, heads in a lake in Chugach Mts., flows NW 11 mi. to Knik Arm Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°13'33" N, 149°53'45" W; BGN 1959; (map 69).

Woodrow Creek.

Local name reported in 1906 by Palm Knopf (1907, pl. 1), USGS.

Ship Creek: city, see Anchorage.

Shipimakai River: stream, see Sturgeon River.

Ship Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, in Cook Inlet, off E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°51' N, 132°31'30" W; (map 1).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Ship Island: island, 200 ft. long, in Clarion Strait, on SW coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alex. Arch.; 55°35'58" N, 132°12'05" W; (map 3).

Named in 1880 by Baker (1906, p. USGS, "on account of its appearance for south • • •")

Ship Island: island, at N of end Prince of Wales Passage, off E coast of Fleming I., 7 mi. of Chugach, Chugach Mts.; 60°09'40" N, 148°00'20" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Ship Island: island, see Error Island.

Ship Island: island, see Labouche Island.

Ship Island: island, see Sail Island.
Shi shimaret Inlet: bay, see Shishmaref Inlet.

Shishmaref Inlet: bay, extends SW 17 mi. from Shishmaref post office was established here in 1901. The village was probably founded about 1900 because of a fairly good harbor that served as a supply center for mining activity to the south.

Shishmaref, Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Shishmaref Inlet: bay, extends SW 17 mi. from Sarichef I., at mouth of Serpentine River, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°15' N, 166°05' W; (map 112). Var. Chichmareff Inlet, Schischmaref Bay, Shishmaref Sound, Shishmaref Inlet.


Shishmaref Sound: bay, see Shishmaref Inlet.

Shishmaref, Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Shishmaref Inlet: bay, see Shishmaref Inlet.

Shishmaref, Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Shishmaref Inlet: bay, extends SW 17 mi. from Sarichef I., at mouth of Serpentine River, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°15' N, 166°05' W; (map 112). Var. Chichmareff Inlet, Schischmaref Bay, Shishmaref Sound, Shishmaref Inlet.


Shishmaref Sound: bay, see Shishmaref Inlet.

Shishmaref, Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Shishmaref Inlet: bay, see Shishmaref Inlet.

Shishmaref, Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Shishmaref Inlet: bay, extends SW 17 mi. from Sarichef I., at mouth of Serpentine River, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°15' N, 166°05' W; (map 112). Var. Chichmareff Inlet, Schischmaref Bay, Shishmaref Sound, Shishmaref Inlet.


Shishmaref Sound: bay, see Shishmaref Inlet.

Shishmaref, Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Shisnona Creek: stream, see Shisnona River.

Shisnona Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 8.5 mi. WNW of Eveson Lake and 36 mi. SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°46'30" N, 152°28'00" W; (map 88). Var. Shis-loy-so.

Local name reported about 1952 by Fabian Cash.

Shisnona River: stream, flows NW 15 mi. to Chedotolloha River, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°19' N, 152°39' W; (map 88). Var. Shisnona Creek, Shisnona River.

Indian name reported as Shisnosa in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA.

Shis-loy-so: hills, see Shisnosa Hills.

Shisnosa Hills: ridge, elev. 990 ft., extends NE 2 mi. from Lake Snohoinmah, 6.5 mi. SW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Low.; 63°46'30" N, 152°28'00" W; (map 88). Var. Shis-loy-so.

Tanana Indian name obtained in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, and written "Shis-loy-so." The name probably refers to "bear" in meaning.

Shisnosa Creek: stream, see Shisnosa River.

Shisnosa Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 8.5 mi. WNW of Carev Lake and 36 mi. SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°46'30" N, 152°28'00" W; (map 88). Var. Shisnona Creek, Shisnona River.

Shishmaref post office was established here in 1901. The village was probably founded about 1900 because of a fairly good harbor that served as a supply center for mining activity to the south.

Eskimo village named for the inlet. Shishmaref, Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Shishmaref Inlet: bay, extends SW 17 mi. from Sarichef I., at mouth of Serpentine River, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°15' N, 166°05' W; (map 112). Var. Chichmareff Inlet, Schischmaref Bay, Shishmaref Sound, Shishmaref Inlet.


Shishmaref Sound: bay, see Shishmaref Inlet.

Shishmaref, Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Shishmaref Inlet: bay, see Shishmaref Inlet.

Shishmaref, Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Shishmaref Inlet: bay, extends SW 17 mi. from Sarichef I., at mouth of Serpentine River, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°15' N, 166°05' W; (map 112). Var. Chichmareff Inlet, Schischmaref Bay, Shishmaref Sound, Shishmaref Inlet.


Shishmaref Sound: bay, see Shishmaref Inlet.

Shishmaref, Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Shishmaref Inlet: bay, see Shishmaref Inlet.

Shishmaref, Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Shishmaref Inlet: bay, extends SW 17 mi. from Sarichef I., at mouth of Serpentine River, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66°15' N, 166°05' W; (map 112). Var. Chichmareff Inlet, Schischmaref Bay, Shishmaref Sound, Shishmaref Inlet.


Shishmaref Sound: bay, see Shishmaref Inlet.

Shishmaref, Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Shishmaref Inlet: bay, see Shishmaref Inlet.

Shishmaref, Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.
Shkaliakh: point of land, see Thatcher, Point.

Shkaliakh Island: island, see Pyramid Island.

Shoal Cove: cove, see Flat Cove.

Shoal Cape: point of land, see Otmcloi Point.

Shoal Point: point of land, see Ortoloi Point.

Shoal Cove: estuary, on Revillagigedo Island; 53°27'10" N, 135°39'40" W; BGN 1952; (map 1). Named by W. H. Dall, USGS, in 1874 and published in 1875.

Shoah Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on NW coast of Little Koniuji I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°10'20" N, 152°02'10" W; (map 27).


Shoals Point: point of land, on SE tip of Kruolof I., 1 mi. N of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 55°00'40" N, 135°38'00" W; BGN 1901; (map 9). Var. First Point, Mya Nizmennyya, Mya Omotly Venshnyi, Outer Point of Shoals, Point of Shoals, Whites Point.

USC&GS about 1882 derived "Shoals Point" by a translation of part of the name "Mys Omotly Vynshchney," meaning "outer shoals cape." This name was given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasilef the first. Capt. George Dixon in June 1787, called it "White's Point" for the mate of the Queen Charlotte (Wagner, 1893, p. 523). The name "Mys Nizmennyya," meaning "low cape," was published for this feature by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 38). IRN.

Shoalwater Pass: water passage, in Brhm Canal, named about 1963 by official, for admin. purposes.

Shoe Inlet: estuary, extends 5.2 mi., on NW coast of Long I., Alex. Arch.; 54°57'00" N, 132°48'30" W; BGN 1928; (map 1). Local name derived from Shoe Inlet established on a 1918 USFS map.

Shoe Island: island, 140 ft. long, in T Strait, 1 mi. N of Long I., Alex. Arch.; 54°57'00" N, 132°44'45" W; BGN (map 1). Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. Nichols, USN.

Shoeless Creek: stream, flows SW 4.2 mi. to Cheenachtuk River 25 mi. N of junction with Swift River, 63 mi. NE of Juneau, Lime Hills; 61°57'15" N, 152°26'45" W; (map 71).

Shoe Point: point of land, on NE coast of Kanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°51'45" N, 177°04'00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Var. Sharp Point.

Name given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1914.

"due to the shoal and rock awash off the point."

Shoal Point: point of land, in Sergius Narrows, at W end of Peril Strait, 24 mi. SE of Chichagof, Chichagof I., Arch. Chart.; 57°24'45" N, 135°37'15" W; (map 9).

Shoal Point was named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN; published by USCGS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 182).
of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°52'30" N, 132°02'15" W; (map 1).

Local name reported by H. C. Fassett, USGS, in 1904.

Short Bay: estuary, on Cleveland Penin., extends N 2 mi., off Bell Arm, Alex. Arch.; 55°58'30" N, 131°30'50" W; (map 3). Var. Short Inlet.

Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USGS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 73) as Short Bay.

Short Creek: stream, flows SE 9 mi. through Reflection Lake to Short Bay, 7 mi. N of Revillagigedo I. and 50 mi. SE of Wrangell, Alex. Arch.; 56°00'15" N, 131°31'30" W; BGN 1923; (map 7).

Descriptive name given in 1923 by USFS.

Short Creek: stream, flows N 0.4 mi. to Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°16'05" N, 133°19'35" W; (map 6).

Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1887 on US&GS Chart 706.

Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Short Creek: stream, heads near Sids Pass, flows SE 5.7 mi. to Wide Bay; on E coast of Alaska Island, 39 mi. SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Arch.; 57°22'15" N, 136°24'30" W; (map 36). Var. Shore Creek.

Descriptive name reported in 1911 by USGS.

Short Creek: stream, flows SE 4.4 mi. to Beaver Creek 8.5 mi. W of its junct. with Anvik River, 28 mi. NW of Anvik, Nulato Hills; 62°55'10" N, 160°58' W; (map 78).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Short Creek: stream, flows NW 1.9 mi. to Long Creek, 3 mi. SW of Long and 26 mi. SW of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°24'40" N, 156°39' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1921 by USGS.

Short Creek: stream, flows N 1.3 mi. to Yukon River, 0.8 mi. W of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°44'15" N, 155°31'00" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by A. G. Madder, USGS.

Short Creek: stream, flows E 1 mi. to Dorothy Creek, 21 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°49'15" N, 165°14'35" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Short Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 mi. to Stewart River, 21 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°49'12" N, 165°22'20" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Short Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Agiapuk River, 12 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°26' N, 166°18' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Short Creek: stream, flows SW 1.7 mi. to Kugruk River, 20 mi. NE of Imurak Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°52' N, 162°26' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name published on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Short Creek: stream, flows ENE 1 mi. to Krueger Creek which flows to Arctic River, 3.8 mi. E of The Ears on Ear Mtn., Seward Penin. High.; 63°55'45" N, 166°03'40" W; BGN 1916; (map 111).

Descriptive name given in 1945 by a USGS field party.

Shortcut Slough: channel, of Tanana River, crosses Harper Bend W of mouth of Patterson Creek, 18 mi. SE of Tanana, Nowitna Low.; 65°01' N, 151°34' W; (map 106).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers.

Short Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1.2 mi. to Oregon Creek which flows to Cripple River, 14 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°42' N, 163°59' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Short Inlet: estuary, see Short Bay.

Short Island: island, in Yukon River, 26 mi. SW of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°24' N, 158°36' W; (map 97).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Short Pass: water passage, 1.3 mi. long, connects Behm Canal to Princess Bay, N of Smeaton I., Coast Mts.; 55°22'45" N, 130°58'30" W; (map 3).

Descriptive name given in 1891 by US&GS.

Short Point: point of land, on S shore of Smeaton Bay, 2.2 mi. E of Point Nelson, Coast Mts.; 55°17'45" N, 130°52'08" W; (map 3).

Descriptive name given in 1891 by US&GS.

Shorty Cove: bay, 1 mi. across, off Norton Sound, 8.5 mi. SW of Tolstoi Point and 27 mi. SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63°30'30" N, 161°09'00" W; (map 91).

"Named for a prospector;" reported in 1952 by US&GS.

Shorty Creek: stream, flows E 0.3 mi. to Cook Inlet, 4.5 mi. of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°07'50" N, 151°04'50" W; BGN 1916; (map 70). Var. Shorty Creek, Shorty's Creek.

Local name published in 1916 by US&GS.

"Shorty was the nickname of a local resident, A. R. McConahay, who lived in the area at the time."

Shorty Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 3 mi. to Willow Creek, W of Craigie Creek, 17 mi. NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°45'45" N, 149°29'15" W; (map 69).
Shorty Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Tolo-vana River; 6 mi. S of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°26'30'' N, 148°38'00'' W; (map 105).

Local name reported in 1956 by U.S. Grant, USGS.

Local name reported in the 1950's.

Shorty Creek: stream, see Indian Creek.

Shorty River: stream, flows SW 12 mi. and joins Quartz Creek to form Butter Creek, 30 mi. NE of McCarthy, Alaska Ra.; 62°13'00'' N, 150°56'10'' W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1957 by U.S. Grant, USGS.

Local name reported in 1949 by U.S. Grant, USGS.

Shotgun Creek: stream, flows SE 6 mi. to Ohio Creek, 61 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°09'20'' N, 149°44'40'' W; (map 87).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by S. R. Cappa (in Martin, 1919, pl. 5), USGS.

Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 sheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published in 1912, pl. 1, USGS.

Shotgun Creek: stream, flows SW 4.6 mi. to kessik Creek, 12 mi. SE of Christmas, Nulato Hills; 64°24' N, 160°28' W; (map 96).

Local name reported about 1954 by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Shovel Creek: stream, flows SE 8.5 mi. to monton River, 4 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°37' N, 164°29' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1896 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 30), USGS.

Shovel Creek: stream, flows SW 6.3 mi. to kankanaw Creek, 15 mi. NE of Ruby, Kookrines-Hoh High.; 64°52'30'' N, 155°04'55'' W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 294-296), USGS.

Shovel Creek: stream, heads at 46°14'24'' W, flows N 6 mi. to Chatanika River, 25 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-T. High.; 63°01'40'' N, 148°24'20'' W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; published in 1958 by USGS.

Shovel Horn Point: pinnacle, see Shovel Horn.

Shovel Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, at head Shovel Creek, 31 mi. SW of Talkeetna ska Ra.; 62°13' N, 151°30' W; (map 68).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Shovel Point: ridge and promontory, 45 extends N 2 mi. on Granite Mt. E; Valley, 18 mi. SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63°48'00'' N, 145°27'15'' W; (map 86).

Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Shovel Point Horn: pinnacle, 5.100 ft. Granite Mt., near head of Rhodes River, 20 mi. SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 47°05'5'' N, 145°26'05'' W; (map 86).

Name reported between 1948 and 1955 by Péwé, USGS.

Shovenagamut: locality, see Shevenak.

Shovenagamut: locality, see Shevenak.

Shovun Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, 1 mi. Alexanders Village and 15 mi. NW of Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°47'20'' N, 140°00' W; (map 119).

Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1958 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Shovel-a-gan: locality, see Sukkwian.

Shovel Gulch: ravine, extends 1.2 mi. NW glacier, 3.3 mi. NE of Skyscraper Peak, 35 mi. NW of McCarthy, Wrangell; 61°43'50'' N, 143°33'30'' W; (map 6).

Local name obtained by USGS undated on maps since 1954.
Inlet; Low Point; 60°47'00" N, 150°33'00" W; map 62.

Shublik: ravine, see Snow Gulch, Valdez Creek, 67 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; map 134.

Shumagin Islands: islands, 60 mi. across, S of Alaska Penin., including Unga, Popof, Koryak, Naizai, Simeonof, and Big and Little Koniuji Is., plus other smaller islands; 55°10' N, 150°00' W; BGN 1890; (map 29). Var. Choumagin Islands, Choumagin Islands, Kaguag Islands, Shumagin Islands, Unga Islands.

Shunk Lake: lake; 7 mi. SE of Shungnak, Brooks Ra.; 67°15'20" N, 152°47'00" W; map 26. Named by Capt. Comdr. Vitus Bering, IRN, for one of his sailors, who died of scurvy and was buried here August 30, 1741. Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 235) reported the Aleut name as "Kagigun" and Golovin said the Aleuts called the islands "Unga" from the name of the largest of the group (1862, voyage 1, p. 174). The name was published in French as "I[to]s Choumagin," or "Shumagin Islands," by Adm. Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN.

Shunaktuli. Ostrov: island, see Shaw Island.

Shuna Creek: stream, see Sinona Creek.

Shukan Bay: bay, see Shakan Bay.

Shukok Creek: stream, flows NE 11 mi. from a lake to Wolverine Creek, 6 mi. SW of Crag Peak and 65 mi. W of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°37'20" N, 152°29'00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). This is an "Eskimo name for a certain black rock found on the creek," as reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Shublik Range: mountain range, see Shublik Mountains.

Shublik Springs; springs, see Shublik Spring.

Shuk River: stream, see Chuck River.

Shukok Lake: lake; 5.3 mi. across, between Lake Jack and Cochrane Bay, 15 mi. SE of Whittier, Shugamuk Mts.; 60°39'15" N, 148°19'00" W; (map 63). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot.

Shuk River: stream, see Chuitna River.

Shunaktuli Island: island, see Shaw Island.

Shunakhtuli. Ostrov: island, see Shaw Island.

Shuna Creek: stream, see Sinona Creek.

Shuman Lake: lake, an oxbow 1.5 mi. long, S of Cosmos Mtn., 9 mi. N of Shungnak, Brooks Ra.; 67°26' N, 155°56' W; (map 125). Named in 1954 by USFWS for Richard Frederick Shuman, 1906-54, Fishery Management Supervisor of USFWS, "who was killed in line of official duty in an airplane crash.

Shumagin: village, pop. 135, on right bank of Kobuk River, 17 mi. N of Chalgytisky, Yukon Flats; 66°54' N, 143°46' W; (map 120). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Shuman, Mount: mountain, 3,185 ft., on E shore of Karluk Lake, Kodiak I.; 57°19'15" N, 153°59'15" W; BGN 1957; (map 54). Named in 1954 by USFWS for Richard Frederick Shuman, 1906-54, Fishery Management Supervisor of USFWS, "who was killed in line of official duty in an airplane crash.

Shumagin Islands: islands, 60 mi. across, S of Alaska Penin., including Unga, Popof, Koryak, Naizai, Simeonof, and Big and Little Koniuji Is., plus other smaller islands; 55°10' N, 150°00' W; BGN 1890; (map 29). Var. Choumagin Islands, Choumagin Islands, Kaguag Islands, Shumagin Islands, Unga Islands.

Local name given by prospectors reported by USGS in 1956.

Shungnak: village, see Kobuk River.


Shumagin Banks: shoal, in Pacific Ocean, SE of Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 54°40' N, 159°26' W; (map 26). Named in 1888 by USBF.

Shumagin Islands: islands, 60 mi. across, S of Alaska Penin., including Unga, Popof, Koryak, Naizai, Simeonof, and Big and Little Koniuji Is., plus other smaller islands; 55°10' N, 150°00' W; BGN 1890; (map 29). Var. Choumagin Islands, Choumagin Islands, Kaguag Islands, Shumagin Islands, Unga Islands.

Local name given by prospectors reported by USGS in 1956.
Shuskan Glacier: glacier, see Chugach Glacier.

Sidewalk Creek: stream, see Mike Creek.

Siegfried, Mount: mountain, 9,205 ft., part of Seward Glacier, 36 mi. NW of Valdez.

Siberia Hill: mountain, see Knob Hill.

Sidney Creek: stream, flows E to Cripple Creek about 31 mi. NW of Nome, Seward High.; (map 94).

Sikidak Island: island, see Great Sitkin Island.

Sidney Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Siakladok Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Siagzauzaq: locality, see Siagrorak.

Siagrorak: locality, outcrop of rocks N of Kivalina Glacier.

Sidney Creek: stream, flows E to Cripple Creek about 31 mi. NW of Nome, Seward High.; (map 94).

Sidney Creek: stream, flows E to Cripple Creek about 31 mi. NW of Nome, Seward High.; (map 94).

Siskiyou: locality, see Siskiyou, California.

Siagzauzaq: locality, see Siagrorak.

Siagrorak: locality, outcrop of rocks N of Kivalina Glacier.

Sidney Creek: stream, flows E to Cripple Creek about 31 mi. NW of Nome, Seward High.; (map 94).

Siskiyou: locality, see Siskiyou, California.

Siagzauzaq: locality, see Siagrorak.

Siagrorak: locality, outcrop of rocks N of Kivalina Glacier.

Sidney Creek: stream, flows E to Cripple Creek about 31 mi. NW of Nome, Seward High.; (map 94).

Siskiyou: locality, see Siskiyou, California.

Siagzauzaq: locality, see Siagrorak.

Siagrorak: locality, outcrop of rocks N of Kivalina Glacier.

Sidney Creek: stream, flows E to Cripple Creek about 31 mi. NW of Nome, Seward High.; (map 94).

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Siagzauzaq: locality, see Siagrorak.

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Sidney Creek: stream, flows E to Cripple Creek about 31 mi. NW of Nome, Seward High.; (map 94).

Siskiyou: locality, see Siskiyou, California.

Siagzauzaq: locality, see Siagrorak.

Siagrorak: locality, outcrop of rocks N of Kivalina Glacier.

Sidney Creek: stream, flows E to Crippl...
Siksete Point: point of land, see Siketi Point.


Tlingit Indian name meaning "sea otter," given in 1923 by USCS & GGS.


Tlingit Indian name meaning "sea otter" given in 1924 by USCS & GGS; taken from Siketi Point. Baker (1906, p. 558) published the name "Sea Otter Harbor" for this feature. "This place may be the one so named by J. Mears, 1788. The identity is doubtful."

Sikharnoy Golovy, Mys: promontory, see Sugarloaf Mountain.

Sikhinak: island, see Sitkinak Island.

Sikhita: town, see Sitka.

Sikik Lake: lake, 1 mi. across, in Noatak River valley, 13 mi. SE of Fenik Lake, Brooks Ra.; 68°03'3 N, 158°09' W; (map 132).

Exkimo name obtained by Orth at Noatak in 1956, and reported to mean "deep water."

Sikiskakik Hill: ridge, see Sikiskakik Ridge.

Sikmiut: village, see Sleetmute.

Siknik Cape: point of land, at W end of Sea Koovok Bay, 62 mi. SE of Gambell, on S coast of Saint Lawrence I.; 63°11' N, 170°18' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Cape Chitnak, Cape Signik, Cape Tchitnak, Chiknik Cape, Chitnak Cape, Shitnak.

Exkimo name reported in 1932 by Otto W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Siko Island: barrier bar, near Icey Reef, Arctic Plain; (map 138).

Surgeon John Simpson’s 1855 native map shows this near Icey Reef.

Sikok Lake: lake, 4 mi. across, 8 mi. SE of Icey Cape, Arctic Plain; 70°10' N, 161°29' W; (map 146).

Exkimo name, meaning "has ice," recorded at Wainwright in 1956 by Orth; so named because ice remains on this lake longer than others.

Sikoniuna Pass: pass, 30 mi. SW of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 63°03' N, 143°44' W; (map 85).

Indian name, applied by prospectors and reported by F. C. Schrader (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 20), USGS.

Sikovuk Cape: promontory, see Southwest Cape.

Sikolruk River: stream, flows 18 mi. NE to Angun Lagoon, W of Angun Point and 32 mi. NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69°56' N, 142°26' W; (map 138). Var. Sikitchatuk-kvik River.

Exkimo name recorded in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. The variant name Sikitchatuk-kvik was recorded at Barter I, in 1952, by USCS & GGS and is reported to mean "place where ice is found."

Sikrikpuk Creek: stream, see Sikrikpuk Creek.

Sikatok: locality, on Agattu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°26' N, 173°36' E; (map 13).

Former Aleut village or camp listed by Hodge (1910, p. 570), BAE.
Sikilik Creek: stream, see Sikilik River.

Sikilik Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, 24 mi. SW of Mount Deborah and 45 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°26'15'N, 147°53'25"W; BGN 1965; (map 87). Var. Hall Lake.

Named in 1964 by the Alaska Geographic Names Board after the "ground squirrel whose Eskimo name is Sikilk."
Silver Creek: stream, flows S 3.4 mi. to Stewart River, 21 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin.; 64°48'40" N, 146°25'10" W; (map 94).

Silver Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., in course of West Fork Moose River, 16 mi. E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°38'45" N, 150°48'00" W; (map 62).

Silver Falls: falls, in course of Fish Creek, 4 mi. S of Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS. Subsequent USGS maps show a different drainage pattern at the head of Dry Creek.

Silver Creek: stream, flows S 0.7 mi. to Sour Dough Creek, 10 mi. NW of Mount Ryan and 76 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°21'45" N, 146°28'30" W; (map 104).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Silver Point: point of land, on small island, in Eastern Channel, 3 mi. S of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°00'50" N, 135°18'00" W; (map 9).

Named by the U.S. Navy in 1880; published by USCGS in 1893 Pilot (p. 144).

Silver Salmon Creek: stream, flows S 6 mi. to Wood River, 13 mi. N of Disillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°13'45" N, 153°33'00" W; (map 52).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Silver Salmon Falls: waterfall, on Lester River 4.5 mi. from its mouth, W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°47'30" N, 133°00'45" W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Silver Salmon Falls: waterfall, on Lester River 4.5 mi. from its mouth, W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°47'30" N, 133°00'45" W; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Silver Salmon Lake: lake, group of lakes, 5 mi. E of Red Glacier and 47 mi. NW of Homer, Aleutian Ra.; 59°55'50" N, 152°40'30" W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Silver Salmon Rapids: rapids, in Kastori River, on Kenai Penin., W of Tustumena Lake, 20 mi. S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°16'00" N, 151°12'30" W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Silverthrone Col: pass, 10,500 ft., between Brooks and Traleka Glaciers, with West Pyramid Peak to N and Mount Silverthrone to S, 10.7 mi. NE of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 63°08'15" N, 150°42'00" W; BGN 1948; (map 88).

Named in 1945 by a USAAF Cold Weather test party; reported in 1946 by Bradford Washburn.

Silverthrone, Mount: peak, 13,220 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park at head of Brooks Glacier, 11 mi. ENE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 63°07'00" N, 150°40'30" W; BGN 1948; (map 88).

Climbed and named by the U.S. Army during Cold Weather test party about March 1945. "So named from its stately appearance at the head of Brooks Glacier."
Simeonof Island: island, see Simeon Island.

Simeon: point of land, 0.1 mi. long, in Highfield Anchorage, off N tip of Wrangel I., Alex. Arch.; 56°29'40" N, 152°22'00" W; (map 6). Var. Observation Inlet, Simeon Island, Simeon Island, Simeonoff Island.

Simeon Pass: pass, 800 ft., between Simeon Mtn. and 9 mi. NE of Cape Nakat, Coast Mts.; 54°49'45" N, 130°42'45" W; (map 2).

Simeonof Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Highfield Anchorage, off N tip of Wrangel I., Alex. Arch.; 56°29'40" N, 152°22'00" W; (map 6). Var. Observation Inlet, Simeon Island, Simeon Island, Simeonoff Island.

Simeon Pass: pass, 800 ft., between Simeon Mtn. and 9 mi. NE of Cape Nakat, Coast Mts.; 54°49'45" N, 130°42'45" W; (map 2).

Simeonof Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Highfield Anchorage, off N tip of Wrangel I., Alex. Arch.; 56°29'40" N, 152°22'00" W; (map 6). Var. Observation Inlet, Simeon Island, Simeon Island, Simeonoff Island.

Simeon Pass: pass, 800 ft., between Simeon Mtn. and 9 mi. NE of Cape Nakat, Coast Mts.; 54°49'45" N, 130°42'45" W; (map 2).

Simeonof Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Highfield Anchorage, off N tip of Wrangel I., Alex. Arch.; 56°29'40" N, 152°22'00" W; (map 6). Var. Observation Inlet, Simeon Island, Simeon Island, Simeonoff Island.

Simeon Pass: pass, 800 ft., between Simeon Mtn. and 9 mi. NE of Cape Nakat, Coast Mts.; 54°49'45" N, 130°42'45" W; (map 2).

Simeonof Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Highfield Anchorage, off N tip of Wrangel I., Alex. Arch.; 56°29'40" N, 152°22'00" W; (map 6). Var. Observation Inlet, Simeon Island, Simeon Island, Simeonoff Island.

Simeon Pass: pass, 800 ft., between Simeon Mtn. and 9 mi. NE of Cape Nakat, Coast Mts.; 54°49'45" N, 130°42'45" W; (map 2).

Simeonof Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Highfield Anchorage, off N tip of Wrangel I., Alex. Arch.; 56°29'40" N, 152°22'00" W; (map 6). Var. Observation Inlet, Simeon Island, Simeon Island, Simeonoff Island.

Simeon Pass: pass, 800 ft., between Simeon Mtn. and 9 mi. NE of Cape Nakat, Coast Mts.; 54°49'45" N, 130°42'45" W; (map 2).

Simeonof Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Highfield Anchorage, off N tip of Wrangel I., Alex. Arch.; 56°29'40" N, 152°22'00" W; (map 6). Var. Observation Inlet, Simeon Island, Simeon Island, Simeonoff Island.

Simeon Pass: pass, 800 ft., between Simeon Mtn. and 9 mi. NE of Cape Nakat, Coast Mts.; 54°49'45" N, 130°42'45" W; (map 2).

Simeonof Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Highfield Anchorage, off N tip of Wrangel I., Alex. Arch.; 56°29'40" N, 152°22'00" W; (map 6). Var. Observation Inlet, Simeon Island, Simeon Island, Simeonoff Island.

Simeon Pass: pass, 800 ft., between Simeon Mtn. and 9 mi. NE of Cape Nakat, Coast Mts.; 54°49'45" N, 130°42'45" W; (map 2).

Simeonof Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Highfield Anchorage, off N tip of Wrangel I., Alex. Arch.; 56°29'40" N, 152°22'00" W; (map 6). Var. Observation Inlet, Simeon Island, Simeon Island, Simeonoff Island.

Simeon Pass: pass, 800 ft., between Simeon Mtn. and 9 mi. NE of Cape Nakat, Coast Mts.; 54°49'45" N, 130°42'45" W; (map 2).

Simeonof Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Highfield Anchorage, off N tip of Wrangel I., Alex. Arch.; 56°29'40" N, 152°22'00" W; (map 6). Var. Observation Inlet, Simeon Island, Simeon Island, Simeonoff Island.

Simeon Pass: pass, 800 ft., between Simeon Mtn. and 9 mi. NE of Cape Nakat, Coast Mts.; 54°49'45" N, 130°42'45" W; (map 2).

Simeonof Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Highfield Anchorage, off N tip of Wrangel I., Alex. Arch.; 56°29'40" N, 152°22'00" W; (map 6). Var. Observation Inlet, Simeon Island, Simeon Island, Simeonoff Island.

Simeon Pass: pass, 800 ft., between Simeon Mtn. and 9 mi. NE of Cape Nakat, Coast Mts.; 54°49'45" N, 130°42'45" W; (map 2).

Simeonof Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Highfield Anchorage, off N tip of Wrangel I., Alex. Arch.; 56°29'40" N, 152°22'00" W; (map 6). Var. Observation Inlet, Simeon Island, Simeon Island, Simeonoff Island.

Simeon Pass: pass, 800 ft., between Simeon Mtn. and 9 mi. NE of Cape Nakat, Coast Mts.; 54°49'45" N, 130°42'45" W; (map 2).

Simeonof Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, in Highfield Anchorage, off N tip of Wrangel I., Alex. Arch.; 56°29'40" N, 152°22'00" W; (map 6). Var. Observation Inlet, Simeon Island, Simeon Island, Simeonoff Island.
Singoolik Creek: stream, see Singoogamute.

Sinogamute: locality, see Teller Mission.

Singorauk Creek: stream, see Sinogamute.

Singowgaleryoom Tessaya: lagoon, see Singogalik Inlet.

Sinigtagnelik: locality, on right bank of Kivalina River, 17 mi. NE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 67°35' N, 164°10' W; (map 129).

Eskimo name meaning "water lode [thong]" recorded in 1961 by Orth; descriptive of the spit's narrowness.

Sinigtagnelik: locality, see Sinigtagnelik.

Sinigamun: locality, on right bank of Willik River, 19 mi. NE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 67°48' N, 164°04' W; (map 128). Var. Seyyicktagnaylik, Sinigatnaylik.

Eskimo name referring to "no camping place because one cannot sleep" due to many years ago some people mysteriously died here. Name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch. There is another Sinigtagnelik 10 miles north of here.

Siniktagnelik: locality, on right bank of Kivalina River, 17 mi. NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67°56' N, 164°13' W; (map 128). Var. Scautktagnaylik, Siniktagnaylik, Siniktagnelik.

Eskimo name referring to "no camping place because one cannot sleep" due to it being haunted; reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch. There is another Sinigtagnelik 10 miles south of here.

Siniktagnaylik Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 mi. to Chukchi Sea, 6.6 mi. of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68°33'25" N, 166°14'30" W; (map 129). Var. Sinicktukneylik Creek.

Eskimo name that refers in meaning to "some way or reason for not sleeping"; reported by USGS in 1950 and spelled "Sinnick-tuk-nay-luk."

Sinikananayuk Mountain: mountain, 4,600 ft., 9 mi. long, in De Long Mts., Brooks Ra.; 68°20' N, 158°30' W; (map 132).

An Eskimo name obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956, and reported to mean "place where one cannot sleep."

Sininmon: locality, on S coast of Seward Penin. at Golovin Bay, Seward Penin. High.; 64°25' N, 163°09' W; (map 95).

Former Eskimo village or camp reported in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 162).

Sinigamun: locality, see Sinigamute.

Sinigamut: village, see Teller Mission.

Sinigamute: village, see Teller Mission.

Sinigamute: locality, on N shore of Port Clarence, 8 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°21' N, 166°33' W; (map 111).

Var. Singick, Siniagamute, Siniogamut, Sinuk, Zingaramute.

Former Eskimo village reported as "Zingaramute" by members of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition quartered at Teller, 1866-67. In the 1880 Census Petroff (1884, p. 11) listed the village of "Siniogamute" population 36; in 1890 the population was recorded with the villages of Port Clarence. Hodge (1910, p. 577), BAE, lists "Sinuk" located on N shore of Port Clarence.

Sinigtagnalik: locality, see Siniktagnelik.

Sin-i-Rock: locality, on spit on Chukchi Sea coast; 14 mi. NE of Cape Prince of Wales, at W end of Seward Penin., Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 65°46' N, 167°49' W; (map 111).

Site of an Eskimo campground; the name was recorded on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Sinitus Cove: bay, 0.6 mi. across, on N coast of Kruzkof I., 25 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°20'00" N, 135°44'40" W; (map 9). Name reported in 1896 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published by USCS&GS in 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 186).

Sinitus Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, in Salisbury Sound, off N coast of Kruzkof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°20'45" N, 135°45'40" W; (map 9). Var. Ostrov Sinityunya, Sinits Island.

Named in 1833 by the Russian navigator En. Vaasilyev for Lt. Nikolai Sinitsin, IRN, who accompanied Hagemeister in 1828-30 on the Kotzebui on his third voyage to the Russian American colonies.

Sinitsunia: island, see Sinitsin Island.

Sinitsyna, Ostrov: island, see Sinitsin Island.

Sink Hole Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. long, 4.5 mi. N of Neck Lake, on Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°10'10" N, 133°10'20" W; BGN 1963; (map 6).

Local descriptive name reported in 1961 by USFS. "The lake drains into a nearby sink hole and there is no other outlet. This sink hole and several others in the area are quite impressive."

Sinizing Creek: stream, on Inishkin Peninsula, flows NW 2 mi. to Chinitna Bay, E of Camp Point, Aleutian Ra.; 59°50' N, 153°10' W; BGN 1962; (map 51).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Sinnost Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Seventymile River, 8 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°33'5" N, 141°21' W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Sinuk: locality, see Sinuk.

Sinynii: locality, see Sinynii.

Sinyu: town, situated on the middle Salt Lagoon.

Sinyulii: locality, see Sinyulii.

Sinyulli: lagoon, see Middle Salt Lagoon.

Sinuk River: stream, flows S 40 mi. to Chistochina River 1.5 mi. N of its junc. with Copper River, Copper River Basin; 62°34' N, 144°38' W; BGN 1936; (map 83). Var. Schnuna River, Shu Shu Creek, Shuna Creek.

Indian name, said to mean "Brush Creek."

Recorded as "Schnuna River" in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 65). USA. Local use g name "Sinuna Creek" reported by USGS in 1936.

Sinoz Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, drainage basin Sinina Creek, 28 mi. NW of Chino, Alaska Ra.; 62°57' N, 144°53' W; (map 83).

Local name reported by USGS in 1908 and named for Sinina Creek.

Sinina Creek: roadhouse, on Glenn High.; 62°35'30" N, 144°43' W; (map 83).

Sinook River: stream, see Sinuk River.

Sinor: locality, see Sinor.

Sinrazat Shelter: locality, on Arctic Slope; 68°56'10" N, 133°10'20" W; BGN 1963; (map 6). Var. Sinr.3erazat.

Eskimo name for a village visited in 1890 by Lt. D. H. Jarvis, USRCs. The 1890 and 1899 censuses do not list this place. Day maps show a "Sinrazat Shelter C-".

Sinrook Creek: stream, see Sinuk River.

Sinuk: village, see Sinigamute.

Sinuk: locality, see Sinigamute.

Sinuk village, see Teller Mission.

Sinuk locality, at mouth of Sinuk River, Bering Sea coast, 26 mi. NW of Nome, Nome Penin. High.; 64°36' N, 166°15' W; (map 94). Var. Sinuk Missionary Station.


Sinuk River: water passage, from Chukchi Sea to mouth of Kukupuk River, 12 mi. NE of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68°28'0" N, 166°23'50" W; (map 129).

Eskimo name reported in 1950 but now to mean "stream mouth."

Sinuk Creek: stream, flows N 6 mi. to Kukupuk River 4.5 mi. SW of its junc. with Creek, Brooks Ra.; 68°06' N, 154°47' W; (map 133).

Eskimo name meaning "stream mouth" reported in 1956 by Orth.

Sinuk Missionary Station: locality, see Sinuk River.


Eskimo name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, p. 17). USA.

Sinukak: locality, see Sinuk.

Sinuk River: stream, see Sinuk River.
Siikikaret Hill: pingos, on right bank of Noatak River, between Aniok and Otkurak Creeks, Brooks Ra.; 67°40' N, 155°22' W; (map 125).

Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956 to literally mean "ground squirrel's dancer.

Siiskoktanten: stream, see North Fork Dagishalhna Creek.

Sitidlla: mountain range, see Magischlie Range.

Sister Islands: islands, extend 0.4 mi. along S coast of Duke I., S of Kelp I., Alex. Arch.; 54°52'35" N, 151°17'15" W; (map 2). Var. Twin Islands.

Descriptive name published in 1885 by USCGS; named Twin Islands by pilot E. George (USCGS, 1883, p. 77).

Sister Islands: islands, in Yukon River, about 62 mi. E of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°43' N, 156°00' W; (map 97).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Sister Lakes, 3 mi. across, 4 mi. SE of Chichagof I., on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°37' N, 156°01' W; BGN 1908; (map 9).

Named by USCGS in 1908; published in 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 173).

Sister Rock: rock, in Knight Island Passage, N of Pleiades Is., 4 mi. SE of Chena, Chugach Mts.; 60°14'30" N, 148°00'35" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Sisters, The: islands, two islands, 1 mi. and 0.5 mi. long, in Icy Strait, 4 mi. NE of Neck Point on Chichagof I. and 32 mi. SW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 58°10'30" N, 135°15'30" W; (map 11).

Named in 1880 by USN and published by USCGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 197).

Sisters, The: islands, see Hazy Islands.

Sisters, The: islands, see Lynn Sisters.

Sisters, The: islands, see Twin Islands.

Sisters, The: mountain, 1,020 ft., on NE end of Kuskokwim Delta; 63°19' N, 161°42' W; (map 63).

Named by the U.S. military during World War II and published in 1943 on an AMS map.

Sisters, The: mountains, 1,669 ft., W of Kilikitarik River, 15 mi. NE of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°19' N, 161°42' W; (map 91).

Two cinder cones named in 1898 by USCGS and published on Chart 9370.

Sisters, The: mountains, 3,880 ft., 5 mi. NE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°03'30" N, 135°14'00" W; (map 9). Var. Patterson Mountains.

Local name published in 1916 by USCGS.

Sisters, The: mountain, see Cecil, Mount.

Sisters, The: mountain, see Elizabeth, Mount.

Sisters, The: rocks, group of three, elev. 5 ft., in Cook Inlet, 19 mi. SSW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°18' N, 151°27' W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.
Sisters Island: island, 0.6 mi. long, 4.5 mi. S of Sanak I., one of Sanak Is., Aleutian Ra.; 54°20'00" N, 162°41'55" W; (map 25).

Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, U.S.C.&GS commander of the Coast Survey steamer *McArthur*, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

*Sisters Islands*: islands, see Pleiades Islands.

**Sisters Reef**: reef, in Icy Strait, 1.1 mi. W of The Sisters and 33 mi. SW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 58°10'45" N, 135°17'25" W; (map 11).

Named by E. F. Dickins, USCGS, and published in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 203).

Sitadaka: peak, see Sith-gha-ee Peak.

Sit-a-dak: peak, see Sith-gha-ee Peak.

**Sitikalidak Island**: island, see Sitkalidak Island.


This is a transliteration by USCGS of the Russian name “Prokhlid”, i.e. “Sitkalidak Strait,” published by Barabkin (1852, map 23). Baker (1906, p. 579) wrote “Corruption of native name.”

Sitka National Monument. 54 acres, at mouth of Indian River, on Baranof I., SE of Sitka Arch.; 57°02'40" N, 135°13'20" W; (map 9).

This national monument was established March 29, 1910, on the site of the last stand against the Russians at Sitka. The Indian fortress, consisting of a strong stockade, was occupied by the Indians in 1804, after retreating from their fort at Castle Hill, during the occupation of Sitka by the Russians. The fort was burned by the Russians under the command of General Baranof and Capt. U. T. Lisianski, IRN, reported by several hundred Aleuts. After their attack on Alaskan Fort New Archangel, the Tlingit Indians, under the command of Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), were also called it “Cape Edgucembe”.

Sitka Point: point of land, on S tip of Baranof I., 30" W of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°30'20" W; (map 9).
Sittikanay River: stream, between Miltikanak and Tiyakalik Mtns. in Igiuch Hills, Alaska.

Situkuyok River: stream, between Mitikanak and Tiyakalik Mtns. in Igiuch Hills, Alaska.
flows NE and SW 32 mi. to Tukurk River, 10 mi. SE of Cape Kruesnachtern, Kotzebue-Kokuk Low.; 67°04'30" N, 163°23'00" W; (map 128). Var. Sitooksuyok River, Situkukuy River.

Eskimo name meaning "conch[?] shell" according to USC&GS in 1950.

Situkukuy River: stream, see Situkuyok River.

Situk Village: locality, 1 mi. N of Situk, on E bank of Situk River, 9 mi. SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°26'45" N, 139°59'45" W; (map 46). Var. Setukuk.

Former Tingit Indian village reported as "Setukuk" in 1891 by I. C. Russell. The village was reported to have been founded about 1875 and abandoned in 1916.

Sitymkan: island, in Sitymkan, on E bank of Situk River, 9 mi. SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°26'45" N, 139°59'45" W; (map 46). Var. Sittokooyok River, Situkukuy River.

Eskimo name meaning "conch[?] shell" according to USC&GS in 1950.

Situkukuy River: stream, see Situkuyok River.

Situk Village: locality, 1 mi. N of Situk, on E bank of Situk River, 9 mi. SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°26'45" N, 139°59'45" W; (map 46). Var. Setukuk.

Former Tingit Indian village reported as "Setukuk" in 1891 by I. C. Russell. The village was reported to have been founded about 1875 and abandoned in 1916.

Siyourhek Mountain: hill, sec Sivuchek Mountain.

Siyuchiy, Kamen: rock, see Seal Rocks.

Siwichiy: point of land, see Lutke, Cape.

Sivouchy: rock, see Sea Lion Rock.

Sivoutchi Rock: rock, see Sea Lion Rock.


Eskimo name meaning "ordinary bow of a boat" reported in 1956 by E. S. Burch.

Siwash Bluff: bluff, on right bank of Tutuk Creek, 33 mi. N of Kivalina, Brooks Ra.; 67°52' N, 163°22' W; (map 128). Var. Secvoorak.

Eskimo name meaning "little bow of a boat" reported in 1956 by E. S. Burch.

Siwash Rock: rock, see Sea Lion Rock.

Siwash Point: point of land, see Chibukak Point.

Siwash Creek: stream, flows W 12 mi. to Missouri Fork, 38 mi. SW of Chindalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°07'30" N, 149°33'00" W; (map 123). Proctor's name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Siwash Channel: estuary, see Tenakee Inlet.

Siwash Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows NW 1.8 mi. to Dutch Creek, 35 mi. NW of Tukakukukuk, Alaska Ra.; 62°34'15" N, 151°04'10" W; (map 123). Pronotors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Siwash Bay: estuary, extends E 2 mi. to Unakwik Inlet, 40 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°57'40" N, 147°37'00" W; BFG 1910; (map 63). Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS.

Siwash Channel: estuary, see Tenakee Inlet.

Siwash Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows NW 1.8 mi. to Dutch Creek, 35 mi. NW of Tukakukukuk, Alaska Ra.; 62°34'15" N, 151°04'10" W; (map 123). Pronotors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Siwash Channel: estuary, see Tenakee Inlet.

Siwash Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows NW 1.8 mi. to Dutch Creek, 35 mi. NW of Tukakukukuk, Alaska Ra.; 62°34'15" N, 151°04'10" W; (map 123). Pronotors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Siwash Channel: estuary, see Tenakee Inlet.

Siwash Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows NW 1.8 mi. to Dutch Creek, 35 mi. NW of Tukakukukuk, Alaska Ra.; 62°34'15" N, 151°04'10" W; (map 123). Pronotors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Siwash Channel: estuary, see Tenakee Inlet.

Siwash Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows NW 1.8 mi. to Dutch Creek, 35 mi. NW of Tukakukukuk, Alaska Ra.; 62°34'15" N, 151°04'10" W; (map 123). Pronotors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.
mile Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, 5.6 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°17'20" N, 149°47'40" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS; derived from Sixmile Creek that flows into the lake.

mile Lake: lake, 2.8 mi. across, between Iditarod and Vetras Rivers, 44 mi. E of Holikachuk and 48 mi. W of Ophir, Innoko Low.; 63°03'4 N, 153°05' W; (map 90).

Local name reported in 1964 by Arthur Serafns, USGS.

mile Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, 2 mi. SE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°11'00" N, 151°52' W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

mile Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, 4.7 mi. SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats.; 66°31'30" N, 155°08'00" W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; so called because the lake is about 6 miles up the Yukon River from Fort Yukon.

mile Pass: pass, on road to Hovagata, 6 mi. SW of Hovagata; 66°04' N, 154°28' W; (map 16).

Named by placer miner road builders about 1955; reported in 1956 by Orth.

mile Slough: stream, 3 mi. long, anabranch of Porcupine River 15 mi. NW of Chalkyitik, Yukon Flats.; 66°51' N, 143°52' W; (map 20).

Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

mile Island: island, 1 mi. long, in Yukon River 13 mi. E of Tanana, Kokenes-Hodza High.; 65°11'00" N, 151°39'30" W; (map 106).

Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

mile Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, on N. of Yanuk, 17 mi. NE of Tanana, Kokenes-Hodza High.; 65°12'00" N, 151°30' W; (map 106).

Local name published on a 1954 USGS map.

mile Pass: pass, on road to Hovagata, 6 mi. SW of Hovagata; 66°04' N, 154°28' W; (map 16).

Named by placer miner road builders about 1955; reported in 1956 by Orth.

mile Slough: stream, 3 mi. long, anabranch of Porcupine River 15 mi. NW of Chalkyitik, Yukon Flats.; 66°51' N, 143°52' W; (map 20).

Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

mile Island: island, 1 mi. long, in Yukon River 13 mi. E of Tanana, Kokenes-Hodza High.; 65°11'00" N, 151°39'30" W; (map 106).

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Local name published on a 1954 USGS map.

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Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

mile Island: island, 1 mi. long, in Yukon River 13 mi. E of Tanana, Kokenes-Hodza High.; 65°11'00" N, 151°39'30" W; (map 106).

Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

mile Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, on N. of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°11'00" N, 151°52' W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

mile Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, 4.7 mi. SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats.; 66°31'30" N, 155°08'00" W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; so called because the lake is about 6 miles up the Yukon River from Fort Yukon.

mile Pass: pass, on road to Hovagata, 6 mi. SW of Hovagata; 66°04' N, 154°28' W; (map 16).

Named by placer miner road builders about 1955; reported in 1956 by Orth.

mile Slough: stream, 3 mi. long, anabranch of Porcupine River 15 mi. NW of Chalkyitik, Yukon Flats.; 66°51' N, 143°52' W; (map 20).

Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

mile Island: island, 1 mi. long, in Yukon River 13 mi. E of Tanana, Kokenes-Hodza High.; 65°11'00" N, 151°39'30" W; (map 106).

Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

mile Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, on N. of Tanana, 17 mi. NE of Tanana, Kokenes-Hodza High.; 65°12'00" N, 151°30' W; (map 106).

Local name published on a 1954 USGS map.

mile Pass: pass, on road to Hovagata, 6 mi. SW of Hovagata; 66°04' N, 154°28' W; (map 16).

Named by placer miner road builders about 1955; reported in 1956 by Orth.
Skan Point: point of land, in Skan Bay, on W coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°38'00" N, 167°02'30" W; (map 23).

Skarland, Mount: peak, 10,315 ft., 5.5 mi. NW of Mount Hayes and 43 mi. SW of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63°40'18" N, 146°50'-25" W; BGN 1965; (map 86).

Skatalis: locality, see Alaganik.

Skecter Bay: bay, see Lituya Bay.

Skhan Bay: bay, see Skan Bay.

Skeleton Butte: hill, 1,837 ft., 1 mi. W of the head of Tyndall Cove, on Geikie Inlet, Glacier Bay National Monument, 47 mi. NW of Hoodah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°35'10" N, 136°22'45" W; (map 10).

Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

Skatalis: locality, see Alaganik.

Skeet Bcy: bay, see Lituya Bay.

Skeel Glacier: glacier, 2 mi. long, 1 mi. W of Bear Glacier, 16 mi. SW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°59' N, 149°42' W; BGN 1911; (map 49).

Named in 1909 by L. S. Grant, USGS, for F. P. Skeel, prospector. See Lechner Glacier.

Skeleton Butte: kil!, 1,837 ft., 1 mi. W of Cloud Lake and 5 mi. N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°43' N, 163°17' W; BGN 1952; (map 110).

Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; so named because a USGS field party in 1948 "found a skeleton within a cairn at a prehistoric Eskimo village site on the summit of the butte."

Skhan Bay: bay, see Skan Bay.

Skilet Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to Holokuk River 8.6 mi. SE of its junct. with Kukkowim River, 37 mi. SE of Aniak and 46 mi. SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kukkowim Mts.; 61°26'30" N, 158°27'00" W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

Prospectors' name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Skiff Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, in Keku Strait, 12 mi. N of Point Baker, off SW coast of Kupreano I., Alex. Arch.; 56°31' N, 133°44' W; (map 6).

Named by USCGS for charting purposes; name published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 257).

Skiff Passage: water passage, in NW portion of Shuyak I., 47 mi. N of Kodiak I.; 58°36'20" N, 152°33'00" W; BGN 1933; (map 43).

Descriptive name published by USCGS in 1934 because it is navigable by a skiff only at high water.

Skilak Creek: stream, flows NE 4.2 mi. to Hidden River, 41 mi. N of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°54'55" N, 150°08'00" W; (map 81).

Local name published in 1940 by USGS.

Skilak Glacier: glacier, in Kenai Penin. S of Tustumena Lake, Chugach Mts.; 60°02' N, 150°12' W; (map 62).

Var. Skilak.

Former Indian village or camp recorded in the 1880 Census as “Skilak,” population 44, by Petroff (1894, p. 29).

Skilak: locality, see Kenai Penin. S of Tustumena Lake, Chugach Mts.; 60°02' N, 150°12' W; (map 62).

Local name reported about 1911 by USGS (Martin, G. C., and others, 1915, pl. 2).

Skilak: locality, see Skilak.

Skilak Lake: lake, see Skilak Lake.

Skilah Lake: lake, see Tutumena Lake.

Skilak Glacier: glacier, in Kenai Penin., trends N 9 mi. from Harding Icefield to its 1950 terminus at head of Skilak River, 46 mi. ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°19' N, 150°02' W; (map 62).

Local name reported about 1911 by USGS (Martin, G. C., and others, 1915, pl. 2).

Skilah, Ozero: lake, see Skilak Lake.

Skilloch: stream, heads in l?** Lake at Russell Glacier, flows NE 8 mi. to Skilak Lake, 41 mi. ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°24' N, 150°09' W; (map 62).


Skolai Creek: stream, heads at Tutumena Lake, Flows NE 8 mi. to Skilak Lake, 4 mi. ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°24' N, 150°09' W; (map 62).

Tanaiana Indian name reported in 1840 by the Russian scientist I. G. Woesenskii. Published in 1847 as “Orefor] Skilyakh,” meaning “Skilyakh Lake,” on Russian Hydrog Dept. Chart 1378. Skilak and Tutumena Lakes were shown on Ivan Petroff’s 1880 map as one lake, to which he applied the name “Skilakh Lake.”

Skilak River: stream, in Kenai Mts., on Kenai Penin., heads at Skilak Glacier terminus, flows N 8 mi. to Skilak Lake, 41 mi. ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°24' N, 150°09' W; (map 62).

Tanaiana Indian name; reported in 1958 by USGS.

Skilloch: stream, heads in l?** Lake at Russell Glacier, flows NE 8 mi. to Skilak Lake, 41 mi. ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°24' N, 150°09' W; (map 62).

Tanaiana Indian name; reported in 1958 by USGS.

Skilloch: stream, heads in l?** Lake at Russell Glacier, flows NE 8 mi. to Skilak Lake, 41 mi. ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°24' N, 150°09' W; (map 62).

Tanaiana Indian name; reported in 1958 by USGS.

Skilloch: stream, heads in l?** Lake at Russell Glacier, flows NE 8 mi. to Skilak Lake, 41 mi. ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°24' N, 150°09' W; (map 62).

Tanaiana Indian name; reported in 1958 by USGS.

Skilloch: stream, heads in l?** Lake at Russell Glacier, flows NE 8 mi. to Skilak Lake, 41 mi. ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°24' N, 150°09' W; (map 62).

Tanaiana Indian name; reported in 1958 by USGS.

Skilloch: stream, heads in l?** Lake at Russell Glacier, flows NE 8 mi. to Skilak Lake, 41 mi. ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°24' N, 150°09' W; (map 62).

Tanaiana Indian name; reported in 1958 by USGS.

Skilloch: stream, heads in l?** Lake at Russell Glacier, flows NE 8 mi. to Skilak Lake, 41 mi. ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°24' N, 150°09' W; (map 62).

Tanaiana Indian name; reported in 1958 by USGS.

Skilloch: stream, heads in l?** Lake at Russell Glacier, flows NE 8 mi. to Skilak Lake, 41 mi. ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°24' N, 150°09' W; (map 62).

Tanaiana Indian name; reported in 1958 by USGS.

Skilloch: stream, heads in l?** Lake at Russell Glacier, flows NE 8 mi. to Skilak Lake, 41 mi. ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°24' N, 150°09' W; (map 62).

Tanaiana Indian name; reported in 1958 by USGS.
Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. See Salt Chuck, village.


Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. See Salt Chuck, village.

Skookum Creek: stream, flows S 1.3 mi. to Pioneer Creek, 2.4 mi. NE of Eureka and 21 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°12'00" N., 150°08'15" W. (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS. See Salt Chuck, village.


Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. See Salt Chuck, village.

Skookum Creek: stream, flows S 2.7 mi. to Alder Creek which flows to North Fork Kusagrok River, 4 mi. NE of Harris Dome and 36 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Pennin. High.; 65°39' N., 164°25' W. (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS. See Salt Chuck, village.

Skookum Creek Fork: stream, see Skookum Creek.

Skwentna River: stream, flows SE 9 mi. to Kiklerblok River, 20 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Pennin. High.; 64°40' N., 163°48' W. (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. See Salt Chuck, village.

Skoot Creek: cove, 0.13 mi. across, on SW coast of Shemya I., Semich I., Aleutian Is.; 52°33'00" N., 174°04'20" E. (map 13).

Name published in 1953 on a USGS map.

Skotnik: mountain, see Barometer Mountain.

Skowk: locality, see Old Kasaan.

Skowl Arm: estuary, 6.5 mi. long, off Kasaan Bay on E coast of Prince of Wales I.; Polk and McKenzie Inlets are arms of this estuary, Alex. Arch.; 55°26' N., 132°16' W. (map 4). Var. Skowol Bay.

Named Skow Bay by traders around 1880, after the "well-known Chief Skow (Sk'aal), whose wealth, and enormous stature and obesity made him a notable man on the coast * * *" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 89). Skowk was the chief of the original Kasaan village, located on the north side of this feature. See Kasaan, Old Kasaan National Monument.

Skowl Bay: estuary, see Skow Arm.

Skowk Island: island, 0.4 mi. across, between Kasaan Bay and its Skowl Arm, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°25'20" N., 132°16'00" W. (map 4).

Name published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 86); derived from nearby Skowell village. Because of the vague charting of this vicinity, this island was shown (pl. 571, map facing p. 72) about 3 miles west of its true position.


Named in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USCSGS.

Skukum Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. to Walker Fork, 50 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°04'30" N., 141°13'00" W. (map 102).

Local name published in 1936 by USGS.

Skull Cliff: cliff, elev. 50--75 ft., extends 6.5 mi. along coast of Chukchi Sea, 30 mi. SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70°54' N., 156°48' W; BGN 1949; (map 147).

Named about 1850 by English naval officers connected with the Sir John Franklin search expeditions. It is believed to be a translation of an Eskimo name.

Skull Creek: stream, flows 6 mi. S to Smeaton Bay, 3 mi. E of Point Nelson, Coast Mts.; 53°17'08" N., 130°51'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Skull Creek: stream, flows 13 mi. NW to Chitina River, 26 mi. SW of McCarthy, Copper River Basin; 61°19'35" N., 143°39'40" W. (map 67).

Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Skull Creek: stream, flows SW 7 mi. to Don River which flows to Brevig Lagoon, 17 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Pennin. High.; 65°24' N., 166°49' W. (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1918 by Steidtmann and Cathcart (1922, pl. 12), USGS.

Skull Island: island, see Scull Island.

Skull Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, N of Chitina River, 25 mi. SW of McCarthy, Copper River Basin; 61°22' N., 143°40' W. (map 67).

Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Skull Peak: peak, 6,740 ft., 0.8 mi. SW of Cony Mtn., 18 mi. NNE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°17'00" N., 143°26'40" W. (map 86).

Named between 1946 and 1955 by T. L. Péwé, USGS.

Skwentna River: village, pop. 16, on S bank of Skwentna River at its junct. with Eightmile Creek, 62 mi. N of Tys靧, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°57'30" N., 151°10'55" W. (map 70).

Local name published in 1954 by USGS; derived from nearby river. A post office was maintained there from 1937 to 1939 (Ricks, 1965, p. 59).

Skwentna River: stream, heads at South Twin Glacier at 61°26' N., 152°41' W, flows N and...
Skwent River

Skwent River: stream, see Skwentna River.

Skyscraper Mountain: mountain, 4,775 ft., E of Sladen Creek: stream, tributary to Bubb Creek

Slab Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal, 19 mi. S of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 57°34'00" N, 133°20'50" W; (map 8).

Descriptive name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Slake River: stream, N of bank of Slate Creek.

Slake River: stream, flows NE 3.5 mi. to Fork Creek, 14 mi. NW of Heart Lake and 71 mi. SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°13' N, 160°00'W; (map 59).

Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Slake River: stream, flows NE 3.5 mi. to Fork Creek, 14 mi. NW of Heart Lake and 71 mi. SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°13' N, 160°00'W; (map 59).

Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Slake River: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows N 1.5 mi. to Turnagain Arm. 6 mi. E of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°53'30" N, 149°14'20" W; (map 63).

Local prospectors' name; reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Slake River: stream, flows NW 12 mi. to Tuluk- sak River, 60 mi. NE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°59' N, 160°01' W; (map 59).

Local prospectors' name; reported in 1914 by A. C. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Slake River: stream, flows NNE 9 mi. to Little Tosina River, 5 mi. NW of Ernestine and 43 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°30'00" W, 145°12'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 8).

Var. Rainbow Creek.

Local name reported in 1930 by C. Schneider, USGS, reported the name 1900 as Rainbow Creek.

Slake River: stream, flows NW 2.9 mi. to Red River, 5 mi. SE of Mosquito Mtns. 5 mi. SE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°02'15" N, 158°47'30" W; (map 8).

Prospectors' name published in 1897 by USGS.

Slake River: stream, heads between Chena and Chitina Glaciers, flows SW 36 mi. to Chitenta Creek, 22 mi. NE of Nenana, Alaska Ra.; 62°10'22" N, 144°52'50" W; (map 86).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Gerdine (in Mendehall and Schrader, pl. 9), USGS.

Slake River: stream, flows SE 3 mi. to Berners Bay, on Lynn Canal, 2.5 mi. NW of Cove Point and 40 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°47'30" N, 135°02'00" W; (map 11).

Local name reported in 1906 by R. B. Oliver, USGS, and published in 1908.

Slake River: stream, flows SW 9 mi. to Goodnews River, 18 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°18' N, 161°15' W; (map 53).

Probably a prospectors' name reported in 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS. So named because it flows over slate-like rocks in the upper part of its course.

Slake River: stream, flows NE 3.5 mi. to Fork Creek, 14 mi. NW of Heart Lake and 71 mi. SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°13' N, 160°00'W; (map 59).

Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Slake River: stream, heads on E side of Gillpatrick Mtns., flows E 2.5 mi. to Summit Creek at Gillpatricks, 20 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°36'00" N, 149°32'25" W; BGN 1910; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (1910, pl. 4), USGS.

Slake River: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows N 1.5 mi. to Turnagain Arm. 6 mi. E of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°53'30" N, 149°14'20" W; (map 63).

Local prospectors' name; reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Slake River: stream, flows NW 12 mi. to Tuluksak River, 60 mi. NE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°59' N, 160°01' W; (map 59).

Local name reported in 1914 by A. C. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Slake River: stream, flows NNE 9 mi. to Little Tosina River, 5 mi. NW of Ernestine and 43 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°30'00" W, 145°12'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 8).

Var. Rainbow Creek.

Local name reported in 1930 by C. Schneider, USGS, reported the name 1900 as Rainbow Creek.
Slate Creek: stream, flows E 1 mi. to Nome River, 4 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°42' N, 165°19' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on a map by E. King dated 1900.

e Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Cripple Creek, 18 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°45' N, 165°58' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map f Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.
e Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Fox Creek, 24 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°46' N, 163°49' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. arnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

e Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 mi. to Stewart River, 22 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°49'36' N, 165°21'15" W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

e Creek: stream, flows N 4 mi. to Pilgrim River, 27 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°55' N, 164°5'1" W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. arnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

e Creek: stream, flows N 2 mi. to Sunseat Creek, in Bluestone River basin, 17 mi. S of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°01' N, 166°7' W; (map 111). Var. Upper Quartz Creek.

Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. arnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

e Creek: stream, flows S 1 mi. to Right Fork Bluestone River, 12 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°06' N, 166°18' W; (map 11).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

e Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Lucky strike Creek which flows to Bluestone River, 0 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°09' N, 166°09' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

e Creek: stream, flows SW 17 mi. to Tatalina River, 19 mi. SE of Livingood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°16' N, 148°24' W; (map 105).

Local name published by USGS in the 950's.

e Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Grantley Harbor, 4 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°18' N, 166°15' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

e Creek: stream, flows E 1 mi. to Woodhopper Creek, 3.3 mi. SSW of that stream's enc. with Yukon River and 40 mi. SE of circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°18'45" N, 143°21'50" W; (map 103).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, heads on Baldry Mtn., flows NE 7 mi. to Minook Creek, 10 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°22' N, 150°08' W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Tonimor Creek, 2 mi. W of mouth of Wells Creek, 5 mi. NW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°23' N, 152°43' W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1943 by R. M. Chapman, USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, flows N 1.6 mi. to Boulder Creek to form Parka Fork Hdzana River, 53 mi. NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 66°58'20" N, 148°53'30" W; (map 116).

Local name described in 1956 by USGS.


Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, flows S 6 mi. from a lake, joins McNeilage Creek to form Grave Creek 15 mi. ENE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67° 34'30" N, 147°58'00" W; (map 123).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Slate Creek: locality, see Coldfoot.

Slate Creek: stream, see Richter Creek.

Slate Creek: stream, see Rover Creek.

Slate Gulch: ravine, trends W 1 mi. to Slate Creek which flows to Banner Creek, 11 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°39' N, 163°20' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidsdon.

Slate Island: island, 1.2 mi. long, in Aialik Bay, 17 mi. SW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°55' N, 149°43' W; BGN 1911; (map 49).

Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Slate Islands: islands, see Slate Islands.

Slate Islands: islands, group of 4, largest is 800 ft. long, extend 0.8 mi. near E shore of Revillagigedo Channel, N of Boca de Quadra, Coast Mts.; 55°05'45" N, 131°03'00" W; (map 3). Var. Slate Island, Slate Ilet.

Named "Slate Ilet" in 1793 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, because it is "entirely composed of that rock"; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 71).

Slate Ilet: islands, see Slate Islands.

Slate Islets: islands, on W coast of Baranof I., 27 mi. S of Sitka, Arch. Ra.; 56°40'20" N, 135°13'00" W; (map 5). Var. Aspid Islets, Ostrov Aspid.

This is an 1880 translation by USCS&GS of the Russian name "Ostrov Aspid."

Slate Lake: lake, 3.5 mi. long, among Tikhich Lakes, 1.5 mi. N of Ulluk Lake and 112 mi. SW of Sleetmute, Killuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°24' N, 158°54' W; (map 60).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Slate Peak: peak, 3,380 ft. 2.5 mi. SW of terminus of Moser Glacier and 21 mi. E of Yakatat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°33'35" N, 139°07'15" W; (map 46).

Descriptive name given in 1960 by Thomas Sigs, Jr., and published by Blackwelder (1961, p. 421), USGS.

Slatepile Mountain: mountain, 5,000 ft., 10 mi. NW of Mt. Doonerak and 43 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°57' N, 150°59' W; (map 124).

In describing this mountain, Marshall (1956, p. 15) wrote, "It was just one great pile of loose slate heaped up in spots * * *.

Slater Creek: stream, flows W 4 mi. to outwash plain of Valdez Glacier, 3 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°17'40" N, 146°11'30" W; (map 68).

Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Slaterville: village, pop. 611 (1950), residential suburb on Garden I., N of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°51'10" N, 147°43'00" W; (map 100).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.


Russian name from the word "slava" meaning "glory, praise" (Russian).
Sledge Creek: stream, flows E 33 mi. to Snake River, 8 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin.
High. : 64°37' N, 165°28' W; (map 94).
Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Sledge Island: island, 1.5 mi. across, in Bering Sea, 5 mi. off S coast of Seward Penin., 25 mi. W of Nome. 64°29' N, 166°13' W; (map 94).

Named August 5, 1778, by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 441), RN: "We found, a little way from the shore where we landed, a sledge, which occasioned this name being given to the island." According to Martin Sauer the Eskimo name is "Ayak." Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 291-292), RN, noted: "It is singular that this island, which was named Sledge Island by Captain Cook, from the circumstances of one of these implements being found upon it, should be called by a word signifying the same thing in the Esquimaux language."

Sled Pass: pass, 3,500 ft., near head of Pass Fork Hartman River, 95 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°38'30" N, 153°43'30" W; (map 90); (1930). Local name reported in 1929 by S. R. Capps and Gerald Fitzgerald, USGS; so called "because dog sleds are used by natives over this pass during winter."

Sleeping Sister Mountain: mountain, 4,150 ft., N of Sleeping Sister Mountain: mountain, 4,150 ft., 85 mi. SW of head of King Salmon Bay and 21 mi. SW of Nome, Tanana Mts.; 63°50'30" N, 157°10' W; (map 72). Var. Siktmut, Sleitmut, Sleitmut.

Eskimo village mentioned in 1907 by Gordon (1917, p. 109-119), who spelled it "Sikt- mut." The present form of the name (and "Sleitmut") was published by USGS in 1913 and reported to mean "stones people" or "whetstone people." The population of the village was 133 in 1930; 86 in 1939; and 120 in 1950.

Sleight Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Crooked Creek, 9 mi. N of Tanaita Pass, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°00'50" N, 154°17'00" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Var. Siktmut, Sleitmut, Sleitmut.

Eskimo village mentioned in 1907 by Gordon (1917, p. 109-119, who spelled it "Siktmut."

Sleimat Mountain: mountain, 1,600 ft., 85 mi. W of Lake Clark and 115 mi. S of Sleitmut. Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°03' N, 157°06' W; BGN 1932; (map 60).

Eskimo name meaning "whetstone"; reported in 1931 by Gerald Fitzgerald, USGS.

Sleitmut: village, see Sleitmut.

Sleitaat Mountain: mountain, 1,800 ft., 85 mi. SW of Nome, Tanana Mts.; 63°50'30" N, 157°10' W; (map 72).

Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.


Eskimo village mentioned in 1907 by Gordon (1917, p. 109-119), who spelled it "Siktmut." The present form of the name (and "Sleitmut") was published by USGS in 1913 and reported to mean "stones people" or "whetstone people." The population of the village was 133 in 1930; 86 in 1939; and 120 in 1950.

Sleight Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Crooked Creek, 9 mi. N of Tanaita Pass, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°00'50" N, 154°17'00" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Var. Siktmut, Sleitmut, Sleitmut.

Eskimo village mentioned in 1907 by Gordon (1917, p. 109-119), who spelled it "Siktmut." The present form of the name (and "Sleitmut") was published by USGS in 1913 and reported to mean "stones people" or "whetstone people." The population of the village was 133 in 1930; 86 in 1939; and 120 in 1950.

Sleight Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Crooked Creek, 9 mi. N of Tanaita Pass, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°00'50" N, 154°17'00" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Var. Siktmut, Sleitmut, Sleitmut.

Eskimo village mentioned in 1907 by Gordon (1917, p. 109-119), who spelled it "Siktmut." The present form of the name (and "Sleitmut") was published by USGS in 1913 and reported to mean "stones people" or "whetstone people." The population of the village was 133 in 1930; 86 in 1939; and 120 in 1950.

Sleight Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Crooked Creek, 9 mi. N of Tanaita Pass, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°00'50" N, 154°17'00" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Var. Siktmut, Sleitmut, Sleitmut.

Eskimo village mentioned in 1907 by Gordon (1917, p. 109-119), who spelled it "Siktmut." The present form of the name (and "Sleitmut") was published by USGS in 1913 and reported to mean "stones people" or "whetstone people." The population of the village was 133 in 1930; 86 in 1939; and 120 in 1950.

Sleight Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Crooked Creek, 9 mi. N of Tanaita Pass, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°00'50" N, 154°17'00" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Var. Siktmut, Sleitmut, Sleitmut.

Eskimo village mentioned in 1907 by Gordon (1917, p. 109-119), who spelled it "Siktmut." The present form of the name (and "Sleitmut") was published by USGS in 1913 and reported to mean "stones people" or "whetstone people." The population of the village was 133 in 1930; 86 in 1939; and 120 in 1950.
upper Lake: lake, 1,400 ft. long, between Eka and Jonesville, 11 mi. NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°44' N, 148°55' W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

upper Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska, between Long Bay and Buyers Cove, 1.5 mi. N of Glacier I. and 51 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°55'05" N, 147°15'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

upper Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Portage Creek just N of Right Arm Iniskin Bay and 26 mi. N of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°44'25" N, 153°20'32" W; BGN 1962; (map 51).

Name published by USGS in 1958.

upper Creek: stream, heads on Peters Dome, Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°02'25" N, 147°15'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

upper Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Portage Creek just N of Right Arm Iniskin Bay and 26 mi. N of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°44'25" N, 153°20'32" W; BGN 1962; (map 51).

Name published by USGS in 1958.

upper Creek: stream, heads on Peters Dome, Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°02'25" N, 147°15'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

upper Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Portage Creek just N of Right Arm Iniskin Bay and 26 mi. N of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°44'25" N, 153°20'32" W; BGN 1962; (map 51).

Name published by USGS in 1958.

upper Creek: stream, heads on Peters Dome, Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°02'25" N, 147°15'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

upper Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Portage Creek just N of Right Arm Iniskin Bay and 26 mi. N of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°44'25" N, 153°20'32" W; BGN 1962; (map 51).

Name published by USGS in 1958.

upper Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska, between Long Bay and Buyers Cove, 1.5 mi. N of Glacier I. and 51 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°55'05" N, 147°15'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

upper Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Portage Creek just N of Right Arm Iniskin Bay and 26 mi. N of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°44'25" N, 153°20'32" W; BGN 1962; (map 51).

Name published by USGS in 1958.

upper Creek: stream, heads on Peters Dome, Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°02'25" N, 147°15'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

upper Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Portage Creek just N of Right Arm Iniskin Bay and 26 mi. N of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°44'25" N, 153°20'32" W; BGN 1962; (map 51).

Name published by USGS in 1958.

upper Creek: stream, heads on Peters Dome, Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°02'25" N, 147°15'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.
**Small Creek:** stream, on Chichagof I., flows 0.3 mi. N to Pavlov Harbor, on Freshwater Bay, 8 mi. NE of Tenakee Springs, Alex. Arch.; 57°50'25" N, 135°01'30" W; (map 9).

Local name reported in 1899 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; derived from Smeaton Bay.

Local name reported in 1899 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; derived from Smeaton Bay.

**Smeaton Island:** island, on Seward Penin.; 65°06'09" N, 130°57' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur G.

**Smith Creek:** stream, flows NW 12 mi. to Manu Creek; 65°17'30" N, 146°20'50" W; (map 41).

Named by prospectors; reported in T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, p. 69).

**Smith Creek:** stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Creek at Nolan, 6 mi. NW of Wiseman, Anch.; 67°28'30" N, 150°14'00" W; (map 124).

Local name "used since the turn of the century"; reported by Robert Martin, 1932.

**Smith Creek Dome:** mountain, 3,870 ft.; on Seward Peninsula, Alaska-Canada boundary, 32 mi.

Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published in the 1899 Coast Pilot (p. 137).

**Smith Cove:** cove, extends N 1 mi., off Skowai Arm Akaana Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I.; 60°47' N, 147°22'00" W; (map 47).

Named by prospector; reported in T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, p. 69).

**Smith Glacier:** glacier, trends SE 53°; on Seward Peninsula, Alaska-Canada boundary, 32 mi.

Local name "used since the turn of the century"; reported by Robert Martin, 1932.

**Smith Island:** island, see Little Smith Island.

**Smith Island:** island, see Smith Island.

**Smith Lagoon:** lagoon, 0.7 mi. long, off Skowai Arm Akaana Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I.; 60°47' N, 147°22'00" W; (map 63).

**Smith Bay:** bay, 10 mi. across, on coast of Barrow, 1st sizable bay E of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70°54' N, 154°19' W; (map 146). Var. E. Smith's Bay, Smith Bay.

**Smith Creek Dome:** mountain, 3,870 ft.; on Seward Peninsula, Alaska-Canada boundary, 32 mi.

Local name reported in 1930 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, p. 69).

**Smith Glacier:** glacier, trends SE 53°; on Seward Peninsula, Alaska-Canada boundary, 32 mi.

Local name reported in 1930 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, p. 69).

**Smith Island:** island, see Little Smith Island.

**Smith Island:** island, see Smith Island.

**Smith Lagoon:** lagoon, 0.7 mi. long, off Skowai Arm Akaana Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I.; 60°47' N, 147°22'00" W; (map 63).

**Smith Bay:** bay, 10 mi. across, on coast of Barrow, 1st sizable bay E of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70°54' N, 154°19' W; (map 146). Var. E. Smith's Bay, Smith Bay.

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Local name reported in 1930 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, p. 69).

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Local name reported in 1930 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, p. 69).

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**Smith Island:** island, see Little Smith Island.

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**Smith Bay:** bay, 10 mi. across, on coast of Barrow, 1st sizable bay E of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70°54' N, 154°19' W; (map 146). Var. E. Smith's Bay, Smith Bay.

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Local name reported in 1930 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, p. 69).

**Smith Glacier:** glacier, trends SE 53°; on Seward Peninsula, Alaska-Canada boundary, 32 mi.

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**Smith Island:** island, see Little Smith Island.

**Smith Island:** island, see Smith Island.

**Smith Lagoon:** lagoon, 0.7 mi. long, off Skowai Arm Akaana Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I.; 60°47' N, 147°22'00" W; (map 63).

**Smith Bay:** bay, 10 mi. across, on coast of Barrow, 1st sizable bay E of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70°54' N, 154°19' W; (map 146). Var. E. Smith's Bay, Smith Bay.

**Smith Creek Dome:** mountain, 3,870 ft.; on Seward Peninsula, Alaska-Canada boundary, 32 mi.

Local name reported in 1930 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, p. 69).

**Smith Glacier:** glacier, trends SE 53°; on Seward Peninsula, Alaska-Canada boundary, 32 mi.

Local name reported in 1930 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, p. 69).

**Smith Island:** island, see Little Smith Island.

**Smith Island:** island, see Smith Island.

**Smith Lagoon:** lagoon, 0.7 mi. long, off Skowai Arm Akaana Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I.; 60°47' N, 147°22'00" W; (map 63).

**Smith Bay:** bay, 10 mi. across, on coast of Barrow, 1st sizable bay E of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70°54' N, 154°19' W; (map 146). Var. E. Smith's Bay, Smith Bay.

**Smith Creek Dome:** mountain, 3,870 ft.; on Seward Peninsula, Alaska-Canada boundary, 32 mi.

Local name reported in 1930 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, p. 69).

**Smith Glacier:** glacier, trends SE 53°; on Seward Peninsula, Alaska-Canada boundary, 32 mi.

Local name reported in 1930 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, p. 69).
ith Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, 10 mi. SW of unci. of South Fork Kuskokwim and Post Rivers, 73 mi. SE of McGrath, Alaska Ra.; i2°19'45" N, 153°43'40" W; (map 80).

Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS. 

ith Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. across, 4.5 mi. NW of Airbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°52' N, 47°52' W; (map 100). Var. Smith's Lake.

Local name shown on the manuscript map of the Tanana Mines RR. in 1904. 

ith Lake: lake, extends NNE--SSE 1.7 mi., 0.5 mi. NE of Juneau, of Salmon Trout and orcyyee Rivers, 35 mi. NE of Coalen Mt., orcyyee Flat; 67°12' N, 145°34' W; (map 21).

Local name reported in 1939 by Fritz49, vol. 18, USGS. 

ith Lake: lake, see Hugh Smith Lake.

ith Mill: locality, on Mineral Creek, at mouth of Glacier Creek, 7.2 mi. NW of Valdn, Nowitna Mt.; 61°15'05" N, 149°19'10" W; (map 68). 

Local name published in the 1950's by USGS. 

ith Mountain: mountain, 2,972 ft., forms two parapaty, the easternmost named Kingkak Mountain, 37 mi. NNE of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°42' N, 150°36' W; (map 132). 

Named in 1949 by Mangus, USGS, geologist connected with Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations; name published by USGS in 1951. 


Named in 1950 by I. L. Tailleur, USGS, geologist connected with the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations for adjacent ith Mountain. Name published by USGS in 1951. 


On July 26, 1839, Thomas Simpson (1843, 134) wrote: "a considerable river, named after William Smith, Esquire, Secretary to the udson's Bay Company." Recorded as "W. nith's River" on Simpson's map. 

h's Bay: bay, see Smith Bay. 

h's Lake: lake, see Smith Lake. 

h Slough: lake, 1 mi. long in swamp, 2.5 W of Nowitna River and 22 mi. NE of ononite Hills, Nowitna Low.; 66°44'30" 153°31'30" W; (map 98).

Local name obtained in 1956 by Orth. 

ke Creek: stream, heads at 68°25' N, 6°51' W, flows SE 52 mi. to East Fork sondarla River 42 mi. NW of Christian, coks Ra.; 67°53' N, 146°04' W; (map 2).

Local name reported in 1927 by J. B. errie, USGS. 

ke Mountain: peak, 5,631 ft., 19 mi. SW of Six Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°02' N, 146°15' W; (map 136). 

Local name reported in 1926 by J. B. Meric, Jr. (in Smith and others, 1929, pl. 1), USGS. 

Snag Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. long, on Cleveland Penin., W of Helm Bay, in course of Smugglers Creek, Alex. Arch.; 55°35'30" N, 132°00'10" W; (map 3). 

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS. 

Snag Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 9 mi. S of Moose Point and 28 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°49'30" N, 150°41'30" W; (map 62). 

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS. 

Smyth Bay: bay, see Smyth Bay. 

Smyth, Cape: point, of land, on Chukchi Sea coast, at Barrow, 10 mi. SW of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°13'35" N, 156°47'-15° W; (map 153). Var. Ippling, Smith Cape, Smythe Cape. 

The Eskimo name for this place is "Utkiaakvik" and refers in meaning to a "high place for viewing." It was the same name as that of the village which was located on this high (30 ft.) ground. The present name of the cape was given in September 1826, by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 502-503), RN, to honor William Smyth, RN, mate of H.M.S. Blossom, who, with Thomas Elson and party, in an open boat explored the coast NE of Ice Cape and discovered Point Barrow. In bestowing the name Beechey wrote "To the nearest conspicuous object to the southward of Point Barrow, I attach the name of Smyth..." See also Barrow. 

Smythe Cape: point, of land, see Smyth, Cape. 

Snag Creek: stream, flows E 2.4 mi. to Lower Sucker Creek, 39 mi. NE of Byone, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°37' N, 150°47' W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS. 

Snag Creek: stream, flows NE 75 mi. from glacier terminus in Nutzotin Mtis. across Alaska-Canada boundary to White River in Yukon, Canada, Alaska Ra.; 62°24'45" N, 140°21'00" W; BGN 1954; (map 84). Var. Snag River. 

Descriptive name given in 1898 by Brooks (1900a, p. 434), USGS. 

Snag Flats: flats, about 5 mi. long, in lower course of Skwentna River, 8 mi. upstream from Yentna River and 35 mi. N of Byone, Alaska Ra.; 61°56' N, 151°20' W; (map 70).

Named in 1898 by Spurr (1900, p. 48), USGS, who said "nearly every channel was choked with dead trees, so that we gave the place the name of Snag Flats." 

Snag Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, in North Pass, NE of Horseshoe I., Alex. Arch.; 55°13'20" N, 132°55'40" W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1965 by USCSGS. 

Snag Island: island, 150 ft. across, off W coast of Chichagof I., in Davison Bay, 11 mi. NW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°47'00" N, 136°19'30" W; (map 9). 

Named by USCSGS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 322).
Snag Point: point of land, formed by Nushagak and Wood Rivers, 1 mi. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°00'36" N, 158°26'26" W; (map 52).

Local descriptive name reported by J. F. Moer, USN, in 1901 (Baker, 1906).

Snag Point: village, see Dillingham.

Snag River: stream, see Snag Creek.

Snail Cape: point of land, see Ulitka Cape.

Snail Rock: rock, 700 ft. long, near E shore of Revillagigedo Channel, 3 mi. SW of Boca de Quartera, Coast Mts.; 55°02' N, 131°03' W; (map 3).

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Snake Island: islands, see Celebra Islands.

Snake River: stream, heads at Lake Nunaa-a-vaaluk, flows SE 45 mi. to Nushagak Bay, 15 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°52' N, 158°45' W; (map 40).

Local descriptive name given in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS, apparently because of the “tortuous course of the stream.” The Eskimo name is “Iguskhi.”

Snake River: stream, formed by junc. of Gold-bottom Creek and North Fork Snake River, flows SW 15 mi., then SE 5 mi. to Norton Sound at Nome, Seward Peninsula. High; 64°30' N, 165°25' W; (map 94).

Local name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS; published in 1900 on USCSGS Chart 9380 and by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 2). So named in 1898 because of its serpentine-like course by the three men who found gold in the area; John Brynteson, E. O. Lindblom, and Jafet Lindeberg (Richard, 1909, p. 332).

Snake River: stream, see Iguskhi River.

Snake River: stream, see Windig Creek.

Snake Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Coal Creek, 4 mi. SW of that stream’s junc. with Yukon River and 44 mi. SE of Circle, Yukon-

Tanana High; 65°18' N, 143°15' W; (map 103).

Local name reported in 1936 by Mertie (1938a, p. 250), USGS.

Sneec-dee Mountain: mountain, see Beluga Mountain.

Snethsham: locality, on N coast of Snethsham Peninsula. 1 mi. SW of Sentinel Point and 31 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 57°59'05" N, 133°47'15" W; (map 8).

Site of a gold-mining camp named after Port Snethsham when established about 1895. Snethsham remained as a harbor village until 1926; a post office was maintained from 1900 to 1912 (Ricks, 1965, p. 59).

Snethsham, Port: estuary, trends SW 9 mi. from Speel Arm to Stephens Passage at N end of Snethsham Peninsula, 30 mi. SE of Juneau; Coast Mts.; 57°57'30" N, 133°52'00" W; (map 8).


Snethsham Peninsula: peninsula, 15 mi. long, from Holkham Bay NW to Port Snethsham, 31 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 57°53' N, 133°45' W; (map 8).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Snider Creek: stream, in Bird Mts., flows SE 2 mi. to Klery Creek 12 mi. NE of its junc. with Squirrel River, 20 mi. N of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°15' N, 160°26' W; (map 127).

Name used by prospectors; reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13), USGS.

Snider Peak: mountain, 8,250 ft., S of Mount Drum, 30 mi. E of Glennallen, Wrangell Mts.; 62°04' N, 144°38' W; (map 83).

Local name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. It may have been the name of a prospector.

Snidi Mountain: mountain, see Beluga Mountain.

Snipe Bay: bay, 0.4 mi. across, 17 NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°25'30" N, 134°53'5" W; (map 5). Var. Koulitchkow Bay, Koulitchkof, Koulitchkof.

This is a translation by USCSGS about 1882 of the name “Kulitchkova Rb’kha” given in 1850 by the Russian American Company.


One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USCSGS.

Sniper Hill: hill, 620 ft., on northern K. & A. Arch.; 52°05'00" N, 177°39' W; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with “Sp” correspond to “S” grid used by the US for tactical purposes during World WII published on a 1953 AMS map.

Snipe Rock: rock, in Ogden Passage, off W coast of Chichagof I., 2.5 mi. SW of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°38'15" N, 136°10' W; BGN 1908; (map 9).

Named in 1908 by USCGS; and put on 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 174).

Sniper Rock: rock, see Kulitchkof Rock.

Snipe Point: point of land, see Snipe.

Sniper Point: point of land, on N end of Tanana Peninsula, at mouth of Sixmile Creek, on S of Turnagain Arm, 1 mi. NE of Seward Peninsula, 7 mi. SW of Chugach Mts.; 60°54'30" N, 149°26' W; BGN 1965; (map 63). Var. Sniper Point.

Local name reported in 1899 by Lt. (1901, map facing p. 11), USA.

Snipe Islands: islands, extend 0.6 mi. in Canal, off E coast of Revillagigedo Island; 55°41'30" N, 130°57'00" W; BGN 1908; (map 9).

Arbitrary name given in 1891 by US.

Snoshamish, Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, drain Deep Creek, 10 mi. SW of villages of Minchumina, Tanana Low.; 63°45' N, 130°30' W; (map 88). Var. Lake Ta-Trekhamena, Tu-ca-omina.
Local name reported in 1952 by USGS. Its Tanana Indian name is said to be "Trebhamaena," or "Trek Lake.

shoshimik Hills: ridge, elev. 1,400-1,786 ft., extends NE-SW 10 mi. on E bank of Fish Creek, 11 mi. WSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Low.; 63°47' N, 152°45' W; (map 88).

Local name obtained in 1958 from Fabian Carey and "Vaii" Blackburn by USGS. The name was published in 1958 on the Alaska RR.

ovibank Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Ophir Creek, 5.5 mi. N of Council and 37 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°58' N, 163°39' W; (map 93).

Prospector's name reported in 1929 by Brander and Brooks (1990, map 3), USGS.

owbank Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 mi. to Otokuruk Creek, S of Tobit Creek, 6.4 mi. SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68°06'25" N, 165°45'20" W; BGN 1963; (map 129).

Var. Abhiuak Creek.

Named about 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot.

owvap Mountain: mountain, 8,350 ft., 8 mi. NE of Tired Pop Glacier and 70 mi. NE of Lake Clark, Alaska RA.; 61°22'15" N, 159°17'40" W; BGN 1930; (map 71).

Named by S. R. Capps and Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, who discovered it in 1928; so called because it is "snowcapped the year round.

ow Creek: stream, flows SW to Bering Sea, about 2 mi. E of York and 17 mi. SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Penin. High.; (map 11).

Local name published in 1900 by USG and in Chart 9380.

ow Creek: stream, heads at 64°19' N, 41°08' W, flows E. 3 mi. to Fortymile River, 5 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°8'25" N, 141°02'00" W; (map 102).

Local name reported in 1914 by IBC surveyors.

ow Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 mi. to Skoomum River which flows to Klokerbok River, 9 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 4°14'N 163°51' W; (map 95).

Prospector's name reported in 1900 by C. C. armard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

ow Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 mi. to Canyon Creek which flows to Imuruk Basin, 13 mi. W of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°55' N, 165°52' W; (map 94).

Prospector's name published in the 1908 Map of Seward Peninsula by Arthur Gibson.

ow Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. to Eagle Creek which flows to Goodhope River near its mouth, 26 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°56' N, 163°56' W; (map 10).

Local name published in 1900 on USG and in Chart 9380.


Local name reported in 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Snow Gloch: ravine, extends SE 3.7 mi. from Donlin Creek 0.6 mi. E of its junc. with Flat Creek, 15 mi. N of village of Crooked Creek and 43 mi. NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°05' N, 158°12' W; (map 79).

Prospector's name obtained in 1913 by Eakins (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Snow Gloch: ravine, in Nutzottin Mts., extends 1 mi. SW to Little Eldorado Creek 0.2 mi. N of its junc. with Bonanza Creek, 4.5 mi. N of Beaver Lake, Alaska RA.; 62°06'30" N, 145°50'00" W; (map 84).

Name used by prospectors and reported by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 222), USGS.

Snow Gloch: ravine, trends NW 1 mi. to Long Creek, 1.4 mi. SW to Long and 24 mi. S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°23' N, 155°31' W; BGN 1936; (map 98).

Prospector's name reported in 1913 by Eakins (1914, pl. 2), USGS.

Snow Gloch: ravine, trends NW 0.7 mi. to Hattings Creek, 10 mi. E of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°28'15" N, 165°03'45" W; (map 94).

Prospector's name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Snow Gloch: ravine, trends NW 0.7 mi. to Glacier Creek, 6 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°36' N, 165°24' W; (map 94).

Var. Show Gloch.

Prospector's name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Snow Gloch: ravine, on SW slope of Fourth of July Hill, trends SW to Fairbanks Creek, 22 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°03' N, 147°07' W; BGN 1939; (map 105).

Local name reported in 1939 by P. S. Smith, USGS.


Local name reported about 1905 by USGS (Collier and others, 1908, pl. 8).

Snow Gloch: ravine, trends NW to Kusikak Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 18 mi. S of Midnight Mt. and 44 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°31' N, 164°40' W; (map 110).

Prospector's name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Snow Gloch: ravine, trends SE 1.5 mi. to Goldstream Creek, 6 mi. NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°34'45" N, 146°23'30" W; (map 105).

Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Snowheel Mountain: mountain, 7,000 ft., at head of Goliah Valley, 34 mi. E of Anaktuvuk
Snow Lake

Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°03' N, 150°25' W; (map 134).

Local name reported by Marshall (1956, map 134).

Snow Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, on Revillagigedo I., near head of Nakia River, 7 mi. NE of Loring, Alex. Arch.; 55°39' N, 131°27' W; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Snow Lake: lake, see Nellie Juan Lake.

Snow Mountain Gulch: ravine, trends NW 4 mi. to Wood River, 10 mi. SE of Japan Hills and 50 mi. S of Fairbanks, Alaska Ra.; 64°06' N, 147°31' W; (map 100).

Local name derived from a descriptive variant name for the Alaska Ra., published on recent maps.

Snow Passage: water passage, in Clarence Strait, between Bushy and Zarembo Is.; Alex. Arch.; 56°17' N, 132°57' W; (map 6).

Named in 1886 by USC&GS for "Lt. Comdr. Albert Sidney Snow, USN."

Snowpatch Crag: peak, 6,345 ft., 13 mi. S of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 65°41' N, 158°02' W; (map 11). Var. Snowpatch Peak.

Named by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964.

Snow Peak: peak, see Snowpatch Crag.

Snow River: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows SW 28 mi. to Kenai Lake, 12 mi. NE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°20'15" N, 149°21'15" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, map 6). USGS.

Snow River Pass: pass, 1,800 ft., 1.5 mi. W of Lower Paradise Lake and 20 mi. NE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°20'15" N, 149°07'-20" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Snowshoe Creek: stream, in Mentaats Mts., flows S 4.8 mi. to Station Creek, 32 mi. W of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 62°55' N, 143°29' W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Snowshoe Creek: stream, in Kantiuchta Hills, flows N 2.3 mi. to Caribou Creek, 13 mi. N of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°36'30" N, 150°49'30" W; (map 88).

Local name shown on a 1916 sheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Snowshoe Creek: stream, heads on Cone Mtn., flows SE 3 mi. to Penny River, 2 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°44' N, 165°40' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schoder and Brooks, 1900; map 2). USGS. The 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blacklaws applied this name to a southeast-flowing tributary of Penny River, 5 mi. to the north.

Snowshoe Creek: stream, flows SE 6 mi. to Washington Creek, 20 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°08' N, 147°55' W; (map 105).

Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.


Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12). USGS.

Snowshoe Gulch: ravine, trends SW 1.7 mi. to Cripple River, 16 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°42' N, 165°43' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Snowshoe Lake: lake, 0.1 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 1 mi. S of Eagle Lake and 18 mi. NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°48'30" N, 151°08'10" W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Snowshoe Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 2 mi. SW of King Lake and 34 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°46'30" N, 150°29'30" W; (map 62).

Named about 1965 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Snowshoe Lake: lake, 1.1 mi. long, N of Glenn Highway, in course of Cach Creek, 38 mi. W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°02'00" N, 150°20'-30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported by USGS in 1949.

Snowshoe Pass: pass, between valleys of Wiseman Creek and Glacier River, 8 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°29'00" N, 150°20'-30" W; (map 62).

Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1939.

Snowshoe Roadhouse: locality, at head of Snowshoe Creek on Livengood-Fairbanks Trail (now Elliott Highway), 25 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°11' N, 147°39' W; (map 105).

This former roadhouse was named for Snowshoe Creek; its name was reported in 1913 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

Snowshoe Pass: pass, 3,300 ft., on S side of Mount Snowy, 15 mi. SE of Fairbanks, 2 mi. SW of Pigeon Creek, 29 mi. SW of Wiseman, 1 mi. S of Saglek River, 60°15'20" N, 150°20'-30" W; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1949.

Snowslide Creek: stream, head at glib: Point Sherman on Lynn Canal and 19 mi. of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°50'30" N, 130° W; (map 11). The name first appeared in mining claims in 1881, when Richard Dailey, Charles Sherry, and James E. Woods claimed in the gulf for mining purposes. It is derived from the heavy snowslide which gulf each spring (DeArmond 40). This name was reported in 1906 by USGS.

Snowslide Creek: stream, heads at glib: Point Sherman on Lynn Canal and 19 mi. of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°50'30" N, 130° W; (map 11). The name first appeared in mining claims in 1881, when Richard Dailey, Charles Sherry, and James E. Woods claimed in the gulf for mining purposes. It is derived from the heavy snowslide which gulf each spring (DeArmond 40). This name was reported in 1906 by USGS.

Snow Tower: peak, 5,575 ft., on Alaska-Columbia boundary, 9 mi. NW of Canning, 17 mi. SE of Skagway, Cer.

Snowtop: pass, 6,650 ft., on Alaska-Columbia boundary, 9 mi. SE of Skagway, Cer.

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12). USGS.

Snowy Peak: peak, 7,000 ft., be 0.1 mi. apart, 1.7 mi. SW of Snowslide and 23 mi. N of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 145°30'40" W; BGN 1951.

Var. Empress Mountain.

Named by members of the Juneau Research Project in 1915.

Snow White: mountain, 9,000 ft., at base of Glacier, 23 mi. NE of Paxson, Alaska.

Snowy Mountain (now Elliott Highway), 25 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°11' N, 147°39' W; (map 105).

This former roadhouse was named for Snowshoe Creek; its name was reported in 1913 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

Snowy Mountains: peaks, 7,000 ft. He.

Snowy Peak: peak, 4,723 ft., 19 mi. NW of Chakoty River and in the Circle, Porcupine Plateau.

Snowy Peak: peak, 7,090 ft., on Mount Penin., in Katmai National Monument.

Snowy Peak: peak, 7,000 ft., 4 mi. S of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 145°41' W; BGN 1924.

Descriptive name published by W. Higgins (1910, pl. 12). USGS.

Snowy Peak: peak, 3,185 ft., on Mount Penin., Admiralty I., 4 mi. S of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 145°41' W; BGN 1924.

Descriptive name published by W. Higgins (1910, pl. 12). USGS.

Snowy Peak: peak, 7,090 ft., on Mount Penin., in Katmai National Monument.

Snowy Peak: peak, 4,723 ft., 19 mi. NW of Chakoty River and in the Circle, Porcupine Plateau.

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Snowy Peak: peak, 4,723 ft., 19 mi. NW of Chakoty River and in the Circle, Porcupine Plateau.

Snowy Peak: peak, 7,090 ft., on Mount Penin., in Katmai National Monument.
Snug Cove: cove, 0.6 mi. across, in Moscr Bay, off Admiralty I., extends NE.

Snug Cove: bay, see Snug Corner Cove.

Snug Corner Cove: bay, 2 mi. wide, on S shore of Port Fidalgo, 35 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Ms.; 60°45'N, 146°39'W; (map 4).

Local name published by the Norris Peters Company on their 1911 map of southeastern part of Prince William Sound and the Bering River coal field.

Snug Cove: bay, off Admiralty I., extends NE 3 mi. to Gambier Bay, 59 mi. NE of Sitka, Alexander Arch.; 57°26'30"N, 133°57'00"W; (map 8).


Snug Cove: cove, 0.6 mi. across, in Moser Bay, at S end of Kodiak I.; 56°59'30"N, 154°10'00"W; (map 32). Var. Snug Harbor.

Name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moscr, USN.

Snug Cove: cove, see Cozy Cove.

Snug Harbor: locality, on NW shore of Kenai Lake, Kenai Peninsula, at mouth of Shackleford Creek, 32 mi. SW of Hope, Chugach Ms.; 60°29'15"N, 149°46'40"W; (map 63).

Name published on 1952 USGS map.

Snug Harbor: bay, 1.5 mi. across, on SE coast of Knight I., in Montague Strait, 8 mi. W of Green I. and 59 mi. E of Steward, Chugach Ms.; 60°15'N, 147°45'00"W; BCN 1908; (map 63).

Local name published in 1908 by USCSGS.

Snug Harbor: hight, on W coast of Chiniak I., at S end of Tuxedni Channel, 56 mi. SW of Kenai, Aleutian Ra.; 59°06'15"N, 152°34'30"W; (map 62).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Snug Harbor: lagoon, 1 mi. long, on SE shore of Niniana Lake, 6.5 mi. NE of Kakhonak, Aleutian Ra.; 59°30'N, 143°36'W; (map 31).

"So named because the cove has a narrow entrance and therefore provides a safe place a anchor a vessel;" reported in 1954 by USGS.

Snug Harbor: cove, see Snug Cove.

Snug Harbor: estuary, see Tuxedni Bay.

Snug Falls Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to delta of Rude River, 10 mi. NE of Cordova, Chugach Ms.; 60°40'N, 145°36'W; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1913 by B. L. Johnson (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 7), USGS. Name derived from nearby Snyder Mountain.

Snug Mountain: mountain, 3,432 ft., 1.3 mi. E of Rude River delta, 10 mi. NE of Cordova, Chugach Ms.; 60°39'30"N, 145°34'00"W; BCN 1910; (map 64).

Local name reported by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 1 and 2).

Soakpak Mountain: mountain, 5,883 ft., at head of John River, 5 mi. NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°11'00"N, 151°51'30"W; (map 134).

Eskimo name published by Rausch (1951, p. 150); reported to be named for an "old Tulugakmiut hunter.

Soapberry Mountain: mountain, 3,225 ft., on Admiralty I., 2.5 mi. N of Bear Pass Mtn., and 46 mi. NE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°21'N, 134°15'W; BCN 1962; (map 9).

Local name reported in 1962 by USFS. "It was named by the Tlingit Indians because they picked soapberries nearby.

Soapstone Cove: estuary, 1.2 mi. long, on N coast of Yakobki I., trends NE to Crossing Sound, 0.2 mi. E of Soapstone Point, 39 mi. W of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°06'15"N, 136°28'15"W; BCN 1928; (map 10).

Var. Indian Cove, Miliak Cove.

Name suggested by USCGS in 1928, derived from Soapstone Point. Its original well-established local name was Indian Cove because of the Tlingit Indian village located there. The change in the name was because of possible confusion with Indian Cove located to the NE. The variant name-Miliak is a transliteration of a Russian word meaning 'soapstone.

Soapstone Points: point of land, on N tip of Yakobki I., on Crossing Sound, 2 mi. NE of Bingham Cove, 39 mi. W of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°06'10"N, 136°29'50"W; (map 10).

Named by W. H. Dall, USCSGS, in 1880 because of the greenish appearance of the rocks, resembling soapstone. The name was published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 187).

Softuk Lagoon, 2 mi. across, on Tlevak Strait, off NE coast of Prince of Wales I., 16 mi. NE of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°15'N, 133°02'W; (map 4).

"Given for the sockeye salmon which spawn in great numbers in this creek.

Sockeye Falls: falls, 4 mi. above mouth of Lyman Creek (?), NE part of Prince of Wales I.; Alex. Arch.; BCN 1915; (map 4).

Reported in 1915 by E. L. Jones, USCSGS. Neither the falls nor Lyman Creek are known locally or are shown on maps.

Soda Bay: bay, 2 mi. across, on Tlevak Strait, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., 16 mi. S of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°17'N, 132°55'W; (map 4).

Descriptive name given in 1916 by R. B. Dole and A. A. Chambers (in Waring, 1917, fig. 151, USGS, "because of carbonated springs located along its banks.

Soda Creek: stream, in Mentasta Ms., flows SW through glacial lake 4.5 mi. to Platinum Creek, 6.5 mi. N of Devils Mtn., Alaska Ra.; 62°31'N, 142°57'W; BCN 1939; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1939.

Soda Creek: stream, flows SE 28 mi. to North Fork Kuskokwim River, 23 mi. NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Ms.; 63°15'N, 154°01'W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Soda Creek: stream, flows NE 0.7 mi. to South Fork Fortymile River, 55 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°07'N, 141°46'W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS. Named for the soda springs at the mouth of the stream.

Soda Creek: stream, flows E 1 mi. to Des Creek which flows to Granby Harbor, 6 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula High.; 65°12'N, 165°13'W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Sodomia Islands: islands, see Noisy Islands.

Sodomnyaa, Ostrova: islands, see Noisy Islands.

Soffa Gulch: ravine, trends W 0.3 mi. to Rock Creek which flows to Snake River, 7 mi. N of Nome, Seward Peninsula High.; 64°36'50"N, 165°25'20"W; (map 94). Var. Sophia Gulch.

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Sofotuk Bar: spit, 3 mi. long, at SE tip of Copper River Delta, 4 mi. W of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°13'N, 144°40'W; (map 64).

This is probably an Eskimo name, reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 3), USGS, and by J. F. Pratt, USCSGS, the same year.

Sofotuk Lagoon: lagoon, extends SE 3 mi., at SE tip of Copper River Delta, 6 mi. NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°13'N, 144°40'W; (map 64).
Name published by USGS in 1950; derived from Softuck Bar.

Sohy Bay: lake, see Nanvaranak Lake.

Sohy Bay Slough: stream, see Nungatak River.

Sokolai Island: island, see Sokolof Island.

Sokolof Island: island, 2 mi. long, in Sumner Strait, 8 mi. W of Wrangell, Arch. Arch.: 56°35' N, 132°55' W; (map 6). Var. Sokolof Island, Sokoloff Island.

Named in the middle of the 1800's by the Russians; probably for Alexander Sokoloff who wrote extensively about Alaska.

Sokolov Island: island, sec Sokolof Island.

Sola: lake, see Sola Rock.


Solan: stream, see Tustumena River.

Solan: point of land, see Solan Point.

Solan Island: barrier island, extends SW 16 mi. fromppy Cape between Chukchi Sea and Kasealuk Lagoon, Arctic Plain; 70°11' N, 162°20' W; (map 146).

 Eskimo name reported in 1956 to mean "sitting place" by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Sole Creek: stream, flows SE 10.5 mi. to White River, 46 mi. NE of McCarthy, Alaska Ra.; 61°45' N, 141°40' W; (map 67).

Local name reported in 1907 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Sole Creek: stream, flows 5 mi. to Fish Creek, 16 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°30' N, 147°11'55' W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13); USGS.

Solo Flats: valley, extends 7 mi. NE from Solo Mtn. to North Fork White River. 46 mi. NE of McCarthy, Alaska Ra.: 61°47'30" N, 141°39'00" W; (map 67).

Name taken from the name of the creek and adjoining mountain, reported in 1959.

Solo Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. across, between North Fork White River and Sole Creek. 49 NE of McCarthy, Alaska Ra.; 61°47'30" N, 141°39'00" W; USGS.

Name shown on 1908 field sheet by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Solomon Flat: tidal flat, at Soloma Point, near head of Lisianski Inlet, on W Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°51'40" N, 136°03'30" W; BGN 1928; (map 9).

Russian word meaning "straw" given in 1928 by USCA&S; derived from triangulation station "Straw" located here.

Solomon Point: point of land, near head of Lisianski Inlet, on W Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°51'40" N, 136°03'30" W; BGN 1928; (map 9).

Russian word meaning "straw" given in 1928 by USCA&S; derived from triangulation station "Straw" located here.


Prospectors' name reported in 1929 by USC&S; given as "fancied resemblance to a railroad bankment."

Solomon River: stream, flows WSW 2.8 mi. Norton Sound, 0.8 mi. SE of Solomon and Penn. High.; 64°33' N, 146°15' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1926 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 152).

Sokolai: mountain, 5,870 ft., NE of North Fork White River, 47 mi. NE of McCarthy, Alaska Ra.; 61°51' N, 141°39' W; (map 57).

Name shown on 1908 field sheet by S. R. Capps, USGS.


Var. Erok, Solon City. Established as a mining camp in the summer of 1900 at the height of the Nome gold rush (Brooks, 1901, p. 66). The name "Erok" was shown here on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakelee. A post-office was established here in 1900, discontinued in 1928, reestablished in 1928, and finally discontinued in 1956 (Ricks, 1965, p. 60). In 1965 Balcom (p. 30) noted: "there was one Alaska Service school here. There are still white families mining in the area but the Eskimos have moved to more prosperous towns to find employment."

Solomon Creek: stream, flows N 4.5 mi. WNW of the Tanana River, 46 mi. SE of Bethel, Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°26' N, 160°16' W; (map 59).

Local name reported in 1949 by T. G. Gerdine; USGS.

Solomon Creek: stream, flows W 2.5 mi. to man Creek, 3 mi. SW of Poorman; 46 mi. SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim; 64°04'35" N, 155°59'00" W; (map 6). Prospectors' name reported in 1956; USGS.

Solomon Creek: stream, see Salmon Creek.

Solomon Gulch: raie, extends N 5-5 mi. of Solomon Lake and 4.5 mi. S of Chichagof Mts.; 61°02'30" N, 146°15' W; (map 57).

Name reported in 1900 by F. C. S. and T. G. Gerdine; USGS.

Solomon Gulch: stream, see Little Wh Creek.

Solomon Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 3 mi. S of Vale, Chugach Mts.; 61°04'25" N, 181°10' W; (map 68).

Local name published in the 1928 USGS.

Solomon Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 1 mi. N of John Lake, 11 mi. NE of Arctic Village, Ra.; 68°07'00" N, 145°05'30" W; (map 136).

Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. USGS.

Solomon Railroad: ridge, in Glacier Biological Monument, 4 mi. long, 1 mi. of Lutian Bay and 88 mi. NW of Nome, Elias Mts.; 38°40' N, 137°37' W.

So named in 1929 by USC&S; given as "fancied resemblance to a railra bankment."

Solomon River: stream, flows WSW 2.8 mi. Norton Sound, 0.8 mi. SE of Solomon and Penn. High.; 64°33' N, 146°15' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1926 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 152).

Sole Island: mountain, 5,870 ft., NE of North Fork White River, 47 mi. NE of McCarthy, Alaska Ra.; 61°51' N, 141°39' W; (map 57).

Name shown on 1908 field sheet by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Soldmuknet Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, 65 mi. SW of Shungnak, Koyukuk Low.; 66°00' W; (map 115).

Koyukan Indian name reported in 1952.

Sol Ti downhill: ridge, 1.5 mi. long, 3 mi. junc. of Dead Branch Norris Glacier and Norris Glacier and 9 mi. NE of Joon; 59°23'30" N, 134°15'30" W; (map 111).

Name published in 1962 by USGS.

Solukha Creek: stream, heads at glacial lake, see Alaska Peninsula. in Katmai National
Soup Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, N of Glenn Highway, 19 mi. W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°06' N, 146°07' W; (map 83).
Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Southern locality: site of camp on S bank of Niniza River, at mouth of Young Creek, 8 mi. SE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°22'00" N, 142°53'55" W; (map 67).
Name used by prospectors; reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon (Moffit and Capps, 1911, pl. 2), USGS.

Southern lowness, on Richardson Highway, 29 mi. N of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°32' N, 145°31' W; (map 83).
Local name reported by USGS (in Moffit, 1911, fig. 14).

Southern Camp: locality, W of Sourdough Creek, 11 mi. S of Mount Prindle and 79 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°17'-30" N, 146°28'00" W; (map 104).
Name of a road camp, along the Steese Highway, published in 1934 by USGS.

Sourdough Creek: stream, heads in lakes, flows SW 16 mi. to Gulkana River at Sourdough, 29 mi. N of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°31' N, 145°31' W; (map 83).
Local name reported by USGS in 1950; probably named for the locality at stream's mouth.

Sourdough Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Skookum River which flows to Kdiskron Lake, 18 mi. SE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°41' N, 163°55' W; (map 95).
Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Sourdough Creek: stream, flows SE 10 mi. to a lagoon on Bering Sea, 5 mi. SE of Cape Douglas and 45 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°57' N, 166°33' W; (map 94).
Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Sourdough Creek: stream, flows S 7 mi. to Chatanika River, 79 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°17' N, 146°29' W; (map 104).

Name used by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Sourdough Gulch: racine, trends W 0.5 mi. to Cache Creek; S of Cheechako Gulch, 31 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°27'55" N, 151°01'25" W; (map 84).
Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Sourdough Hill: ridge, elev. 2,000 to 5,700 ft., extends SW 5 mi. from Sourdough Peak; 4 mi. SE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°24' N, 142°46' W; (map 67).
Name used by prospectors; reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon (Moffit and Capps, 1911, pl. 2), USGS.

Sourdough Peak: mountain, 6,201 ft., on N bank of Niniza River, 6 mi. SE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°25' N, 142°45' W; (map 67).
Name used by prospectors; reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.
th Arm Moira Sound: estuary, extends S 6 mi., off Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince William Sound, Alaska, USA.

th Arm Three Arm Bay: bay, 0.5 mi. across, S of Three Arm Bay, on W coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Is., 51°44'15" N, 176°50'40" W; (map 1). Descriptive local name; recorded by H. C. Jessey, USBF, in 1904.

th Arm Three Arm Bay: bay, 0 mi. across, S of Three Arm Bay, on W coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Is., 51°44'15" N, 176°50'40" W; (map 1). Descriptive local name; recorded by H. C. Jessey, USBF, in 1904.

th Arm Uganik Bay: estuary, extends S 7 mi. from Mink Point, at head of Uganik Bay, N coast of Kodiak I., 57°43'00" N, 153°30'30" W; (map 34). Descriptive name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN, commander of the schooner Fenimore Cooper, during the North Pacific Exhilaration Expedition in 1855.

h Arm Uganik Bay: estuary, extends S 7 mi. from Mink Point, at head of Uganik Bay, N coast of Kodiak I., 57°43'00" N, 153°30'30" W; (map 34). Descriptive name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN, commander of the schooner Fenimore Cooper, during the North Pacific Exhilaration Expedition in 1855.

h Arm Uganik Bay: estuary, extends S 7 mi. from Mink Point, at head of Uganik Bay, N coast of Kodiak I., 57°43'00" N, 153°30'30" W; (map 34). Descriptive name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN, commander of the schooner Fenimore Cooper, during the North Pacific Exhilaration Expedition in 1855.

h Arm Uganik Bay: estuary, extends S 7 mi. from Mink Point, at head of Uganik Bay, N coast of Kodiak I., 57°43'00" N, 153°30'30" W; (map 34). Descriptive name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN, commander of the schooner Fenimore Cooper, during the North Pacific Exhilaration Expedition in 1855.

h Arm Uganik Bay: estuary, extends S 7 mi. from Mink Point, at head of Uganik Bay, N coast of Kodiak I., 57°43'00" N, 153°30'30" W; (map 34). Descriptive name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN, commander of the schooner Fenimore Cooper, during the North Pacific Exhilaration Expedition in 1855.
Southeastern Cove: cove, 0.4 mi. across, faces NE toward Rat Island Pass, 2.3 mi. NW of Ayugak Point, SE tip of Rat I, Aleutian Is.; 51°47'30" N, 178°21'10" E; (map 15).

Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

Southeast Fork Kahiltna Glacier: glacier, trends SW 5 mi. to Kahiltna Glacier, 9 mi. SW of Denali Pass, Alaska Ra.; 62°58'25" N, 151°11'30" W; (map 81).

Mountain climbers' name reported about 1934 by USGS.


Descriptive name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Southeast Point: point of land, part of East-southeast Head, on SE coast of Semisopochnoi I., Aleutian Is.; 51°55'20" N, 179°43'40" E; (map 15).

Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

Southeast Point: point of land, on Buldir I., Southeast Point: point of land, see Cascade Point.

Name published on a 1950 AMS map.

Southeast Rock: rock, in Gulf of Alaska, 2.5 mi. S of Cape St. Elias, Kayak I., Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°45'45" N, 144°35'20" W; (map 48).

Name published in 1913 by US&GS on Chart 8513.

Southeast Shool: shoal, see Tuzoe Shool.

Southeast Spur: ridge, 13,000 ft, extends E 3.5 mi.

Name published in 1951 by USGS.

Southeast Tributary Muir Glacier: glacier, see Adams Glacier.

Southeast Entrance: water passage, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., connects Big Salt Lake and Klawak Inlet, 2.5 mi. NE of Klawak, Alex. Arch.; 55°35'30" N, 133°05'00" W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Southerly Island: island, 0.3 mi. long, in St. John Harbor, on NW coast of Zarembo I., Alex. Arch.; 56°26'40" N, 132°58'00" W; (map 88).

Name given in 1804 by officers of U.S.S. Adams.


Name reported on a USGS field sheet by E. G. Hamilton, who plotted the glacier approximately 3 mi. SW of the location shown on recent maps.

Southern Rapid: rapid, see Southern Rapids.

Southern Rapids: rapids, in Sergius Narrows of Pearl Strait, off Rapid I, 25 mi. NW of Sitka.


South Fairbanks: suburb, in S section of Fairbanks.

Name published in 1959 by USGS.

South Fork Buckland River: stream, flows 26 mi. to the Buckland River, 50 mi. S of Haycock, Nutaku Hills; 65°44' N, 160°51' W; (map 109).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

South Fork Butte Creek: stream, flows mi. to Butte Creek which flows into River, 11 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward High.; 64°43' N, 164°20' W; (map 1).

Prospectors' name reported in 1908 on a location map of Council City & Eagle River Railroad.

South Fork Campbell Creek: stream, lake, in Chugach Mts., flows NW 13 mi. North Fork to form Campbell Creek. 1 mi. SE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 56°35'05" N, 146°49'20" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1916 by BLM.

South Fork Chencha River: stream, flows 64°46' N, 145°54' W, flows NW 2 mi. Chencha River, 33 mi. NE of Fairbanks. 14 mi. to Big River, 38 mi. NW of Kenai, Tanana High.; 64°53'05" N, 146°49'55" W; (map 102).

Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

South Fork Chickamin River: stream, glacial SW of Through Glacier, 14 mi. to Chickamin River, 2.5 mi. SE of Leduc River, Coast Mts.; 55°14'44" W; BGN 1896; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1961 by USGS.

South Fork Cowee Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to the Middle Fork to form Cowee Creek in Anchorage, Cook Inlet; 61°11'58" W, 149°49'35" W; (map 1).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

South Fork Deep Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Big River Lake, Double Glacier, flows NE 11 mi. to Big River, 38 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°46' W, 152°12' W; (map 62).

Local name recorded in 1962 by USGS.

South Fork Deep Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Big River Lake, Double Glacier, flows NE 11 mi. to Big River, 38 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°46' W, 152°12' W; (map 62).

Local name recorded in 1962 by USGS.

South Fork Birch Creek: stream, flows NW 18 mi. to Birch Creek, 38 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Manana High.; 65°18' N, 144°26' W; (map 101).

Named by prospectors: reported in 1996 by USGS. (Spurr, 1896, pl. 9).

South Fork Brenner River: stream, flows NW 15 mi. to Brenner River; 55 mi. NE of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°59'15" N, 143°15'00" W; (map 61).

Name published in 1959 by USGS.

South Fork Buckland River: stream, flows 26 mi. to the Buckland River, 50 mi. S of Haycock, Nutaku Hills; 65°44' N, 160°51' W; (map 109).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

South Fork Butte Creek: stream, flows mi. to Butte Creek which flows into River, 11 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward High.; 64°43' N, 164°20' W; (map 1).

Prospectors' name reported in 1908 on a location map of Council City & Eagle River Railroad.

South Fork Campbell Creek: stream, lake, in Chugach Mts., flows NW 13 mi. North Fork to form Campbell Creek. 1 mi. SE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 56°35'05" N, 146°49'20" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1916 by BLM.

South Fork Chencha River: stream, flows 64°46' N, 145°54' W, flows NW 2 mi. Chencha River, 33 mi. NE of Fairbanks. 14 mi. to Big River, 38 mi. NW of Kenai, Tanana High.; 64°53'05" N, 146°49'55" W; (map 102).

Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

South Fork Chickamin River: stream, glacial SW of Through Glacier, 14 mi. to Chickamin River, 2.5 mi. SE of Leduc River, Coast Mts.; 55°14'44" W; BGN 1896; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1961 by USGS.

South Fork Cowee Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to the Middle Fork to form Cowee Creek in Anchorage, Cook Inlet; 61°11'58" W, 149°49'35" W; (map 1).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

South Fork Deep Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Big River Lake, Double Glacier, flows NE 11 mi. to Big River, 38 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°46' W, 152°12' W; (map 62).

Local name recorded in 1962 by USGS.

South Fork Birch Creek: stream, flows NW 18 mi. to Birch Creek, 38 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Manana High.; 65°18' N, 144°26' W; (map 101).

Named by prospectors: reported in 1996 by USGS. (Spurr, 1896, pl. 9).

South Fork Brenner River: stream, flows NW 15 mi. to Brenner River; 55 mi. NE of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; 60°59'15" N, 143°15'00" W; (map 61).

Name published in 1959 by USGS.
South Fork Kuskokwim River: stream, flows SE 8 mi. to join North Fork Kuskokwim River to form Kuskokwim River, 44 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; (map 104). Var. Harrison Creek.

Local name reported in 1896 by USGS.

South Fork Hess Creek: stream, heads at junct. of Goldstream and Alakam Creeks, flow N 11 mi. to join North Fork Hess Creek to form Hess Creek, 14 mi. NE of Livegood, Yukon-Tanana High.; (map 103). Var. Goldstream Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1902 by Lt Hjalmar Erickson, USA.

South Fork Hobotina River: stream, flows NW 26 mi. to Hoholinta River, 65 mi. SE of Sleetmute, Kilkuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; (map 60). Local name reported in 1952 by USGs.

South Fork Huslia River: stream, flows NE 50 mi. to join North Fork Huslia River to form Huslia River, 38 mi. NW of Roundabout Mtn., Koyukuk Low.; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

South Fork Illimani River, see Illimani River.

South Fork Indian River: stream, flow NW 8 mi. to join North Fork Indian River to form Indian River, 16 mi. NW of Goodnews, Kilkuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; (map 53). Name published by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

South Fork Jones Creek: stream, flows NW 18 mi. to Jones Creek, 27 mi. SE of Medford, Kuskokwim Low.; (map 89). Local name reported in 1858 by USGS.


Originally called "Mumtrak River" in 1909 USGS chart 8802 for Mumtrak, the kimo village at its mouth. It was called "South Goodnews River" in 1919 by L Harrington (in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

South Fork Koyuk River: stream, heads at 14° N, 163°59' W, flows W 40 mi. to Good- ter River, 22 mi. E of Big Delta, Yukon- Tanana High.; 64°12'30" N, 145°10'10" W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1907 by D. C. Isherwood, USGS.

South Fork Goodpaster River: stream, see Eisen- marry Fork.

South Fork Grouse Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to join East Fork Grouse Creek to form Grouse Creek which flows to Mink River, 21 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula.; 65°38' N, 167°29' W; (map 111). Prospector's name reported in the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

South Fork Kuskakwim River: stream, heads at a glacier on NE slope of Snowcap Mtn. at 61°33'40" N, 153°08'40" W, flows NW 150 mi. to Kuskokwim River, 24 mi. SE of Medford, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°05' N, 154°39' W; (map 89). Var. Ehecatru River.

Var. Ehecatru River, Kuskokwim River, Yana River.

The name was used in 1907 by Gordon (1917, p. 104) who also reported its Indian name as "Istna." In 1999 Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, had reported the Indian name as "E- cheat- nu." J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS, considered this stream the main Kuskokwim River.

South Fork Koyukuk River: stream, flows NW 10 mi. to join West Fork to form Koyukuk River, 13 mi. NW of Russian Mis- sion, Nulato Hills; 61°52' N, 161°15' W; (map 73). Local name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916.

South Fork Kuzitkin River: stream, see Minnie Creek.

South Fork Ladue River: stream, flows N 22 mi. to Ladue River, 44 mi. E of Tok, Yukon-Tanana High.; (map 85). Local name reported by USGS in 1955.

South Fork Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. across, on W side of South Fork Flats, 3.5 mi. SE of Big Lake and 20 mi. WSW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°26' N, 149°15' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

South Fork Lodge: roadhouse, on N bank of South Fork Forty-Mile River, 0.3 mi. E of Atwater Creek, 54 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon Tana High.; 64°03' N, 141°47' W; (map 102).

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

South Fork Matanuska River: stream, flows NW 12 mi. to join East Fork to form the Matanuska River, 55 mi. NE of Palmer, Copper River Basin; 61°47'30" N, 147°30'15" W; (map 69). Local name reported about 1964 by USGS.

South Fork Montana Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows W 20 mi. to Montana Creek, 11 mi. SE of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°11' N, 149°57' W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1950 by USGS.

South Fork Mosquito Creek: stream, heads in Darby Mts., flows SW 5.3 mi. to Mosquito Creek, in Fish River basin, 39 mi. SE of Imu- ruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; 65°02' N, 162°43' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

South Fork Mulchatna River: stream, see Chil- chitina River.

South Fork Niniluak Creek: stream, flows NW 20 mi. to Niniluak Creek, 31 mi. SW of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69°03' N, 153°05' W; BGN 1960; (map 142).

Name published in 1956 by USGS.

South Fork Nulato River: stream, flows NW 54 mi. to Nulato River, 3 mi. W of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64°43' N, 158°12' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

South Fork Nulato River: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to join North Fork Nulato River to form Nulato River, 26 mi. N of Teller, Seward Peninsula; 65°38' N, 166°15' W; (map 111).
South Fork of Birch Creek

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. South Fork of Birch Creek: stream, see Yukon Fork.

South Fork Otter Creek: stream, flows W 8 mi. to join North Fork to form Otter Creek, 10 mi. NE of Flat, Kulkuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°51'12" N, 157°43'15" W; (map 79).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

South Fork Paint River: stream, flows NW 1.5 mi. joins Middle Fork Paint River to form Paint River, 8 mi. SE of Spectacle Lake, 47 mi. SW of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°07'15" N, 154°38'10" W; (map 51).

Local name reported by K. F. Mather, in 1923 (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3). USGS.

South Fork Quail Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Quail Creek, 16 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High; 65°21'30" N, 149°45'30" W; (map 105).

Local name given relative to Quail Creek; reported in 1904 by L. M. Prindlfe and F. L. Hess (in Brooks and others, 1905, fig. 6). USGS.

South Fork Rex Creek: stream, flows NW 2.4 mi. and joins the North Fork to form Rex Creek, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 2 mi. NW of Dry Bay and 31 mi. W of Karkh, Aleutian Ra.; 57°49'35" N, 155°49'00" W; (map 35).

Descriptive local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Illamna and published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10). USGS.

South Fork Salcha River: stream, flows N 20 mi. to Salcha River, 37 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High; 64°40' N, 145°26' W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

South Fork Serpentine River: stream, flows N 35 mi. to Serpentine River, 25 mi. SE of Shishmaref, Kuzub-Rebuk Low; 66°07' N, 165°16' W; (map 112). Var. Quartz Creek.

Prospectors' name published by Collier (1902, pl. 12). USGS.

South Fork Snow River: stream, heads at Nellie Joan Lake; flows NW 12 mi. to Snow River, 4 mi. S of Kenai Lake and 12 mi. NE of Seward, on Kenai Penin., Chugach Mts.; 60°24'00" N, 170°09'00" W, 149°20'20" W; (map 63).

Name published on a 1931 USGS map.

South Fork Sulatna River: stream, flows NE 37 mi. to Sulatna River, 12 mi. NE of Sulatna Crossine and 19 mi. SW of Monzonite Hills, Kulkuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°14' N, 155°04' W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1913, pl. 10). USGS.

South Fork Tokina River: stream, see Ptarmigan Creek.

South Fork Twelvemile Creek: stream, flows NE 3 mi. to Twelvemile Creek, 58 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High; 65°24' N, 145°48' W; (map 104).

Local name reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindlfe, 1913b, pl. 1). USGS.

South Fork Upper Carmen River: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Upper Carmen River, 8 mi. NW of Wrang, Chugach Mts.; 60°33'15" N, 148°45'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

South Glacier: glacier, heads on Alaska-Alaska boundary 0.8 mi. SW of Boundary Peak 111 mi. and joins the North Fork to form Rex Creek, 10 mi. to join North Fork to form Otter Creek, 10 mi. NE of Flat, Kulkuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°51'12" N, 157°43'15" W; (map 79).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

South Fork Upper Carmen River: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Upper Carmen River, 8 mi. NE of Wrang, Chugach Mts.; 60°33'15" N, 148°45'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

South Glacier: glacier, heads on Alaska-Alaska boundary 0.8 mi. SW of Boundary Peak 111 mi. and joins the North Fork to form Rex Creek, 10 mi. to join North Fork to form Otter Creek, 10 mi. NE of Flat, Kulkuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°51'12" N, 157°43'15" W; (map 79).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

South Head: point of land, SE point of entrance to Kiska Harbor, on E coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'15" N, 177°36'25" E; BGN 1937; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "S" in response to the request by the U.S. Army for a grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

South Head: point of land, see Battery Point.


Descriptive name reported by W. W. Duffield, USCGS, in 1897. The Aleut-Russian name for this hill, according to Putnam, (1903, p. 1014), USCGS, is "Ikomung-unga-koverruska" or "hill near Ikomung-unga." This name was published by USCGS in 1897.

South Inian Pass: strait, 3 mi. long, on N end of Iliamna Bay, 18 mi. N of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°36'25" N, 153°33'30" W; BGN 1916; (map 51).

Descriptive name published in 1913 on USCGS Chart 3420.

South Inian Pass: strait, 3 mi. long, on N end of Iliamna Bay, 18 mi. N of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°36'25" N, 153°33'30" W; BGN 1916; (map 51).

Descriptive name published in 1913 on USCGS Chart 3420.

Descriptive name given by members of the Bering Sea Expedition in 1934.

Local name reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

South Ledge: rocks, see Wrangell Narrows, southeast coast of Mitkoff I., 13 mi. S of Pt. Muruk, Aleutian Arch.; 56°37'20" N, 132°57' W; (map 6).

Local name reported in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. USN.

South Makkat Hills: hills, 900 ft., exact E of Angmakoroq Min., N of Kakepung 17 mi. NE of Cape Thompson, Alex. Arch.; 60°19'10" N, 132°46' W; (map 6).

Namc named in 1869 by D. C. Project Charlot. See Makkat Mountain.

South Marble Island: island, 0.3 mi. southeast of Marble Is., in Glacier National Monument, in Glacier Bay, 1 mi. of North Marble Is. and 43 mi. NW of Pt. St. Elias Mts.; 58°38'40" N, 136°50' W; (map 10). Var. South Maktak Hills.

Name reported in 1960 by D. C. Project Charlot. See Makkat Mountain.

South Marble Island: island, 0.3 mi. southeast of Marble Is., in Glacier National Monument, in Glacier Bay, 1 mi. of North Marble Is. and 43 mi. NW of Pt. St. Elias Mts.; 58°38'40" N, 136°50' W; (map 10). Var. South Maktak Hills.

Name reported in 1960 by D. C. Project Charlot. See Makkat Mountain.

South Marble Island: island, 0.3 mi. southeast of Marble Is., in Glacier National Monument, in Glacier Bay, 1 mi. of North Marble Is. and 43 mi. NW of Pt. St. Elias Mts.; 58°38'40" N, 136°50' W; (map 10). Var. South Maktak Hills.

Name reported in 1960 by D. C. Project Charlot. See Makkat Mountain.

South Marble Island: island, 0.3 mi. southeast of Marble Is., in Glacier National Monument, in Glacier Bay, 1 mi. of North Marble Is. and 43 mi. NW of Pt. St. Elias Mts.; 58°38'40" N, 136°50' W; (map 10). Var. South Maktak Hills.

Name reported in 1960 by D. C. Project Charlot. See Makkat Mountain.

South Marble Island: island, 0.3 mi. southeast of Marble Is., in Glacier National Monument, in Glacier Bay, 1 mi. of North Marble Is. and 43 mi. NW of Pt. St. Elias Mts.; 58°38'40" N, 136°50' W; (map 10). Var. South Maktak Hills.

Name reported in 1960 by D. C. Project Charlot. See Makkat Mountain.

South Meadow Lake: lake, 0.25 mi. SW of Pt. Barrow, Arctic Plains; 156°38'40" W; (map 153).
South Rocks

Descriptive name given in 1878 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN.

South Point: point of land, see North Point.

Name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Named about 1880 for scientific purposes.

Mount: peak, 3,050 ft., 1.2 mi. NW of Lachen. 46°46'30" N, 131°44'10" W; (map 46).

South Passage: point of land, see South Point.

Name published by USC&GS in 1904 on Chart 8304.

South Passage Point: point of land, on Chichagof I., 8 mi. NW of Tenakee Springs, Alaska, Arch.: 57°45'30" N, 134°56'00" W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. Nichols, USN.

South Pass: point of land, see Gang Point.

Named by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS, in 1901; named in 1897.

South Rocks: rocks, extend 900 ft. in Cordova Bay, 7 mi. S of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°36'30" N, 145°44'00" W; (map 1).

Local descriptive name reported in 1948 by USGS.

South Rocks: rocks, extending 900 ft. in Cordova Bay, off SE point of Long I., Alaska, Arch.; 58°13'30" N, 131°44'10" W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given by USGS in 1910 as "South Passage.

Passage: water passage, 2 mi. long, between Hogand and Herbert Graves Is., 38°17'45" N, 131°30'15" W; (map 8).

Descriptive name probably given by Lt. H. E. Nichols, USN; published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 145).

South Rocks: rocks, 0.2 mi. across, at E end of Unmak I., at Fort Glenn, 0.6 mi. SW of Unalaska, Aleutian Is.; 58°23'35" N, 167°50'20" W; (map 23).

Name derived from Potiok I. and reported in 1942 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

South Quadra Mountain: mountain, 1,986 ft., on S shore of Boca de Quada, 3 mi. E of Kah Shakes Point, Coast Mts.; 57°04'15" N, 130°54'45" W; (map 3).

Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

South Rhine Peak: peak, 3,400 ft., 2.8 mi. SE of Hawthorne Peak and 8 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°15'0" N, 134°10' W; (map 11).

Local mountaineering name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

South River: stream, flows N 40 mi. to Unalakleet River, 3.5 mi. E of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63°52'15" N, 160°40'00" W; (map 91).

Local descriptive name reported in 1903 by Carl O. Lind of Unalakleet.


Name reported in 1942 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 37).

South Rock: rock, 8 mi. S of Sanak I., Aleutian Ra.; 54°17'43" N, 162°42'20" W; (map 25).

Descriptive name reported by Ferdinand Westdal, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

South Rock: rock, 1,000 ft. long, in Pacific Ocean, off S coast of Petrel I., 1 mi. S of Fortresl I., Aleutian Arch.; 54°45'00" N, 133°30'30" W; (map 1).

Local descriptive name reported in 1948 by USGS.

South Rocks: rocks, 0.3 mi. off N coast of Chichagof I., in Lacy Cove, 1 mi. SW of Point Lavina, 33 mi. NW of Hoonah, Alaska, Arch.; 51°13'05'' N, 136°19'25" W; (map 10).

Named by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS, in 1901; published on Chart 8304 in 1904.

South Rock: rock, N of Observation I., 4 mi. N of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°36'30" N, 145°44'00" W; (map 64).


South Rock: rock, see Nuka Rock.

South Rocks: rocks, off S shore of Chapel Cove, on SW coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°38'30" S, 176°48'32" W; (map 17).

Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1929.

South Rocks: rocks, extend 900 ft. in Cordova Bay, off SE point of Long I., Alaska, Arch.; 58°13'30" N, 131°44'10" W; (map 9).
South Rocks: rocks, in Pacific Ocean, 10 mi. SE of Dolgoi I., Aleutian Is.; 55°50'S0" N, 161°29'W; (map 28).

Local name given in 1953 USGS map.

Local descriptive name published by US&GS in 1943.

South Rocks: rocks, 9.5 mi. S of Goddard, off SW coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°42'00" N, 133°19'40" W; (map 5).

Local name used by fishermen; published in 1929 by US&GS.

South Saddle Lake: lake, 1,200 ft. across, on South Rocks: rocks, in Pacific Ocean, 10 mi. SE of Goddard, off SW coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°42'00" N, 133°19'40" W; (map 5).

Local descriptive name given by US&GS.

South Scmidt Island: island, see Chowich Island.

South Sawyer Glacier: glacier, heads near South Slough: stream, sec Red Wing Slough.

South Sealion Hill: hill, 679 ft., on E coast of South Seattle Hill: hill, on SE coast of Glacier Bay National Monument, on E shore of Glacier Bay, 2 mi. SE of Sturgess I. and 44 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°42'30" N, 133°00'30" W; (map 10).

Name published in 1939 by USGS.


Named for scientific purposes (Carson and Hussey, 1962). This feature may be the same lake Sgt. John Murdock (1892, p. 28) recorded as "Ikipilng[1] [Ikipikilng] meaning "having high banks."

South Sandy Cove: cove, 1.5 mi. across, in Glacier Bay National Monument, on E coast of Glacier Bay, 2 mi. SE of Sturgess I. and 44 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°42'30" N, 133°00'30" W; (map 10).

Name published in 1939 by USGS.

South Sealion Island: island, see Chowich Island.

South Slough: stream, see Red Wing Slough.

South-southeast Bay: bight, 1.2 mi. across, at mouth of Fenner Creek, on SE coast of Semisopochnoi I., Aleutian Is.; 51°54'N, 179°40' W; (map 15).

Name published in 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

South-southeast Point: point of land, on S coast of Little Sitkin I., Aleutian Is.; 51°54'15" N, 178°32'15" E; (map 15).

Name published in 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.
Descriptive name given in 1849 by Capt. D. Tekenen.

West Cape: point of land, see Pavlovskii Point.

West Cape: point of land, see Sinikpak Point.

West Cove: cove, extends S 1.5 mi. to west Sound, 2 mi. E of Menefee Inlet, on E side of Etdin I., 30 mi. SE of Wrangel, RV. Arch.: 56°40'30" N, 132°08'30" W; (map ap 6).


Descriptive name given in 1914 by USCG.

South Yoke Creek: stream, flows S 1.2 mi. to Yoke Bay, on E coast of Great Sitkin I., Aleutian Is.: 52°40'10" N, 176°03'40" W; (map 17).

Name published by USGS (in Simons and Moobren, 1955, pl. 5).


Named in 1914 by USCG & USGS; published in 1915 on Chart 9103.

Soutvik Island: island, see Sutvik Island.

Soutvik Island: island, see Sutwik Island.

Spacious Bay: estuary, extends W 6 mi. off Behm Channel, 10 mi. N of Candle. Kotzebue-Kobuk River, 0.5 mi. SE of Goodnews. Kilbuck-Kuskukwim Mts.: 59°02' N, 159°17' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1921 by USGS.

Spangle Creek: stream, flows NE 3.5 mi. to Ber- ing Sea. 2 mi. E of Savaongoa, N coast of St. Lawrence. I.: 63°41' N, 170°26' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Spawler River.


Spanish Islands: islands, extend 3 mi. from Coronation I., 49 mi. NW of Craig, Alex. Arch.: 55°57' N, 134°07' W; (map 4). Var. Isl. des Espagnols.

The name "Iles des Espagnols," or "Spanish Islands," was given on August 8, 1786, by La Perouse who "applied the name" to Warren Island" (Wagner, 1937, p. 451).

Prospectors' name reported on a map by R. E. Kinne dated 1900.

Sparks: locality, on left bank of Iugishik River, 4 mi. SW of Nome. Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskukwim Mts.; 59°02' N, 159°09' W; (map 53).

This village, named for an early settler, was reported in 1948 or 1949 by Frank Waskan, trader and prospector. It is no longer permanently occupied.

Spawler Creek: stream, flows S 1 mi. to Nome River, 10 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Pen. High.: 64°37' N, 165°05' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported on a map by R. E. Kinne dated 1900.

Sparks: locality, on left bank of Iugishik River, 4 mi. SW of Nome. Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskukwim Mts.; 59°02' N, 159°09' W; (map 53).

This village, named for an early settler, was reported in 1948 or 1949 by Frank Waskan, trader and prospector. It is no longer permanently occupied.

Spawler Creek: stream, flows W 1 mi. to Nome River, 10 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Pen. High.: 64°37' N, 165°05' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1921 by T. G. Cowlin, USGS.

Sparrow Rocks: rocks, in Bering Sea, 2 mi. SW of Conquer Point, west-central coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.: 51°59'20" N, 177°26'45" W; (map 14).

One of the "bird names" arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska I. in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Spaska: cove, see Spasaki Bay.

Spaskai Port: cove, see Spasaki Bay.

Spaskaia Bay: cove, see Spasaki Bay.

Spaskaia Harbor: cove, see Spasaki Bay.

Spaskaia Island: island, see Spasaki Island.

Spaskaia Island: island, see Spatia Island.

Spaskaya Gavan: cove, see Spaskai Bay.

Spaskaia Bay: cove, see Spasaki Bay.

Spaskaiaa Creek: stream, see Spaskai Creek.

Spaskaiaa Island: island, see Spaskai Island.

Spaskaia Bay: cove, 0.6 mi. across, on N coast of Chichagof I., 4 mi. E of Hooshah and 35 mi.
Spasski Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in Icy Spasski Creek: stream, on N end of Chichagof I., flows NW 8 mi. to Icy Strait, 1 mi. S of Pulitzer I. and 35.5 mi. SW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.: 58°05'15" N, 135°17'15" W; BGN 1929; (map 10). Vari. Spasskaia Creek.

Local name derived from Spasski Bay and reported in 1928 by USFS.

Spasski Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in Icy Strait, 2 mi. NE of Neck Point on Chichagof I. and 33 mi. SW of Juneau. Alex. Arch.: 58°06'30" N, 135°19'00" W; BGN 1930; (map 11). Vari. Port Spaski, Spaska, Spaskaia Bay, Spaskaia Harbor, Spasskaya Gavan, Spaskaia Bay.

Russian name published by I.I. Sarichev (1826, map 5), IRN, as "Spasskaia Gavan" or literally "harbor of the church of our Savior," although the name in this case may commemorate Gregori Spasskaya, Russian hydrographer.

Spasski Creek: stream, on N end of Chichagof I., flows NW 8 mi. to Icy Strait, 1 mi. S of Pulitzer I. and 35.5 mi. SW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.: 58°05'15" N, 135°17'15" W; BGN 1929; (map 10). Vari. Spasskaia Creek.

Local name derived from Spasski Bay and reported in 1928 by USFS.

Spectrum Lake: lake, 2.7 mi. long, 20 mi. SE of Big Mtn. and 38 mi. S of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.: 58°12'30" N, 154°50'00" W; (map 51).

So named by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1923 because of its resemblance in outline to a pair of spectacles. Published by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1923, pl. 3), USGS.

Spectacle Lake: lake, 2.5 mi. long, 1 mi. W of Old Cache Lake and 8 mi. SW of junc. of Heron and Foraker Rivers, Tanana Low.: 63°35'00" N, 152°23'00" W; (map 88).

Name reported in 1954 by USGS; so named because the lake's outline resembles a pair of spectacles.

Speedway Creek: stream, flows N 4 mi. to Castle Creek, 3 mi. SW of Castle Mtn. and 36 mi. NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°32' N, 152°40' W; (map 134).

So named in 1949 by W. W. Patton, USGS, "because the creek is bordered by smooth flat upland surfaces that can be traversed by vehicles over the speed limit."}


Name derived from Spiegel River: published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Spiegel River: glacier, heads in British Columbia at 58°22' N, 133°22' W, trends SW 12 mi. to Spiegel River, 34 mi. E of Juneau, Coast Mts.: 58°18'15" N, 133°29'15" W; (map 12).

Name derived from Spiegel River, published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Spiegel Lake: lake, see Indian Lake.

Spiegel Point: point of land, on E bank of Spiegel River, 28 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.: 58°08'05" N, 133°42'55" W; (map 12).

Name derived in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Spenser Glacier: glacier, heads in British Columbia at 58°22' N, 133°22' W, trends SW 12 mi. to Spiegel River, 34 mi. E of Juneau, Coast Mts.: 58°18'15" N, 133°29'15" W; (map 12).

Name derived from Spiegel River, published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Spencer Glacier: glacier, heads in British Columbia at 58°22' N, 133°22' W, trends SW 12 mi. to Spiegel River, 34 mi. E of Juneau, Coast Mts.: 58°18'15" N, 133°29'15" W; (map 12).

Name derived from Spiegel River, published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Spencer Lake: lake, see Indian Lake.

Spencer Point: point of land, at E bank of Spiegel River, 28 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.: 58°08'05" N, 133°42'55" W; (map 12).

Name derived in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Spiegel River: locality, 2 mi. SE of Point Spelenium, and 30 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.: 58°06'45" N, 133°41'00" W; (map 12).

Name derived from Spiegel Point: published in 1943 by USCGS. The Spiegel River post office was established here in 1920 but was discontinued in 1931 (Ricks, 1965, p. 60).

Spiegel River: stream, heads in Spiegel Glacier, flows SW 16 mi. to Spiegel Arm 28 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.: 58°07'40" N, 133°43'15" W; (map 12).

Name derived in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Spokane Mountain: mountain, 2,381 ft., 46 mi. SE of Bethel, Killuc-Kiiluk-Kuskmuk Mtns.: 60°36' N, 160°22' W; (map 59).

Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Spillman River: stream, see Kavik River.

Spenard: city, pop. 9,074, between Anchorage and Anchorage International Airport, 3 mi. SE of Point Woronzof, Cook Inlet Low.: 61°11'18" N, 149°55'00" W; (map 69).

Named for Joseph A. Spenard, 1879-1934, an early Anchorage settler and businessman who had a homestead on the shore of Lake Spenard. A post office, established here in 1949 but was discontinued in 1953-1965, (p. 60).

Spenard, Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, in Hood Canal, 3.1 mi. SW of Anchorage Inlet Low.: 61°10'42" N, 149°59'00" W; (map 69). Vari. Jeter Lake.

So named for Joseph A. Spenard, an early Anchorage settler and businessman who had a homestead on the shore of the Spenard Times reported the St. August 24, 1916.

Spencer Creek: stream, heads in lake at 5.5 mi. to Muddy River, 2 mi. N of Minchumina, Tanana Low.: 63°59'15" N, 152°03'40" W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Spencer: locality, 58.8 mi. on The Atlantic in S end of Placer River Valley, 18 mi. NE of Sunrise and 42 mi. NE of Seward Mts.: 60°43'40" N, 149°01'50" W; (map 63).

Listed as a flag stop in the 1934 guide. Recent USGS maps indicate building at this site.

Spencer, Cape: point of land, at mouth of Mtn. Arms, on N shore of Cross Sound of Hoornah, St. Elias Mts.: 58°12'45" N, 133°39'30" W; BGN 1944; (map Punta de Villaluenga.

Named in 1794 by Capt. Valentine (1798, v. 3, p. 211), for Earl George Spencer. 1758-1834, a member of the House of Commons and First Lord Admiralty, 1794-1801. It was called "Spenser" on Russian Hydrographer Dep. 1378 in 1847. It is shown as "V Villaluenga" on a general map in atlas published in 1845 (USGS & ASGS).


Spencer Creek: stream, flows SE to Kivalina River, about 25 mi. NE of Solder Peninsula, High.: (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream was extensively located on current maps.

Spencer Glacier: glacier, heads in Kenai Mts. 6 mi. S of Carpathian Peak, and 11 mi. to S end of Placer River Valley. SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.: 60°42'02" W; (map 63). Vari. Placer River Trench Glacier.

Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant Higgins, USGS, for a Mr. Spencer of the Alaska Central RR., who crevassed in the glacier in 1896 and was never recovered.

Spencer Glacier: glacier, see Trench Glacier, Mtn.: point of land, see Spiegel Point.

Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°09'20" N, 161°36'00" W; (map 53).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Irooks Ra.; 68°34'45" N, 160°51'00" W; BGN 1966; (map 131).

So named by the B. P. Exploration Co. in 1965, because the mountain "when seen from the west looking east, bears a fanciful sphinx-like appearance."

cer Creek: stream, in Rampart Mts., flows S 1 mi. to Yukon River, 11 mi. ENE of Tanana, L. M. Prindle and F. J. Katz (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 9), USGS.

cer Creek: stream, in Rampart Mts., flows S 1 mi. to Yukon River, 11 mi. ENE of Tanana, L. M. Prindle and F. J. Katz (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 9), USGS.

Chukchi Mts.; 69°30'00" N, 147°44'30" W; (map 60).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by L. M. Prindle and F. J. Katz (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 9), USGS.

Spirit Mountain: mountain, 2,400 ft., on Annette I. between Cove and Narrow Mts.; Alex. Arch.; 55°11'30" N, 131°28'20" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Spink: stream, flows S through Spink Creek 10 mi. to Chulitna River, 28 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°43'50" N, 150°15'00" W; (map 81). Prospector's name published in 1910 by USGS.

Spilt Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 mi. to Bear Creek, 24 mi. N of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°33' N, 141°05' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Split Creek: stream, flows E 3 mi. from Split Glacier to Okpilak River in Romanof Mts.,
Split Glacier:

Split Top: mountain, 2,010 ft, on SW coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is., 51°42'30" N, 176°45'00" W; (map 17).

Descriptive name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN, commander of the schooner Fenmore Cooper, during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.

Split Top Mountain: mountain, 1,851 ft, E shore of Unalaska Bay, NE coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°55'59" N 166°25'44" W; (map 23).

Descriptive name given in 1871 by W. H. Dall, USCGS.

Split Glacier: glacier, trends NE 3 mi. to head of Split Creek, in Romanof Mts., 5 mi. S of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°15' N, 144°07' W; (map 139).


Split Glacier: glacier, trends S 1.5 mi. from unnamed ice field in Kenai Mts. to an unnamed stream 3 mi. N of North Arm Nuka Bay, 38 mi. E of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°39'30" N, 150°28'00" W; BGN 1929; (map 50).

Descriptive name given by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 2), USGS, and so named "because a huge rock splits or divides this glacier."

Split Rock: rock, in Bering Sea, 1 mi SW of Kelp Point. W coast of Kodiak I.; 57°06'18" N, 154°05'30" W; (map 35).

Descriptive name published by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Split Rock: point of land, between Middle and South Arms of Three Arm Bay, on W coast Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°44'28" N, 176°51'00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Var. Split Point.

Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "because it separates the South Arm from the Middle Arm of Three Arm Bay."

Split Rock: rock, in Bering Sea, 1 mi SW of St. Matthew I. and 6.5 mi. NW of Sugarloaf Mtn.; 60°22' N, 172°46' W; (map 56).

Descriptive name published in 1874 by USCGS on Chart 891.

Splitrock Point: point of land, on SE shore of Olga Bay, 35 mi. SE of Karkul, on SW part of Kodiak I.; 57°06'18" N, 154°05'30" W; (map 33).

Descriptive local name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Split, The: reach, 3 mi. long, in Salech River, between North and South Forks Salech River, 36 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.: 64°31' N, 145°24' W; (map 101).

A reach having a braided pattern; reported in 1904 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle, 1913a, pl. 1), USGS.

Split Thumb: peak; 5,523 ft., 2 mi. SE of Nugget Mtn. and 9 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°24'25" N, 134°18'55" W; (map 11).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Split Thumb Icefall: icefall, at head of Middle Branch Morris Glacier, 1.5 mi. E of Split Thumb and 10 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°24'30" N, 134°16'00" W; (map 11).

Local mountaineering name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Split Top Island: island, see Meechotl Island.
Spring Water Lakes: lakes, four, largest 800 ft. across, 0.3 mi. N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°04'20" N, 151°08'25" W; (map 70).

This group of lakes was reported by USGS on a map published in 1958.

Springway Creek: stream, flows 7 mi. to Mulchatna River, 14 mi. NW of Tutna Lake and 43 mi. NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60°28'30" N, 155°44'00" W; (map 61).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Spruce Cape: point of land, between Mill Bay and Woody Island Channel, 3.5 mi. NE of Kodiak Island; 57°49'15" N, 152°20'00" W; (map 34). Var. Elouvi Cape, Elouvi Veneshnie Cape, Mys Velovalo Veneshnie.

Name derived from Spruce Island and published as "Mys Velovalo Veneshnie," meaning "outer spruce cape," by Sarchiev (1826, map 16).

Spruce Cape: point of land, see Ushiki Point.

Name published on a map published in 1958.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows on W side of Bear Mountain, flows S 2 mi., then NE 3 mi., to Resurrection Bay, 1.5 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°04'30" N, 149°26'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, on Hawkins Island, flows NW 1.5 mi. to Cedar Bay, 9 mi. W of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°33'20" N, 146°00'00" W; (map 64).

Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows S 1.9 mi. to Bear Mountain, 5.4 mi. NW of Nyea and 38 mi. SW of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°02'35" N, 159°48'00" W; (map 73).

Prospector's name shown on a 1914 fieldsheet by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows W 12.5 mi. to Wilcox Creek, 5 mi. S of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°48'20" N, 162°02'10" W; (map 74).

Miner's name published by Harrington (1918, p. 63), USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, heads in Peters Lake, rises SW 3.1 mi. to Cache Creek, S of Fox Gulch, 30 mi. NW of Taltalaska, Alaska Ra.; 62°25'25" N, 151°01'40" W; (map 81).

Prospector's name obtained in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows NE 6.4 mi. to Innoko River, 1.7 mi. SE of Ophir, 30 mi. NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°07'40" N, 156°28'20" W; (map 90).

Prospector's name obtained in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 11), USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, at S end of Kastancha Hills, flows SSE 4 mi. to North Fork Moose Creek, 7.5 mi. ENE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°31'35" N, 150°04'00" W; (map 88).

Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows NW 7 mi. to Norton Sound, 4.9 mi. NE of Toliatsi Point and 14 mi. SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63°40'15" N, 160°53'20" W; (map 91).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS & CSGS; so named because of "the growth of scrub

spring pine in the ravine through which the stream runs.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows NE 3.5 mi. to Rex Creek, 50 mi. SE of Nenana, Alaska Ra.; 64°06'25" N, 148°49'30" W; (map 100).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to Sulatna Crossing and 2.5 mi. W of Tamarack Bluff, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°10'12" N, 153°24'45" W; (map 98).

Prospector's name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Eldorado Creek which flows to Norton Sound, N of Basin Creek, 22 mi. E of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°36'00" N, 163°44'45" W; (map 95).

Prospector's name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904. This feature cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows SE 2 mi. to Kokelbok River, 22 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°40'30" N, 163°44'45" W; (map 95).

Prospector's name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Casdepaa River, 23 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°55' N, 164°15' W; (map 95).

Prospector's name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows SW 8 mi. to Peluk Creek, 46 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°58' N, 166°32' W; (map 94).

Prospector's name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows N 2 mi. to Little Eldorado Creek, 16 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°04'30" N, 147°35'00" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors, published in 1908 by USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 mi. to Minisk Creek, 9 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°22'30" N, 150°07'30" W; (map 106).

Prospector's name reported in 1931 by J. B. Merrie, USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows S 4.5 mi. to Tsimorcan Creek, 22 mi. NW of Tanana, Kokrins-Hodzana High.; 65°24' N, 152°36' W; (map 106).

Prospector's name reported in 1956 by R. M. Chapman, USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows NE 7.8 mi. to join Circle Creek to form Holte Creek in Kugruk River Basin, 19 mi. E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°33' N, 162°32' W; (map 110).

Prospector's name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. to Hunter Creek, 35 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Penin.

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Spruce Creek
Spruce Creek: stream, in Baird Mts., flows SW 11 mi. to Timble Creek 11 mi. N of its junc. with Squirrel River, 22 mi. NW of Kiiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°16'15" N, 160°42'30" W; (map 127).

Prospector's name; reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, see Cache Creek.

Spruce Fish Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, in course of Lonestar Creek, 24 mi. SSE of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°34'15" N, 152°42'30" W; (map 88). Var. Texas Star Lake, Tsimalumken.

This name is a translation of the Tanana Indian name "Tsimalumken" reported in 1962 by USGS.

Spruce Island: island, 0.6 mi. long, in Frederick Sound, 2 mi. SE of coast of Admiralty I., Alex. Arch.; 57°12'45" N, 134°05'00" W; (map 9). Var. Ballock Islands.

This name is a translation of the Tanana Indian name "Tsimalumken" reported in 1962 by USGS.

Spruce Knobs: peak, 2,300 ft., spur of Zane Hills, 47 mi. SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwin Low.; 63°34'15" N, 152°42'30" W; (map 127). Named by mining engineers about 1910.


The name "Ostray Velovyot," or "Pine Island," was recorded in 1895 by Liasinas (1814, map facing p. 169).

Spruce Island: island, see Elovot Island.

Spruce Knobs: peak, 2,300 ft., spur of Zane Hills, 47 mi. NWW of Hughes, Hegatsaa High.; 66°14' N, 155°52' W; (map 116). Named by mining engineers about 1910.

Spruce Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 1 mi. S of Rock Lake and 23 mi. NE of Spencer Bridge, 2 mi. E of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°25' N, 143°36' W; (map 67). Named by mining engineers about 1910.

Spruce Point: point of land, see Uzinki Point.

Spruce Strait: water passage, see Narrow Strait.

Spruce Tree Point: point of land, on S tip of Big Eightmile I., in Yukon River, 47 mi. SW of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64°05'30" N, 158°48'00" W; (map 97).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Spuhn Point: island, 1.2 mi. long, off SW coast of Mendenhall Peninsula, in Fritz Cove, 2 mi. W of Entrance Point and 9 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°20'15" N, 134°39'30" W; (map 11). Var. Mineral Island.

Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, for Carl Sphun, 1855-1927, of the USN, for Carl Sphun, 1855-1927, of the U.S. Navy North Exploring Expedition in 1855.

Spuhn Point: point of land, on SW end of Spuhn I., see Uzinki Point.

Spurn Point: point of land, see Zimmer Point.

Spur Mountain: mountain, 4,930 ft., 8.5 mi. long, extends from East Bradford River to Unuk River, N of Burroughs Bay, Coast Mts.; 56°09'23" N, 131°05'35" W; (map 7).

Local name published in 1953 by USGS.

Spurning Point: point of land, see Zimmer Point.


Named in 1900 by A. H. Brooks, for Josiah Ederard Surrh, 1870-1950, USGS, who led an expedition in the area in 1908.

Sprunt Point: point of land, on W shore of Thomas Bay, 2 mi. NW of Ruth I. and 98 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°01'30" N, 132°53'30" W; (map 8).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comr. Thomas, USN; name published in 1930 USGS.

Spurt Point Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 1 mi. E of Spurt Point, on Thomas I., 15 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°04'00" N, 154°15' W; (map 8).

Local name reported in 1961 by USGS.

Spy Islands: barrier islands; 3.5 mi. offshore of Jones Is., on Beaufort Sea coast of Arctic Plain; 70°34' N, 149°50' W; (map 150).

There were "two or three close-sand beaches. One is called Yellow Island (1906) and named them, "after the schooner so was inside them about 1881."

Squad Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, on N-Aialik Bay, 16 mi. SW of Seward Mts.; 59°56' N, 149°43' W; BGN 63°39' 49"

Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant, USN.

Square Bluff: promontory, 1 mi. SE Cape, on Bering Sea coast of Alaska; 59°56'40" N, 134°45'35" W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1885 Baker, USGS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 179). So named because of the town was founded in 1881 and operated in 1883. Local name published in 1883 by USGS.

Square Cove: cove, 0.2 mi. across, cove of Admiralty I., 33 mi. N of Annette Arch.; 57°56'43" N, 134°45'35" W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1885 Baker, USGS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 179). So named because of the town was founded in 1881 and operated in 1883. Local name published in 1883 by USGS.

Square Head Cove: cove, 1.5 mi. across, cove of Admiralty I., 33 mi. N of Annette Arch.; 57°56'41" N, 134°45'35" W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1885 Baker, USGS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 179). So named because of the town was founded in 1881 and operated in 1883. Local name published in 1883 by USGS.

Square Lake: lake, see Uzinki Point.

Square Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, 1 mi. SW of Ustaya Lake, and 42 mi. SE of Yakutat, Alaska Ra.; 55°51'1' N, 131°50' W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1935 by USGS.

Square Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, 1 mi. SE of Square Inlet, and 42 mi. SE of Yakutat, Alaska Ra.; 55°51'1' N, 131°50' W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1935 by USGS.

Square Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, 1 mi. NE of Square Inlet, and 42 mi. SE of Yakutat, Alaska Ra.; 55°51'1' N, 131°50' W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1935 by USGS.

Square Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, 1 mi. SE of Square Inlet, and 42 mi. SE of Yakutat, Alaska Ra.; 55°51'1' N, 131°50' W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1935 by USGS.

Square Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, 1 mi. WNW of Square Inlet, and 42 mi. SE of Yakutat, Alaska Ra.; 55°51'1' N, 131°50' W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1935 by USGS.
Squaw Creek: stream, flows S 5 mi. to Middle Fork Chuitina River, 45 mi. SW of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°14' N, 149°18' W; (map 87).

Squaw Lake: lake, 4 mi. across, E of Key Creek, mi. NW of Umiat, Arctic Plain; 69°35' N, 147°55' W; BGN 1960 (pi. 142).

Delores Bay: sound, 2 mi. NE of Delores, l.or., 4 mi. E of Solomon, vard Pcnin. High.; 64°34'N, 173°37'W; (map 95).

Squaw Point: point of land, 0.8 mi. NW of thewes Mtn., on E coast of Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°51'45" N, 173°20'20" E; BGN 1945; (ap 13).


Squaw Mountain: mountain, 4,715 ft., NE of Bride, Porcupine Plat.; 63°09'30" N, 147°55'30" W; BGN 1924; (map 63).

Squaw Mountain: mountain, 2,575 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 20 mi. NNE of Eagle, Porcupine Plat.; 65°33'00" N, 147°00'30" W; (map 103).

Squaw Rapid: rapids, in North Fork Kuyuk River, at mouth of Glacier River, 17 mi. W of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°19'45" N, 150°42'00" W; (map 124).

Squaw Harbor: bay, trends W 1 mi. to Prince of Wales Passage, at SW end of Evans I., 20 mi. S of Chena, Chugach Mts.; 60°14'30" N, 147°55'30" W; BGN 1928; (map 9).

Squaw Island: island, 1,300 ft. long, in Nizina River 11 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°27'00" N, 142°36'30" W; (map 67).

Squaw Point: point of land, on E bank of Tanana River, 11 mi. SE of Tanana, Nowitna Low.; 65°06'30" N, 151°45'00" W; (map 106).

Squaw Point: point of land, on E coast of Thorne I., Axel. Arch.; 55°04'30" N, 133°09'30" W; (map 4).
Squirrel Creek: stream, flows E 1.5 mi. to lake

Squirrel Creek: stream, flows NE 16 mi. to Squirrel Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 mi. to Lake Squirrel Island: island, 1 mi. long, in Prince William Sound.

Squirrel Island: island, 1 mi. long, on S edge of Red Glacier, 7.5 mi. N of Chinitta Bay and 55 mi. NE of Homer, Aleutian Is.; 59°59'30" N, 152°36'30" W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Squirrel Creek: stream, flows NE 16 mi. to Tonsina River, 1 mi. N of Tonsina and 53 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°40'00" N, 145°10'00" W; BGN 1932; (map 68).

Local name reported in 1930 by USGS.

Squirrel Creek: stream, flows NE 0.5 mi., joins Wagner Gulch to form Mills Creek, 46 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°21'25" N, 151°32'00" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by Cowper (1913, fig. 7), USGS.

Squirrel Creek: stream, flows SW 20 mi. to Patsy Slough, 6 mi. NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°46' N, 152°56' W; (map 97).

Local name reported in 1934 by USGS.

Squirrel Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Cassapedia River, 14 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°46' N, 164°28' W; (map 95). Var. Dewey Creek.

Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map. Reported as "Dewey" on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Squirrel Creek: stream, flows NW 18 mi. to Sucker River, 5 mi. E of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°34'30" N, 145°03'00" W; (map 119). Var. Black River.

Local name reported in 1909 by A. G. Mad- dren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Squirrel Creek: stream, see Black River.

Squirrel Island: island, 1 mi. long, in Prince William Sound, off W coast of Knight I., in Knight Island Passage, 7 mi. NE of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°20'00" N, 147°33'45" W; (map 63).

Local name published in 1910 by USGS.

Squirrel Point: point of land, near E end and on S shore of Iliamna Lake at the mouth of Pile Bay, 24 mi. SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Ra.; 59°48'30" N, 154°15'00" W; (map 51).

Name reported by USGS in 1954.

Squirrel Point: point of land, on NE coast of Kenai Penin., 6.5 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°48'20" N, 146°28'30" W; BGN 1915; (map 63).

Name reported in 1914 by USGS.


This is a translation of the Eskimo name "sikiirkak," for the hoary marmot, Marmota caligata borealis, or "sikrik," for the Parry ground squirrel, Citellus parryi bournouensis (Rausch, 1951, p. 176, 179). In 1884 Lt. Canwell (in Healy, 1889, p. 55), USRCS, called it "Sheeleelickot or squirrel," and a year later he spelled the Eskimo name "Shee-gar-rik-puk" and "Shee-lee-li-tok" (Healy, 1887, p. 47 and map). Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN, called it "Squirrel or Shu-shuk-to-ark.

Squirrel River: stream, see Black River.

Sredniaia: bay, see Middle Bay.

Sredniy, Mys: point of land, see Middle Point.

Sredniy, Mys: point of land, see Nome Cape.

Sredne, Farvetl: water passage, see Middle Channel.

Srednyaya, Guba: bay, see Middle Bay.

Sredniy, Cape: cape, see Cape Nome.

Stab Creek: stream, in Bendelborn Mts., flows NE 3 mi. to Paragon River, 32 mi. SW of Imu-ruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°11' N, 146°31' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Stach Rock: stream, see Stikine River.

Stach Creek: stream, in Bendeleben Mts., flows NE 3 mi. to Paragon River, 32 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°11' N, 146°31' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Stachelhaut, The: glacier, see Surprise Glacier.

Stairway Glacier: glacier, trends SW of eye, near 14 mi. of Kake, on NE coast of Alexander Arch.; 55°33'40" N, 131°41'55" W; (map 49).

Name reported in 1927 by USGS.

Stack Island: island, 0.3 mi. long. between Canal and Moer Bay, off W coast of Ketchikan Is.; 55°33'40" N, 131°41'55" W; (map 49).

Local navigators' name obtained by H. C. Fassett, USBF; probably for Capt. R. Stack [ca.], a local seaman.

Stack Pup: stream, flows N 2 mi. to York Creek, 10 mi. W of Central and 36° Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°14'09"30" W; (map 104).

Prospectors' name reported in 1935 by USGS.
Local name reported in 1911 by D. C. Witherspoon (Moffitt, 1914, pl. 1), USGS.

**Standard Creek:** stream, flows SE 7.5 mi. to Coldstream Creek. 25 mi. SW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°47' N, 148°32' W; (map 100).

Local name reported on a manuscript map of The Alaska RR. in 1916.

**Standing Rock Lake:** lake, 0.8 mi. across, 2 mi. W of E. of Seward Passage and 42 mi. SE of Wrangell, Alex. Arch.; 56°00'15" N, 131°54'30" W; BGN 1923; (map 17).

Local name reported in 1923 by USFS.

**Staney Cone:** mountain, 2,765 ft., NE of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64°41' N, 13°3' W; (map 97).

**Staney Creek:** stream, see Stikine River.

**Stanton Peak:** peak, 4,265 ft., 5 mi. NE of Nest, Alaska, T.L. Peak, 1887; 56°00' N, 133°09'10" W; (map 4).

**Stanton Narrows:** water passage, see Valdez Narrows.

**Stanhope Island:** point of land, 0.4 mi. long, in Tuxekan Village. Named in 1906 by T. W. Dall, USGS.

**Stanhope Island:** mountain, 2,500 ft., SE of Halfway Bay and 42 mi. SE of Wrangell, Alaska, T.L. Peak, 1887; 56°00' N, 133°07' W; (map 4).

**Stany Creek:** stream, see Valdez Creek.

**Stanislaw Island:** island, 0.4 mi. across, S coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°37' N, 166°32' W; (map 25). Var. Old Harbor.

**Star City:** locality, see Star City.

**Starck Creek:** stream, heads at glacier terminus, in Nootka Mts., and flows S 4 mi. to Notch Creek 7 mi. NW of its junc. with Cross Creek. 5 mi. SE of Cooper Pass, Alaska Ra.; 62°12'-45" N, 142°22'00" W; BGN 1941; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1940.

**Star Creek:** stream, flows SW 2.9 mi. to Salina River, 12 mi. SE of Salina Crossing and 39 mi. SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°11'09" N, 155°25'30" W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1921 by USGS.

**Star Creek:** stream, flows W 2.5 mi. to Bonanza River, 16 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°45' N, 164°45' W; (map 95). Var. Burley Creek.

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakesle.

**Star Creek:** stream, flows SE 3.6 mi. to Pilgrim River 0.4 mi. E of Salmon Lake and 29 mi. to

Local name reported in 1911 by D. C. Witherspoon (Moffitt, 1914, pl. 1), USGS.

**Star Creek:** stream, flows SE 7.5 mi. to Coldstream Creek. 25 mi. SW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°47' N, 148°32' W; (map 100).

Local name reported on a manuscript map of The Alaska RR. in 1916.

**Standing Rock Lake:** lake, 0.8 mi. across, 2 mi. W of E. of Seward Passage and 42 mi. SE of Wrangell, Alex. Arch.; 56°00'15" N, 131°54'30" W; BGN 1923; (map 17).

Local name reported in 1923 by USFS.

**Staney Cone:** mountain, 2,765 ft., NE of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64°41' N, 13°3' W; (map 97).

**Staney Creek:** stream, see Stikine River.

**Stanton Peak:** peak, 4,265 ft., 5 mi. NE of Nest, Alaska, T.L. Peak, 1887; 56°00' N, 133°09'10" W; (map 4).

**Stanton Narrows:** water passage, see Valdez Narrows.

**Stanhope Island:** point of land, 0.4 mi. long, in Tuxekan Village. Named in 1906 by T. W. Dall, USGS.

**Stanhope Island:** mountain, 2,500 ft., SE of Halfway Bay and 42 mi. SE of Wrangell, Alaska, T.L. Peak, 1887; 56°00' N, 133°07' W; (map 4).

**Stany Creek:** stream, see Valdez Creek.

**Stanislaw Island:** island, 0.4 mi. across, S coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°37' N, 166°32' W; (map 25). Var. Old Harbor.

**Star City:** locality, see Star City.

**Starck Creek:** stream, heads at glacier terminus, in Nootka Mts., and flows S 4 mi. to Notch Creek 7 mi. NW of its junc. with Cross Creek. 5 mi. SE of Cooper Pass, Alaska Ra.; 62°12'-45" N, 142°22'00" W; BGN 1941; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1940.

**Star Creek:** stream, flows SW 2.9 mi. to Salina River, 12 mi. SE of Salina Crossing and 39 mi. SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°11'09" N, 155°25'30" W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1921 by USGS.

**Star Creek:** stream, flows W 2.5 mi. to Bonanza River, 16 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°45' N, 164°45' W; (map 95). Var. Burley Creek.

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakesle.

**Star Creek:** stream, flows SE 3.6 mi. to Pilgrim River 0.4 mi. E of Salmon Lake and 29 mi.
Star Creek: It flows SW 16 mi. to Pargon.

Starfish Bluff: Bluff, 700 ft., on right bank of Star Creek: stream, flows NW 2.3 mi. to Schliu.

Star Creek: stream, trends NW 1.5 mi. to Dis.

Star Hill: Hill, 700 ft., in NE part of Juneau.


Star Rock: Rock, 0.3 mi. E of Mount Maria, Coast Mts.; BGN 1966: (map 122).


Starichkov, Mys: point of land, see Starichkov, Cape.


Local name recorded in the 1950's by USGS; derived from the Russian word "staryy" meaning "old."

Staritchkoff: reef, see Starichkov Reef.

Staritchkoff: point of land, see Starichkov, Cape.

Star Lake: lake, 1,600 ft. long, on Revillagigedo I., near head of Thorne Arm, between Newport and Granite Lakes, Alex. Arch.; 55°22'38" N, 131°10'50" W; (map 3).

Local name recorded in 1901 by A. H. Brooks (1920b, pl. 2), USGS.

Star Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. near NW shore of Tustumena Lake, 20 mi. S Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°17' N, 151°09' W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Star Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. across, 7.2 mi. E of junction of Ninina and Chichina Rivers, 7 mi. S of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; BGN 1966; 61°20'15" N, 143°01'00" W; (map 67).

Local name descriptive of five-pointed outline of the shoreline, reported in 1965 by L. A. Yehle, USGS.

Starling: Village, see Utzink.

Starling Cape: point of land, see Leontovich, Cape.

Starling Point: point of land, see Leontovich, Cape.

Star Rock: rocks, in Dark Pass.

Local name descriptive of five-pointed outline of the shoreline, reported in 1965 by L. A. Yehle, USGS.

Star Rock: rocks, in Dark Pass.

Local name obtained in 1945 by topographers.

Starr Hill: area, in NE section of Juneau Mts.; 58°18'15" N, 134°24'22" W; (map 91).

Named for Frank Starr, 1849-56, Maine, he came to Alaska in 1874 first in Sitka and moved to Juneau, built the first wharf and did some mining. In 1888 he operated a salmon salmon saltwater Bay and in 1896 he claimed the site of a lighthouse on Starr Hill (De Armond, 1957, p. 32).

Starrr-Gavan: locality, see Three Saints.

Starrigavan: locality, see Old Sitka.


Russian name, "Starigavan", "old harbor", reported in 1809 by Lieut. Greuingk (1850, map 3). Wosenesenski also gives the Kenai Indian name as "Stuk Talji Chin." or "Chak."

"Starichischc" meaning "stout old man," appears to have been given about 1840 by Iliag. G. Wosenesenski and published by Constantin Grewingk (1850, map 3). Wosenesenski also gives the Kenai Indian name as "Stuk Talji Chin." or "Chak."

Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Starr Rocks: rocks, in Dark Pass.

Name published in 1925 by USGS published in 1925 Coast Pilot.

Star Rock: rock, at S end of Linian Island, 5 mi. NW of Nelson Island, N of Mt. McKinley and Kantishna River Low.; 63°57' N, 151°40' W; (map 9).

Var. Local name recorded in 1954 by L. A. Yehle, USGS.

Star Rocks: rocks, see Starr Rocks.

Starr Rocks: point of land, on E shore of Uganik Bay, on N coast of Mt. 57°45'30" N, 153°22'00" W; (map 9).

Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Starr Rocks: rocks, in Dark Pass.

Name published in 1925 by USGS published in 1925 Coast Pilot.

Star Rock: rock, at S end of Linian Island, 5 mi. NW of Nelson Island, N of Mt. McKinley and Kantishna River Low.; 63°57' N, 151°40' W; (map 9).

Var. Local name recorded in 1954 by L. A. Yehle, USGS.

Star Rocks: rocks, see Starr Rocks.

Starr Point: point of land, on E shore of Uganik Bay, on N coast of Mt. 57°45'30" N, 153°22'00" W; (map 9).

Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Starr Rocks: rocks, in Dark Pass.

Name published in 1925 by USGS published in 1925 Coast Pilot.

Star Rock: rock, at S end of Linian Island, 5 mi. NW of Nelson Island, N of Mt. McKinley and Kantishna River Low.; 63°57' N, 151°40' W; (map 9).

Var. Local name recorded in 1954 by L. A. Yehle, USGS.

Starr Rocks: rocks, see Starr Rocks.

Starr Point: point of land, on E shore of Uganik Bay, on N coast of Mt. 57°45'30" N, 153°22'00" W; (map 9).

Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Starr Rocks: rocks, in Dark Pass.

Name published in 1925 by USGS published in 1925 Coast Pilot.

Star Rock: rock, at S end of Linian Island, 5 mi. NW of Nelson Island, N of Mt. McKinley and Kantishna River Low.; 63°57' N, 151°40' W; (map 9).

Var. Local name recorded in 1954 by L. A. Yehle, USGS.
**Steamboat Slough**

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; name published in 1888 by USCS&GS.

**Steamboat Bay:** estuary, 1.3 mi. long, N coast of Noyes I., Alex. Arch.; 55°33'N, 133°38'W; BGN 1923; (map 4).

Named in 1923 by USCS&GS; derived from Steamboat Point.

**Steamboat Cabin Slough:** lake, 1.5 mi. long, ox-bow, S of Black River, 20 mi. NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°40'N, 144°35'W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

**Steamboat Creek:** stream, heads on Twin Buttes, flows SE 14 mi. to Kuskokwim River 1.8 mi. W of its junction with George River, 24 mi. NW of Sleetmute, Kibbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°54'55"; 157°45'50" W; (map 72).

Local name reported in 1914 by R. H. Sargent (in Smith, P. S., 1917, pl. 5), USGS. "So called because a steamboat yard was once located here."

**Steamboat Creek:** stream, flows SE 1.4 mi. to Pedro Creek, 13 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°00'20"N, 147°50'50"W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerding (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

**Steamboat Creek:** stream, see Steamboat Slough.

**Steamboat Lake:** lake, 0.6 mi. across, on S bank of Bremner River, 2 mi. SW of mouth of Little Bremner River and 58 mi. E of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°01'10"N, 144°30'50"W; (map 68).

Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

**Steamboat Mountain:** mountain, 1,775 ft., 11 mi. NW of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plt.; 66°06'N, 141°28'W; (map 120).

Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

**Steamboat Point:** point of land, W point of entrance to Steamboat Bay, N coast of Noyes I., Alex. Arch.; 55°33'N, 133°38'W; (map 4).

Local navigators' name; published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 147).

**Steamboat Slough:** stream, anabranch of Kuskokwim River, trends SW 1.5 mi., 2 mi. SE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°47'N, 161°42'W; (map 59).

Name reported in 1949 by USGS.

**Steamboat Slough:** stream, flows W 14 mi. to Fish River, 33 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°46'N, 163°27'W; (map 95). Var. Kuearuk River, Steamboat Creek.

Reported as "Steamboat Creek" in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17); shown as "Kuearuk River" by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

**Steamboat Slough:** stream, channel of Yukon River, 0.8 mi. long, at mouth of Tozina River, 9 mi. WSW of Tanana, Nowitna Low.; 65°08'30"N, 153°24'00"W; (map 106).

Named when the riverboats May West and Seattle No. 1 wintered here in 1897-98. Name shown on a navigation manuscript chart dated 1906.
Steamboat Slough: watercourse, 2.5 mi. long, anabranch of Andreafsky River, 37 mi. NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°02'35" N, 163°11'00" W; (map 77).

Riverboat pilots’ name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS. So named because it was used as a wintering place for steamboats from 1898 to 1905.


River pilots’ name shown on a 1901 manuscript chart of the Yukon River.

Steamer Bay: bay, extends N'W 2.5 mi. to Stikine Strait, on W coast of Ktolin I., Alex. Arch.; 56°51'00" N, 132°40'W; (map 6). Var. Ship Bay.

Steamer Eclipse Slough: stream, see Eclipse Creek.

Steamer Rocks: rocks, extend 0.5 mi. in Clarence Strait, 4 mi. S of Steamer Inlet, Kuskokwim Delta; 64°31'20" N, 162°17' W; (map 9, pi. 1). Var. Steamer Rocks.

Steamer Knoll: mountain, 2,115 ft, S of Steamer Rocks; 56°31'00"N, 162°17'42"W; (map 52). Var. Steamer Shape Mountain.

Stebbins: village, pop 158, on NW coast of St. Michael I., BCS, Alaska.

Stebbins Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, N 60° of Farewell Lake, 1.5 mi. SE of Kuskokwim River; 64°57'20" N, 147°28' W; (map 93). Var. Stebbins.

Steele: point of land, see Steele Point.

Steele Dome: mountain, see Steele Creek Dome.

Steele Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, N 60° of Farewell Lake, 1.5 mi. SE of Kuskokwim River; 64°57'20" N, 147°28' W; (map 93). Var. Steele.

Steele Creek: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to Tolovana River, 6 mi. SE of Livermore, Yukon-Tanana High.; 53°28' N, 148°25' W; (map 105). Named by prospector: reported in 1916 by USGS; Brooks and others, 1916, pi. 9).

Steel Creek: stream, see Steele Creek.

Steele Point: point of land, on NE coast of Hinchinbrook I., 20 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°21' N, 146°12' W; BGN 1901; (map 64). Var. Aguirre, Bentinck Point, Puntado, Steel Point.

Named in 1876 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock (1795, map facing p. 1) while exploring the region. It was later called “Point Bentinck,” for William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, third Duke of Portland from 1762 (Wagner, 1937, p. 376) by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, during one of his many visits to the northwest American coast at the end of the 18th century. Don Ignacio Arteaga, who, with Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra on the Spanish vessels Los Angeles and La Favorita explored the region in 1779, named the point “Punta De Aguirre” on July 17, 1779, probably after the pilot of the La Favorita, Juan Bautista de Aguirre (Wagner, 1937, p. 24).

Steel Creek: locality, on S bank of Fortymile River, at Steele Creek, 38 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°16'38" N, 141°17'00" W; BGN 1964; (map 102). Var. Steel Creek.

Mining camp and post office reported in 1903 by Prindle (1905, pi. 16), USGS. A post office was maintained here from 1907 to 1951 (Ricks, 1965, p. 61).

Steel Creek: stream, flows NE 7 mi. to Fortymile River, 37 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°16'20" N, 141°17'00" W; BGN 1964; (map 102). Var. Steel Creek.

Prospectors’ name reported in 1897 as “Steel Creek” by Spurr (1898, pl. 46), USGS.

Steel Creek: stream, flows S 8 mi. to Chena River, 16 mi. S of Nome, Nome River; 64°23'00" N, 147°24' W; (map 90). Var. Atchilles Creek.

Local name published in 1908 by USGS.

Steelhead River: stream, on Chichagof I., 6.5 mi. to Lisiankis Inlet, 14 mi. N of Afognak, Alex. Arch.; 57°51'00" N, 139°30' W; BGN 1960; (map 9).

Named in 1935 by D. L. Rossman “for the Steelhead trout, which are known to spawn in this stream. It is said: only stream on Chichagof Island in which steelheads spawn.”

Steelmut: village, see Sleetmute.

Steel Point: point of land, see Steele Point.

Steeple Cape: point of land, 21 mi. NW of Afognak, on W coast of Afognak I., diak 1.; 58°12'00" N, 153°12'00" W; (map 43). Var. Cape Krutov, Cape Kruytov.


Steeple Creek: stream, flows 3 mi. NW of denhall Lake, 0.6 mi. N of outlet to hall River and 10 mi. NW of June Mts.; 58°25' N, 134°34' W; (map 99).

Local descriptive name published by Knopf (1912a, pi. 1), USGS.

Steeple Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. on lalanka River, 40 mi. SE of Nome, Nome River; 64°03' N, 148°30' W; (map 100).

Local name reported in 1910 (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Steeple Creek: stream, flows SW 1.4 mi. on Creek, 16 mi. N of Nome, Nome River; 64°45' N, 165°24' W; (map 90).

Prospectors’ name reported in Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS.

Steeple Creek: stream, see Right Arm Creek.

Steeple Glacier: glacier, see Canyon Glacier.

Steeple Island: island, 150 ft. across Passage, 2 mi. NW of Chicagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°40'27" N, 136°09'15" W; BGN (map 9).

Descriptive name given in US&GS; published in 1908 Coast 174.

Steeple Island: island, see Krutov Island.

Steeple Peaks: mountain peak, 2,300 ft. NE of Taku Harbor on Stephens Pt.; 22 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°35'90" W; (map 12).

Descriptive name given in Condr. C. M. Thomas, USGS.

Steeple Point: point of land, in Inian on W central coast of Umnak I., 136°22'00" N, 168°20'35" W; (map 22).

Descriptive name given in US&GS “because of the steep rock formation which characterizes...”
Stephens Passage: river, heads between Ears Peak and West Peak on Ear Mt., trends SE 1 mi. along Step Creek, Seward Penin. High.; 65°55' N, 166°13' W; BGN 1954; (map 111). So named in 1945 by a USGS field party “for the conspicuous step-like flat on the rim of its bed, in the headwater portion.”

Stephens Creek: stream, see Step Creek.

Stephan Lake: lake, 1.8 mi. long, at head of Goose Creek, 18 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°29' N, 149°56' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by USGS.

Stephan Lake: lake, 4.2 mi. long, at head of Prairie Creek, 45 mi. NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°42'30" N, 148°53'00" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Stephens Creek: stream, see Stevens Creek.

Stephens: village, see Stebbins.

Stephens: village, see Stevens Village.

Stephens, Cape: point of land, northernmost tip of St. Michael I., 9 mi. NW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°12'30" N, 162°18'40" W; (map 92). Named by Capt. James Cook, RN, in September 1778.

Stephens, Point: point of land, in Favorite Channel, 0.2 mi. W of village of Tee Harbor and 15 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mt.; 58°25'15" N, 134°46'00" W; (map 11). Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardale, USN. The name was published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 175), and probably was derived from Stephens Passage.

Stephens Cove: bay, see Tee Harbor.

Stephens Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to KLutina River, 2.2 mi. SE of Garrett Peak and 24 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°28'45" N, 146°01'30" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by P. G. Lowe, USA, presumably for Sherman C. Stephens, a member of Capt. W. R. Abercrombie’s party.

Stephens Creek: stream, see Stevens Creek.

Stephens Glacier: glacier, heads 1.5 mi. N of Mount Cashman, trends NE 3.5 mi. to its terminus at head of Stephens Creek, 22 mi. N of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°26'15" N, 146°14'15" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950’s by USGS.

Stephens Gulch: ravine, see Stephens Gulch.

Stephensons Stream: stream, flows SW 5.9 mi. to Kuyuk River, 6 mi. W of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°08' N, 161°15' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Stephens Pass: water passage, 1 mi. long, between St. Michael and Stuart Is., 9.5 mi. NW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°32'30" N, 162°20'00" W; (map 92). Local name published in 1900 by USGS.

Stephens Village

Stephens Mountain: village, see Stevens Village.

Stevens Mountain: mountain, 1,386 ft., 1 mi. NE of Stephens Village.

Stevens Mtns: ridge, elev. 3,000–4,440 ft., extends NE-SW 5 mi. between Kandik and Nation Rivers, 48 mi. E of Eagle, Porcupine Plat.; 65°29′ N, 141°28′ W; BGN 1965; (map 103).

So named in 1965 by Earl Brabb, USGS, because “the mountains are comprised of parallel ridges, either flat-topped or with flat benches near the top that look like steps at a distance.”

Stepo: Mount: mountain, 3,893 ft., on W shore of Stepovak Bay, near SW end of Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 55°43′ N, 160°11′ W; (map 28).

Name shown on a 1953 USGS map.

Stepovak Bay: bay, 15 mi. across, on S coast of Alaska Penin., Aleutian Ra.; 55°40′ N, 159°50′ W; BGN 1890; map 27. Var. Stepovako Bay, Stepovoj Bai, Zaliv Zacharova.

Named “Stepovakho,” or “Stepov’s Bay” by USGS in 1888, possibly for Stepanof, a Russian American Company captain who cruised in the Shumagin Is. prior to 1835. Capt. Tchelnov (1852, map 24) called it “Zaliv Zacharova,” or “Zachary Bay.”

Stepovak Bay: see Stepovak Bay.

Stepovoj Bai: bay, see Stepovak Bay.


Village that apparently had its name formalized in 1954 when a post office was established (Ricks, 1965, pl. 61).

Sterling Creek: stream, flows SE 3 mi. to Beverly Creek, 6 mi. W of Tumin Mtn. and 52 mi. SSE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°30′ N, 143°5′10″ W; BGN 1907; (map 103). Var. Sterling.

Prospectors’ name reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Sterling Creek: stream, flows NW 2.8 mi. to Grouse Creek which flows to Mint River, 41 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°28′ N, 167°26′ W; (map 111).

Prospectors’ name reported on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Sterling Landing: locality, on W bank of Kuskokwim River, 65.5 mi. SW of McGrath, Kuskokwim Low.; 62°53′2″ N, 155°40′ W; BGN 1966; (map 80). Var. Candle Landing.

River landing reported in 1923 by the ARC.

Sterling Shool: school, 7 mi. long, in Bristol Bay, 6 mi. S of Cape Constantine and 54 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°18′ N, 158°53′ W; BGN 1932; (map 40).

Named in 1911 by USGS for the cannery ship Sterling which was lost here.

Stevenson: village, see Stevens Village.

Stevenson Creek: stream, NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; (map 111).

Prospectors’ name reported on a precinct manuscript map.

Stevenson Island: island, 53 mi. SSE coast of Prince of Wales I., Aleutian Ra.; 132°57′ W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Condle, USN; published in 1887 on USCS chart 706.

Stevens: village, see Stevens Village.


Named for a prospector and trapper who worked on the stream; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Stevens Creek: stream, heads on Roughtop Mtn., flows NW 20 mi. to Yukon River, 22 mi. SSW of Rampart, Yukon–Tanana High.; 65°28′40″ N, 150°53′08″ W; BGN 1961; (map 106). Var. Stephens Creek, Stephens Creek.

Riverboat pilots’ name shown on Edwards Track Chart of the Yukon, dated 1899. The same year Cantwell (1902, p. 277), USRCS, spelled the name “Stephens.”

Stevens Creek: stream, see Norberg Creek.

Stevens Creek: stream, see Orum Creek.

Stevens Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.8 mi. to Washington Creek 0.1 mi. N of its junc. with Nome River; 6 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°51′12″ N, 165°12′20″ W; (map 94). Var. Stevens Gulch.

Prospectors’ name published as “Stephens” or “Shamantville” in 1890. Var. Stephens Gulch.


Indian village, which according to tradition, was founded by three chiefs, "Old Jacob," "George," "Old Steven." According to tradition, this village was first called "Denyit, canyon." In 1902 Old Steve, chief, and the village then took the name "Stevens Village" according to the Alaska Sportsman, 1959, vol. 26, p. 34.

This may be the same village "mans" or "Shamansville" in USGS. In 1910 the villager Philip A. Stuart reported a population of 100 in 1930; 54 in 1939 in Stevens, 1950. The Stevens Village post office was established in 1936.

Steward Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. Creek which flows to Big Four NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 164°08′ W; (map 95).

Prospectors’ name reported on a precinct manuscript map.

Stewart, Port: estuary, extends NW Behm Canal, on E coast of Chugach Arch.; 55°42′ N, 131°50′ W; (map 7). Named by Capt. George von Drygalski on September 2, 1793, after master’s mate on the ship Barren. Named "Shams" or "Shamansvillc, Stephens, Stevens. According to von Drygalski, who made a good survey of it, he anchored here from August 21 to 25, 1793 (Wagner, 1937, p. 41).

Stewart Bend: bend, of Kuskokwim River at head of tributaries, 1 mi. E of head of tributaries, 1 mi. W of Willow and 30 mi. NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 64°46′10″ N, 149°59′45″ W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Stevens Lakes: lakes, two, each 0.7 mi. long, 1 mi. W of Wellesley Mtn. and 17 mi. SW of point where Alaska Highway crosses Alaska-Canada boundary, Alaska Ra.; 62°26′ N, 141°22′ W; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Stevenson Entrance: water passage, between Shuyak I. and Barren Is., connecting Gulf of Alaska with Shelikof Strait; 58°47′ N, 152°24′ W; BGN 1966; (map 43).

Stevenson Island: island, 100 ft. by 20 ft. Smith, I., 1 mi. SW of Sitka Mts.; 40°23′ N, 135°25′18″ W; (map 85).

Named in 1880 by the USN as "Stevenson Island." Named in 1886 by Lt. Smith, USN; published in 1887 on USCS chart 706.

Stewart Island: island, 100 ft. by 20 ft. Smith, I., 1 mi. SW of Sitka Mts.; 40°23′ N, 135°25′18″ W; (map 85).

Named in 1880 by the USN as "Stevenson Island." Named in 1886 by Lt. Smith, USN; published in 1887 on USCS chart 706.
This is a translation of the name “Gavan Tikhaya” given in 1850 by the Russian American Company.

Still Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, W of Tanana I. in Corbister Slough, 2.5 mi. S of Tanana, Nowitna Low.; 65°08’30” N, 152°03’00” W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Stillwater Anchorage: water passage, in Kootanahoo Inlet on Admiralty I., extends SW 1.2 mi. from Pillsbury Point to Turn Point, 0.5 mi. NE of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°30’30” N, 134°34’00” W; (map 9).

Descriptive given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, published by USGS in 1863 Coast Pilot (p. 177).

Stillwater Creek: stream, flows SE 4.5 mi. to Bering River, 21 mi. NE of Katalla, Chugach Mts.; local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin (in Emmons and Hayes, 1904, p. 366).

Stillwell locality, on N shore of Kenai Lake, Kenai I., 1.5 mi. NE of Black Point and 22 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°14’24” S, 149°24’55” W; (map 63).

A 1951 USGS map indicates that this is a site of a single dwelling.

Stienia, Mount: mountain, 4,050 ft., on left bank of Stikine River, 16 mi. NE of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°40’30” N, 132°08’30” W; (map 6).

Named by USGS for charting purposes; name published in 1943.

Stink Creek: stream, on N end of Admiralty I., flows N 3.7 mi. to Stephens Passage, 4.8 mi. SE of Point Young and 10 mi. S of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°10’15” N, 134°26’10” W; (map 11).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Stink Lake: stream, flows 5.3 mi. to Stink Lake, near Innoko River, 38 mi. NW of Ophir, Innoko Mts.; 63°38’ N, 157°03’ W; (map 90).

Local name reported in 1964 by Arthur Gervais, USGS.


Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Sinking Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, 1.7 mi. S of Beaver Creek, Yukon Flats; 66°12’00” N, 146°47’20” W; (map 119).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Sinking Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, on N bank of Innoko River, N of Rennies Landing, 38 mi. NW of Ophir and 64 mi. NW of McGrath, Innoko Low.; 63°38’ N, 157°04’ W; (map 90).

Local name obtained in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Stink River: stream, head in Tundra Lake, flows NW 35 mi. to Stoney River 24 mi. SE of its junc. with Kuskokwim River, 37 mi. SE of Sleetmute, Stony River Low.; 61°30’30” N, 156°07’50” W; (map 72).

Local name reported in 1914 by R. H. Sargent (in Smith, P. S., 1917, pl. 5), USGS.

Steinte Bluffs: bluffs, on S shore of Olga Bay, 32 mi. S of Karluk, in SW part of Kodiak I., 57°06’45” N, 154°17’00” W; (map 35).

Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Stockade Point: point of land, on E shore of Stephens Passage, at mouth of Taku Harbor, 2 mi. NW of Limestone Inlet and 22 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°03’00” N, 134°01’45” W; (map 11).

Se named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, because the ruins of a blockhouse and stockade built by the Hudson’s Bay Co. in 1840-41 were on the point. The name was published by USGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 168).

Stockdale Harbor: bay, in Prince William Sound, on NW coast of Montague I., at NE end of Montague Strait, 32 mi. E of Chenega, Chugach Mts.; 60°18’45” N, 147°12’30” W; (map 63).

Named in 1787 by Capt. Portlock for his publisher John Stockdale.

Stockholm Bay: cove, 0.2 mi. across, on SE shore of Olga Bay, 34 mi. SE of Karluk, on SW part of Kodiak I.; 57°07’30” N, 154°07’00” W; (map 35).

Local name reported in 1900.

Stockholm Point: point of land, on SE shore of Olga Bay, 34 mi. SE of Karluk, on SW part of Kodiak I.; 57°07’30” N, 154°06’30” W; (map 35).

Local name reported in 1900.

Stockley Creek: stream, flows SW 0.8 mi. to Dahl Creek, 10 mi. NE of Shungnak, Brooks Ra.; 66°55’ N, 156°52’ W; (map 115).

Local name reported in 1943 by R. R. Coats, USGS.

Stockton Islands: barrier islands, on Beaufort Sea coast W of Flaxman I., extending 9 mi. between Challenger and Newport Entrances, Arctic Plain; 70°18’ N, 146°55’ W; (map 151).


Stoeckl, Mount: mountain, 6,014 ft., on Alaska-Canada Boundary, on right bank of Unuk River, Coast Mts.; 56°21’56” N, 130°47’10” W; BGN 1952; (map 7).

Named in 1924 by USGS for “Privy-Councillor Edward de Stoeckl, Russian Minister to the United States, who signed the convention ceding Alaska to the United States, on March 30, 1867”, published in 1927 on IBC Sheet 3 (1951 atlas).

Stognaang Creek: stream, flows W 5 mi. to Kuskokwim Bay, 50 mi. NW of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°48’ N, 161°57’ W; (map 53).

Ekimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Stolb: rock, see Pillar Rock.

Stoli, Mys: point of land, see Bold Cape.

Stolbi Rocks: rocks, composed of Noonaghak and Tappaghak Rocks in Bering Sea, 3 mi. SE of Cape Myaughie, Saint Lawrence I.; 63°38’ N, 170°06’ W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Noonaghak, Stolby Rocks.
Stony Rock: *rocks. see Pillars, The.

Stony Rock Bay: bay, 1 mi. wide, SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, 4.3 mi. NE of Cape Chacon, Arch. Elev.: 54°44'00" N, 131°20'00" W; (map 2). Var. Mallard Bay.

Stony Rock: stream, flows SE to Notsiakpa Creek, SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; 65°34' N, 164°27' W; (map 110).

Stony River: stream, flows S 1.6 mi. to 7 Creek which flows to Notsapaga Creek, SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; 65°34' N, 164°27' W; (map 110).

Stony Point: point of land, see Rocky Point.


Stony Dome: peak, 4,058 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, 3 mi. 3.6 mi. NE of Eielson Visitor Center; 63°27'15" N, 150°12'30" W; (map 88).

Stony Island: island, see Pyramid Island.

Stony Point: point of land, see Pole Island.

Stony Point: point of land, see Point of Driftwood.

Stony River: village, pop. 75, on N. Kuskokwim River 0.9 mi. of its junction with the Kuskokwim River; 63°28'00" N, 150°13'40" W; (map 110).

Stony River: stream, flows SW to Notsapaga Creek, SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; 65°34' N, 164°27' W; (map 110).

Stony River, 20 mi. NE of Nome, Nome Borough, AK; 61°46'10" N, 156°35'33" W; (map 71). Var. Moose Creek, Moose Village, Sled Village.

Stony Rock: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 25 mi. from Granite to Clearwater Fork 5 mi. S of that confluence with the Toklat River, Alaska Range 15° N, 150°19'30" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 field map by C. E. Griffin, USGS.

Stony Creek: stream, flows S 1.6 mi. to 7 Creek which flows to Notsapaga Creek, SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; 65°34' N, 164°27' W; (map 110).

Stony Point: point of land, see Rocky Point.

Stony Rock: rocks, see Stooli Rocks.

Stone Bay: estuary, see Necker Bay.

Stone Boy Creek: stream, flows NW 17 mi. to Salcha River, 4.8 mi. SW of junction with Lost Creek, and 58 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon- Tanana High.; 64°47' N, 144°36' W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Stone Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mts., heads at glacier terminus, flows NW 16 mi. to Na- besna River 10 mi. E of Devil's Mtn., Alaska Range; 62°28' N, 142°37' W; (map 84).

Named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, "from the conspicuous and size of its barren stony desert.

Stonehocker Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SE 3 mi. to Chicken Creek, 1 mi. NW of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°34' N, 148°34' W; (map 101). Var. Allen Glacier.

Named by Spurr (1900, p. 115), USGS, for Comdr. George Morse Stone, USN, who explored the Kobuk River region from 1883 to 1886.

Stoney Cape: point of land, see Rocky Point.

Stoney Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, 7.5 mi. 4.3 mi. NE of Eielson Visitor Center; 63°27'15" N, 150°12'30" W; (map 88).

Stony Rock: rocks, see Stooli Rocks.

Stone Bay: estuary, see Necker Bay.

Stone Boy Creek: stream, flows NW 17 mi. to Salcha River, 4.8 mi. SW of junction with Lost Creek, and 58 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon- Tanana High.; 64°47' N, 144°36' W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Stone Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mts., heads at glacier terminus, flows NW 16 mi. to Na- besna River 10 mi. E of Devil's Mtn., Alaska Range; 62°28' N, 142°37' W; (map 84).

Named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, "from the conspicuous and size of its barren stony desert.

Stonehocker Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SE 3 mi. to Chicken Creek, 1 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°06'20" N, 152°52'00" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Stonewall: cliff, on SE shore of Isanotski Strait, Aleutian Islands; 54°50'00" N, 165°21'40" W; (map 2). Var. Mallard Bay.

Probably a local name; published by USGS in 1912.

Stone: peak, 4,700 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, S of Denali Ht; 63°43'00" N, 156°35'33" W; (map 110). Local name reported in 1932 by J. G. Sr., and S. N. Stoner, USGS.

Stone Glacier: glacier, extends NE 5 mi. Mount Moulous to the head of the Aleutian River; 61°54'20" N, 152°34'30" W; (map 70). Var. Allen Mountain.

Named by Spurr (1900, p. 115), USGS, for Comdr. George Morse Stone, USN, who explored the Kobuk River region from 1883 to 1886.

Stoney Cape: point of land, see Rocky Point.

Stoney Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, 7.5 mi. 4.3 mi. NE of Eielson Visitor Center; 63°27'15" N, 150°12'30" W; (map 88).

Stony Rock: rocks, see Stooli Rocks.

Stone Bay: estuary, see Necker Bay.

Stone Boy Creek: stream, flows NW 17 mi. to Salcha River, 4.8 mi. SW of junction with Lost Creek, and 58 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon- Tanana High.; 64°47' N, 144°36' W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Stone Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mts., heads at glacier terminus, flows NW 16 mi. to Na- besna River 10 mi. E of Devil's Mtn., Alaska Range; 62°28' N, 142°37' W; (map 84).

Named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, "from the conspicuous and size of its barren stony desert.

Stoney Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, 7.5 mi. 4.3 mi. NE of Eielson Visitor Center; 63°27'15" N, 150°12'30" W; (map 88).

Stone Ring Creek: stream, in De Long Mts., stone Mountain; 2,747 ft., 8 mi. W of Mount Stoney, 4 mi. NE of Mount Mausolus; 61°56'30" N, 152°52'00" W; (map 70). Var. Allen Glacier.

Named by Spurr (1900, p. 115), USGS, for Comdr. George Morse Stone, USN, who explored the Kobuk River region from 1883 to 1886.

Stony Point: point of land, see Pole Island.

Stony Point: point of land, see Point of Driftwood.

Stony River: village, pop. 75, on N. Kuskokwim River 0.9 mi. of its junction with the Kuskokwim River; 63°28'00" N, 150°13'40" W; (map 110). Local descriptive name reported by USGS.

Stony Point: point of land, see Peschar Point.

Stony Point: point of land, see Point of Driftwood.

Stony River: village, pop. 75, on N. Kuskokwim River 0.9 mi. of its junction with the Kuskokwim River; 63°28'00" N, 150°13'40" W; (map 110). Local descriptive name reported by USGS.

Stony River: village, pop. 75, on N. Kuskokwim River 0.9 mi. of its junction with the Kuskokwim River; 63°28'00" N, 150°13'40" W; (map 110). Local descriptive name reported by USGS.

Stony Rock: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 25 mi. from Granite to Clearwater Fork 5 mi. S of that confluence with the Toklat River, Alaska Range 15° N, 150°19'30" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 field map by C. E. Griffin, USGS.

Stoney Rock: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows S 1.6 mi. to 7 Creek which flows to Notsapaga Creek, SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; 65°34' N, 164°27' W; (map 110).

Stony Point: point of land, see Rocky Point.
Si, hols, USN, "because there is an extensive mud flat and shoal water beyond this island."

storm Creek: stream, flows NW 5.7 mi. to Kuskokwim River 3 mi. W of its junct. with Stony River, 17 mi. NE of Sleetmute, Stony River Low.; 61°47' N, 156°41' W; (map 72).

Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

stormy Creek, on Kenai Penin., flows NW 2.5 mi. to Mills Creek, 34 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°36'23" N, 149°24'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Stormy Lake, 2 mi. long, on NW coast of Kenai Penni., S of Number Three Bay, 16 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°47' N, 151°02' W; BGN 1966; (map 62). Var. Three Bay Lake.

So named in 1966 by Division of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, Alaska, because the "prevailing winds produce whitecaps."

Stormy Point: point of land, on NW shore of Olga Bay, 31 mi. S of Kachlik, on SW coast of Kodiak 1.; 57°07'10" N, 154°24'30" W; (map 63).

Descriptive local name published in 1913 by USGS.

Story Island: island, 0.3 mi. long, in Portage Bay, mid flat and shoal water beyond this island."

Story Is., on SE coast of Kenai Penin., 34 mi. ESE of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°36' N, 150°37' W; BGN 1929; (map 50).

Named by USC&GS in 1929 and so called "because of the stormy conditions in the locality."

Storm Range: ridge, 1.5 mi. long, 1.5 mi. SE of Mount Ogilvie and 38 mi. N of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°50'25" N, 134°14'45" W; BGN 1963; (map 11).

Named by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964.

Straight Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Sulatna River, 14 mi. NE of Sulatna Crossing and 17 mi. SW of Monzonite Hills, Kilkuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°15' N, 155°01' W; (map 98).

Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Straight Creek: stream, flows E 2.7 mi. to Birch Creek, 5.5 mi. NE of Long and 20 mi. SE of Ruby, Kilkuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°27'36" N, 155°22'10" W; BGN 1936; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Straight Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 mi. to Goldstream Creek, 16 mi. W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°52' N, 148°13' W; (map 100).

Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Straight Island: island, extends NE-SW 3.1 mi. in Yukon River, 5 mi. NE of Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 64°48' N, 153°23' W; (map 98).


Strait, Cape: point of land, 14 mi. NW of Petersburg, on NE coast of Lindenberg Penin, Kupreano I. Arch.; 56°59'55" N, 153°05'30" W; (map 6). Var. Cape of the Strait, Cape of the Straits.

Published in 1865 on Brit. Admir. Chart 2431 as "Cape of the Straits."

Strait Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on S side of Beaver Inlet, W coast of Sedanka L, 13 mi. SE of Dutch Harbor, Aleutian Is.; 53°47'45" N, 166°17'00" W; (map 23).

Name given by J. G. Gilbert, USCGS, Commander of the Coast Survey steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Strait Creek: stream, flows NW 1.3 mi. to Buster Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales I., Arch. Arch.; 56°19'40" N, 133°24'50" W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Strait Island: island, 0.7 mi. long, in Sumner Strait, 4.5 mi. NW of Point Baker, Prince of Wales I., Arch. Arch.; 56°23'10" N, 133°42'30" W; (map 6). Var. Barrie Island.

Named in 1866 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN; called "Barrie Island" by W. H. Dall (U.S. Dept. of Interior, USGS).

Strait Island, extends NE-SW 3.1 mi. in Yukon River, 5 mi. NE of Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 64°48' N, 153°23' W; (map 98).


Strait, Cape: point of land, 14 mi. NW of Petersburg, on NE coast of Lindenberg Penin, Kupreano I. Arch.; 56°59'55" N, 153°05'30" W; (map 6). Var. Cape of the Strait, Cape of the Straits.

Published in 1865 on Brit. Admir. Chart 2431 as "Cape of the Straits."

Strait Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on S side of Beaver Inlet, W coast of Sedanka L, 13 mi. SE of Dutch Harbor, Aleutian Is.; 53°47'45" N, 166°17'00" W; (map 23).

Name given by J. G. Gilbert, USCGS, Commander of the Coast Survey steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Strait Creek: stream, flows NW 1.3 mi. to Buster Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales I., Arch. Arch.; 56°19'40" N, 133°24'50" W; (map 6).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Strait Island: island, 0.7 mi. long, in Sumner Strait, 4.5 mi. NW of Point Baker, Prince of Wales I., Arch. Arch.; 56°23'10" N, 133°42'30" W; (map 6). Var. Barrie Island.

Named in 1866 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN; called "Barrie Island" by W. H. Dall (U.S. Dept. of Interior, USGS).

Strait, Cape: point of land, see Strait, Cape.

Strandline Lake: lake, 4.6 mi. long, in Tordrillo Mts., N of Triumvirate Glacier, 37 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°30'30" N, 151°55'00" W; (map 70).

Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Strand Pass: pass, 3,000 ft., 2.6 mi. N of Fish Creek, near SW end of Terra Cotta Mts., 90
Strand Peak

mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°52'30" N, 153°35'00" W; (map 71).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Strand Peak: mountain, 1,610 ft, 12 mi. N of Medfra, Kilback-Kusukwak Mts.; 63°17' N, 154°43' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 5), USGS.

Stranger River: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to Iliniutvik, Alaska Ra.; 62°29'35" N, 150°48'00" W; (map 81).

Local descriptive name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Stranger Rock: rock, in Stephens Passage, 0.6 mi. NE of Lois Dome and 54 mi. NE of Coleen Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 67°51' N, 142°15' W; (map 121).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Strangstrom Creek: stream, flows SE 25 mi. to Strelna, Alaska Ra.; 63°50'45" N, 136°22'20" W; (map 9).

Named by USBSF and reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. Miner (1899a, p. 128), USN.

Strange Woman Creek: stream, flows WNW 38 mi. to Stroller White, Mount, 3 mi. SSW of Kantalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°10' N, 144°26' W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Strawberry Harbor: cave, 1 mi. wide, at NW end of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°10' N, 144°26' W; (map 64).

Descriptive name given by USBCSF in 1929 because of the large stream that flows into the cave to the east.

Street Lake: lake, see Streets Lake.

Streets Island: island, 1,000 ft. long, in Clarence Strait, 1.8 mi. N of Grindall L. on E coast of Prince of Wales I., 17 mi. SW of Cordova. Chugach Mts.; 60°24' N, 132°08'15" W; (map 4).

Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Glover, USN.

Streets Lakes: lake, see Streets Lake.

Strelna: locality, on Strelna Creek 1.7 mi. N of Strogonoff, Cape, point of land, see S. Point.

Strelna Creek: stream, flows SE 5.5 mi. to Stronsonoff, Cape, point of land, see S. Point.

Strelna Mountain: peak, 3,525 ft., on Strogonoff Point, point of land, see S. Point.

Strelna Point: point of land, see Blaine Point.

Strogonoff Point: point of land, see S. Point.

Strogonoff Point: point of land, see S. Point.

Strogonoff Mountain: peak, 3,525 ft., on Strogonoff Point, point of land, see S. Point.

Strogonoff Point: point of land, see S. Point.

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Strogonoff Point: point of land, see S. Point.

Strogonoff Point: point of land, see S. Point.

Strogonoff Point: point of land, see S. Point.

Strogonoff Peak: peak, 3,525 ft., on Strogonoff Point, point of land, see S. Point.

Strogonoff Point: point of land, see S. Point.

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Strogonoff Point: point of land, see S. Point.

Strogonoff Peak: peak, 3,525 ft., on Strogonoff Point, point of land, see S. Point.

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Strogonoff Point: point of land, see S. Point.

Strogonoff Peak: peak, 3,525 ft., on Strogonoff Point, point of land, see S. Point.

Strogonoff Point: point of land, see S. Point.

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Strogonoff Point: point of land, see S. Point.

Strogonoff Point: point of land, see S. Point.
Stuart Island Canal: watercourse, 6.3 mi. long, divides Stuart I., half from its S shore to North Bay, 16 mi. NW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°32'30" N, 162°33'30" W; (map 92). Var. Stuart Canal.

Stuart Island Reef: reef, extends 8 mi. to Horton Sound, off SW coast of Stuart I., 17 mi. W of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°33' N, 162°40' W; (map 92). Local name obtained by USBG&S in 1952.

Stuart Mountain: hill, 480 ft., on Stuart I., 15 mi. NW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°36' N, 162°26' W; (map 92).

Stuarts Island: island, see Stuart Island.

Stubeck Ridge: mountain, see Magic Mountain.

Stuck: point of land, see Stairichkof.

Stuck Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, largest of Chichagof Delta; 63°32' N, 162°40' W; (map 92). Local name obtained by USBG&S in 1914.

Stuyahok River: stream, flows NE from Nutzeit Mts. 53 mi. SE of Chisana River 12 mi. SE of Northway, Alaska Ra.; 62°50' N, 141°40' W; (map 84).

Stuyahok: settlement, in Iliivit Mountains, near head of Stuyahok River, 22 mi. NE of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 62°03'35" N, 160°57'00" W; (map 78). Name of mining camp shown on recent USGS maps.

Stuyahok River: stream, flows NE from Nutzeit Mts. 53 mi. from Chisana River 12 mi. SE of Northway, Alaska Ra.; 62°50' N, 141°40' W; (map 84).

Stuyak: lake, 2 mi. long, largest of Che'datna Lakes, in Susitna River delta, 20 mi. NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°17' N, 150°42' W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USBG&S.

Sturdivant Rock: rock, in Bering Sea, 12 mi. W of Wolf Point, on N coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°08'00" N, 177°17'15" E; (map 14). Listed in 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 467) which reports the rock "covered by about 7 fathoms at low-water.

Sturgeon Head: point of land, on W coast of Kodiak I., 7.5 mi. SW of Karluk; 57°30'40" N, 154°37'20" W; (map 35). Name derived from Sturgeon River; published by Capps (1937, pl. 2), USBG&S.

Styrd, Ostrov: island, see Stuart Island.

Stylenam: Point: point of land, at N entrance to Port Snettisham, on Stephens Passage, 2 mi. S by W of Mist Creek and 29 mi. SE of Juneau, Co. Mts. 57°58'30" N, 133°52'35" W; (map 8). Var. Mys Stylenam.


Styuard, Ostrov: island, see Stuart Island.

Stry Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, in Parmigian Valley, 3.8 mi. NE of junct. of Stryx River and Parmigian Creek, 90 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°58' N, 153°06' W; (map 17).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Stryx River: stream, heads at glacier, flows N 35 mi. to South Fork Kuskokwim River 5.4 mi. SE of its junct. with Hartman River, 90 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°54'45" N, 153°11'20" W; (map 71).

Named in 1890 by W. S. Post and J. E. Spurr, USGS, after the chief river of the lower world in Greek mythology.

Subhenna Bay: bay, see Massacre Bay.

Subhilk Mountains: mountain range, see Shublik Mountains.

Subhilk Springs: springs, see Shublik Spring.

Submarine Creek: stream, flows NW 4.7 mi. to Mystery Creek. 13 mi. NW of Medfra, Kihluck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°17' N, 154°49' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1926, map), USGS.

Submarine Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, 0.5 mi. NW of Farrell Lake, 2.5 mi. W of junct. of South Fork Kuskokwim and Dillingar Rivers and 67 mi. SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Low.; 62°34'30" N, 153°41'00" W; (map 80).

Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Sub Point: point of land, on S shore of Kiska Harbor, on E coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'25" N, 177°34'00" W; (map 14).

Shown on recent maps of Kiska Island.

Sucher River: stream, see Stikine River.

Suhitka Mountain: mountain, see Suhitka Mountain.

Suchita River: stream, see Suchita River.

Suhitka Station: village, see Suchita.

Suchito River: stream, see Suchita River.

Suchto: bay, see Dry Spruce Bay.

Suchto Channel: water passage, see Dry Strait.

Sucia Ledge: reef at S end of Portillo Channel between Lulu and San Fernando Is.; Alex. Arch.; 55°27' N, 133°23' W; BGN 1923; (map 4).

Spanish nautical word meaning "foal," given in 1923 by US&GS. The triangulation station Foal is located on this feature.

Sucker Creek: stream, flows S 55 mi. to Holikachuk Slough, 3.4 mi. N of Holikachuk and 56 mi. of Holy Cross, Innoko Low.; 61°57'40" N, 159°30'W; (map 78).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Sucker Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. NW of Canoe Lake, 23 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°43'15" N, 150°40'45" W; (map 69).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai Nat. Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Styx Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, NE of Big Lake. 24 mi. N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°33'25" N, 149°49'25" W; BGN 1954; (map 69). Var. Rocky Lake.

Local name reported in 1953 by USGS.

Sucker Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. long, between Upper and Lower Sucker Creeks, 41 mi. NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°39'15" N, 150°54'00" W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Suckik Creek: stream, flows SW 6 mi. to Timber Basin; 62°01'30" N, 146°20'00" W; (map 83).

This name, presumably a translation of an Indian name, was given in 1889 by J. H. Turner, USC&GS, to what is now called the Cook River. The application of the name "Sucker" was changed about 1900.

Sucker River: stream, see Rapid River.

Suckik Creek: stream, flows SW 6 mi. to Timber Creek, N of Button Mtn., 47 mi. SW of Wise- man, Brooks Ra.; 67°11'30" N, 151°46'00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124).

Local name "for an Eskimo prospector, Charlie Suckik • • •"; reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Sucking, Cape: point of land, on Gulf of Alaska, 6 mi. SE of Controller Bay and 75 mi. SE of Tyonek, Alis. Ra.; 51°59'30" N, 143°53'00" W; (map 47). Var. Cabo Chu- pador, Cabo de San Elias, Punta de la Isla.

"Sucking" or "suckling." The name Cabo de San Elias appears on Camacho's chart showing results of the Don Ignacio Artega expedition 1785-1786. The name Cabo Chupador was published in 1848 as "Mys Sudakh.

Suckling, Cape: point of land, on E coast of Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°50'30" N, 177°37'40" W; (map 17). Var. Mys Sudakh.

Russian name published by Captain (1852, map 28), IRN, as "Mys Sudakh."

Sudak: bay: point of land, see Sudak.

Sudden Stream: stream, heads in SW. minus of Malaspina Glacier, flows S of Yakutat Bay, 8 mi. SW of Bligh, 18 mi. NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Plain; 59°47'00" N, 139°58'30" W; (map 46).

Local name published by USGS.

Sud Island: island, 1 mi. long, in Galve- one of Barren Is., 3 mi. S of Nord. NE of Afognak. Chugach Mt.; 50°24'30" W; BGN 1908; (map 4).

Named by USC&GS in 1908. The Russian nautical word meaning "southeast.

Suddesute, Punta: point of land, "in west point of San Fernando Landcarelli Bay," Alex. Arch.; (map 4).

Spanish name meaning "southwest.

Sue Creek: stream, heads in Hors Md. SE 16 mi. to Kuskokwim River NE Aniak, Kuskokwim Mts.; 50°24'00" W; BGN 1954; (map 71).

Local name in 1953 by USGS.

Sue Creek: stream, see Bitter Creek.

Sueda Island: island, 0.3 mi. across Bay off SW coast of Mendenshal- mi. N of Spuhn I. and 9 mi. NW of Coast Mts.; 58°21'00" N, 149°56' W; (map 11).

Local name apparently formed by using the initial letters of several words. Its origin is unknown (Wagner, 1937, p. 42).

Suemez, Iala: island, see Sueumer Isk.


Suemez, Ostrov Syumetsy.

Spanish name given in 1775.

Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Antonio Maurell as "Iala Sueuemez

Island." As shown on "Guzman's Galiano (1802, map 2)." It is named "Gueumes" for the Vicente Suepermez 1937, p. 460.

Sufiu Creek: stream, flows NW 0.3 mi. River, 0.4 mi. upstream from Ewart and 7 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Fm.; 64°34' N, 165°16' W; (map 116). Var. Iala de Giner, Suemez, Ostrov Syumetsy.

Spanish name given in 1775.

Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Antonio Maurell as "Iala Suernez,

Island." As shown on "Guzman's Galiano (1802, map 2)." It is named "Gueumes" for the Vicente Sureau 1937, p. 460.

Sukkut River, flows 2 mi. upstream from Ewart and 7 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Fm.; 64°34' N, 165°16' W; (map 116). Var. Iala de Giner, Suemez, Ostrov Syumetsy.

Spanish name given in 1775.

Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Antonio Maurell as "Iala Suernez,

Island." As shown on "Guzman's Galiano (1802, map 2)." It is named "Gueumes" for the Vicente Sureau 1937, p. 460.

Sufiu Creek: stream, flows NW 0.3 mi. River, 0.4 mi. upstream from Ewart and 7 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Fm.; 64°34' N, 165°16' W; (map 116). Var. Iala de Giner, Suemez, Ostrov Syumetsy.
Sugarloaf Mountain: promontory, 1,380 ft., on S coast of Matanuska I., 13 mi. W of Cape Upolov, 60°47' N, 172°27' W; (map 56).
Var. Cape Sugar Loaf, Mya Sakha Golovy, Myy Sicharnoy Golovy, Pain du Suecre, Sikanov Golovi.
Called by the Russians "Myys Sicharnoy golovy" (Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1427, dated 1849) and "Myys Sakha Golovy" (Tebenkov, 1852, map 20), both names meaning "Cape Sugar Loaf." Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 341), IRN, calls it "Pain de Sucre," "sugarloaf," so called from its appearance.
Sugarloaf Mountain: mountain, 3,484 ft., 0.6 mi. E of Solomon Lake and 5.7 mi. S of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°09'30" N, 146°16'00" W; (map 68). Var. Quay Peak.
Local name reported in 1911 by USGS. Originally named "Quay Peak" in 1898 by Capt. Abercrombie, USA, for the Hon. M. S. Quay, U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania.
Sugarloaf Mountain: mountain, 1,680 ft., in Kuskokwim Mts., on N bank of Moore Creek, 36 mi. E of Flat, Kukubk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°32'30" N, 156°54'00" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.
Local name reported in 1949 by T. L. Péwé, USGS.
Sugar Loa Mountain: mountain, 4,450 ft., 4 mi. SW of Dora Peak, and 6 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°47'30" N, 148°49'00" W; (map 87). Var. Sugar Mountain.
Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.
Sugarloaf Peak:volcano, 2,870 ft., on S coast of Semisopochnoi I., Aleutian Is.; 51°53'10" N, 179°39'00" E; BGN 1952; (map 15). Var. Sugar Low Peak.
Named by the U.S. Navy North Pacific Ex- ploring Expedition in 1855. According to R. Coats, USGS, the mountain may have been originally applied to a 160-foot cinder cone on its flank.
Sugarloaf Peak: peak, see Sugarloaf Mountain.
Sugarloaf Rock: rock, see Humback Rock.
Sugar Mountain: mountain, see Sugarloaf Mountain.
Former Tlingit Indian village or camp name published in 1895 by USCS&GS. According to Hodge (1910, p. 648), the name "Su- kkwan" was (said by R. S. Swanton, BAE, to
Sukkwan Island: island, 15 mi. long, between Dall and Prince of Wales Isls., Alex. Arch.; 55° 06' N, 132° 46' W. (map 4).

Name recorded in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moyer, USN; published in 1899 by USGS.


Local name published in 1905 by USGS.

Sukkwan Island: water passage, 9 mi. long, between Prince of Wales and Sukkwan Isls., Alex. Arch.; 55° 10' N, 132° 46' W. BGN 1916; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moyer, USN; published in 1899 by USGS.

Sukhlik Island: island, 0.6 mi. long, 1.5 mi. E of Chouvet Is., in Semidi Is., in Pacific Ocean, Aleutian Is.; 58° 03' N, 153° 38' W; (map 11). Var. Sukhlik Island.

Native name reported in 1874 by W. H. Dall, USGS & Co., as "Suklik Island."

Suklow Mountains: mountain, see Sukklik Mountains.


This name is a transliteration of "Zhalekh Sukhoy," or "Sukow Bay," published by Capt. Telskenko (1832, map 22), IRN.

Sukov Cove: bay, see Sukow Bay.

Sukoi Inlet: water passage, extends 6.6 mi. from Salishby Sound to Krestof Sound between Partishkof and Kruzdol Is., 17 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57° 14' N, 135° 36' W; BGN 1938; (map 9). Var. Dry Strait, Hayward Strait, Souther Strait, Soukhie Strait.

It was called "Sukow," meaning "dry," by the Russians, because at low water the inlet becomes partly dry. It was originally named "Hayward's Straits" in 1879 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, for Samuel Hayward, the third mate of Portlock's ship (Wagner, 1917, p. 911). The name "Hayward's Strait" is now applied to the passage connecting Krestof and Sitka Sounds.

Sukkwan Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. across, 15 mi. S of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 03' 15" N, 156° 18' 15" W; (map 153).

Eskimo name recorded by USGS about 1950. It seems to be a mistranscription of the name "Sikolik," meaning "having ice."

Suktu River: stream, see Usuktu River.

Sukwakuk Creek: stream, see Sukwaskel Creek.

Sukhopostavok Creek: stream, heads on NW side of Nilronorat Hills, flows 9 mi. to river, 46 mi. ESE of Koobuk, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66° 46' N, 155° 14' W; (map 116).

Eskimo name obtained at Koobuk by Orth in 1956 and reported to refer to a "place where graying are caught."

Sulana: locality, see Lulanna.

Sulatna: locality, see Sulanna.

Sulatna Creek: stream, on right bank of Sulatna River, near Sulatna Crossing, 38 mi. SE of Ruby, Kilubub-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64° 12' N, 155° 29' W; (map 98). Var. Tamarack Bluff.

Local name published in 1921 by USGS.

Sulatna Bluff: bluff, see Tamarack Bluff.

Sulatna Crossing: locality, on left bank of Sulatna River, 0.5 mi. NW of junction of Creek and Sulatna River and 39 mi. S of Ruby, Kilubub-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64° 11' N, 155° 28' W; (map 98). Var. Tamarack Landing. Name recorded in 1923 by ARC; so called because the trail from Ruby to Pooroom crossed the Sulatna River at this point.

Sulatna River: stream, flows NE 100.0 mi. to Nowitna River, & NE 6 mi. of Monroe Hills and 32 mi. SE of Ruby, Nowitna Low.; 64° 43' N, 154° 28' W; BGN 1916; (map 98). Var. Sulatna, South Fork, Sulatna.

Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by Madren (in Brooks and others, 1909, p. 230), USGS.

Culaw-meus: village, see Selawik.

Culawithnna: stream, see Coldotna Creek.

Culata: stream, see Culatana River.

Culima: river, see Ugashik River.

Sulimia: river, see Ugashik River.

Sullivan: locality, in Bluestone River basin, at junction of Daler Creek and Gold Run, 15.0 mi. SE of Tellar, Seward Peninsula High.; 65° 04' N, 166° 12' W; (map 111). Var. Sullivan Camp, Sullivan City.

Site of a mining camp which was the center of the Bluestone gold mining region. The Bluestone region was staked in the stampedes of 1899, although gold was not found here until 1900 (Brooks, 1901, p. 131). A post office was established here in 1890 and was discontinued in 1909. (Ricks, 1965, p. 62).

In 1907 USGS reported that Sullivan "has a summer population of about 50, a post office, and several roadhouses, and is connected with Teller and a landing at the mouth of the Creek by a regular line of stage and others, 1908, p. 59."

Sullivan: Point: point of land, on W side of Kuiti I. 32 mi. NE of Port Alexander, Arch.; 56° 40' 43" N, 134° 22' 00" W (map 5).

Named by Capt. George Vancouver, August 8, 1794, "apparently after Francis Sullivan, who served in the American war" (Wagner, 418).

Sullivan Bluffs: bluffs, on Seward Peninsula 2.5 mi. along Kootzebue Sound, W of Deering, Kootzebue-Kobuk Low.; 163° 12' W; (map 113).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS near Diebling Creek.

Sullivan Creek: stream, flows NE to stream, about 18 mi. NE of Teller Peninsula, High.; (map 111). Var. M. Eakin, USGS.

Sullivan Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula NE 7 mi. to Kootzebue Sound, S of Deering, Kootzebue-Kobuk Low.; 163° 04' W; (map 113). Var. M. Eakin. Name used by local prospectors in 1901 by W.C. Mendener.

Sullivan Creek: stream, flows NE to Seward River, about 18 mi. NE of Teller Peninsula, High.; (map 111). Var. M. Eakin, USGS.

Sullivan Creek: stream, flows NE 5 mi. to Sulitnaya Creek, 35 mi. NW of junction of Sulitnaya Creek and Sulatna River and 39 mi. S of Ruby, Kilubub-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64° 11' N, 155° 28' W; (map 98).

Local name obtained in 1921 by USGS. Name recorded in 1954 by Brit. Consular Official, Port Alexander, Arch.

Sullivan Creek: stream, named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, 1869 for the master of the American Schooner "Siloa," which wrecked on the American coast in 1867. The name was given to USGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot. The Tlingit Indian name for the "Sikluk." (Krause, 1885, p. 253).

Sullivan Lake: lake, on Seward Peninsula, 12 mi. W of Deering, Kootzebue-Kobuk Low.; 66° 03' N, 163° 09' W; (map 113).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS near Beef Creek.

Sullovoy Bay: *bigl, see Sulioya Bay.
Suloyu, Myx: *point of land, see Suloya Point.
Suloyu, Zaliit: *bigl, see Suloya Bay.

Sulphur Creek: *stream, on Alaska Penin., flows NW 3.3 mi. to Porcupine Creek 0.8 mi. SW of its junct with Becharof Creek, 54 mi. NW of Karluk, Aleutian Ra.; 57°42'45" N, 155°54'10" W; (map 35). Var. Porcupine Creek.

Sulphur Point: *point of land, on W coast of Iliamna; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Sulphur Creek: *stream, formed by junct of Afseid and Monte Cristo Creeks, flows SW 1 mi. to Nome River, 22 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°48' N, 165°13' W; (map 94). Prospects' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Sulphur Point: *point of land, on W coast of Great Sitkin I., Aleutian Is.; 52°04'30" N, 176°00'30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

So named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "because there is a sulphur spring not far from this point."

Sultana: *peak, see Foraker, Mount.

Suloya Bay: *bigl, 1 mi. across, at W end of Peril Strait, on SW coast of Chichagof I., 25 mi. SE of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°57' N, 135°39' W; (map 9). Var. Sulovo Bay, Taliv Suloya.

Suluyak: *peak, 1,150 ft., 2 mi. S of opumuk Creek and 30 mi. NE of Kivalina, Brooks Ra.; 68°08' N, 163°58' W; (map 30). Var. Soolokingirak.

Sulakoagaktuk Channel: *stream, see Suloapoagakt Channel.

Sulupoagakt Channel: *stream, distributary of Kukpuk River, flows NW 7.5 mi. to Marryat Inlet, 10 mi. NE of village of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68°24'15" N, 166°25'20" W; (map 129). Var. Soo-loo-poa-gak-tok, Sooloapoagakt Channel, Sulupoagaktl Channel.

Sulokoagakt Channel: *stream, mean "it abounds with graying"; spelled "Soo-loo-poa-gak-tok."

Sulukta Creek: *stream, flows E 4 mi. to Quigma River, 37 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°11' N, 160°36' W; (map 53).

Sulke name reported to mean "gold" because gold was once found here; obtained at Goodnews about 1951 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Sulven Creek: *stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Willow Creek which flows to Port Clarence, 3 mi. S of Tellier, Seward Penin. High.; 65°13' N, 166°22' W; (map 111). Prospects' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Suulzer: *locality, on Prince of Wales I., near head of Hetta Inlet, on N shore of Sulzer Passage, Alex. Arch.; 55°17'20" N, 132°57'15" W; BGN 1966; (map 4).

Site of a mining camp settled about 1900. The post office established in 1901 was discontinued in 1933 (Ricks, 1965, p. 3).

Suurl Mount: *peak, 10,926 ft., 6.5 mi. SE of Russell Glacier terminus and 45 mi. NE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°37'30" N, 141°36'30" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Suurl Passage: *water passage, 1.5 mi. long, between Hetta Inlet and Portage Bay, on Prince of Wales I., 24 mi. SE of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°17'15" N, 132°56'15" W; (map 4).

Named in 1908 by USGS; derived from village of Sulzer.

Sumatra Creek: *stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Portage Creek, in American River basin, 22 mi. NE of Ear Mtn. and 41 mi. NE of Tellier, Seward Penin. High.; 65°45' N, 165°36' W; (map 111). Var. Samatra Creek, Summit Creek.

Prospects' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Sumdum: *locality, pop. 42 (1890), at head of Sanford Cove on S shore of Endicott Arm, 8 mi. SE of Harbor I. and 55 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 57°40'30" N, 133°28'45" W; (map 8). Var. San, Sandan, Soundad, Soundum, Sundownms.

Former mining town named for Sumdum Glacier. Sumdum post office was intermittently maintained here from 1897 to 1942 (Ricks, 1965, p. 62). This may be the same Sumdum which Hodge (1910, p. 649), BAE, listed as a Tlingit Indian village located at Port Houghton. He noted the population in 1866 as 150.
Sumdum, Mount

mountain, 6,666 ft., 7 mi. SE Seward Peninsula, and 50 mi. SE of Juneau. Coast Mts.: 57°48'25" N, 133°26'05" W; (map 8). Named for Sumdum Glacier on its southern flank and published in 1895 by US&GS. Sum Dum Lake: see Holkham Bay.

Sumdum Glacier: glacier, see Sumdum Glacier.

Sumdum Glacier: glacier, heads on S slope of Mount Sumdum. trends SW 3 mi. to Powers Creek, 6 mi. E. of Harbor I and 50 mi. SE of Juneau. Coast Mts.: 57°46'25" N, 133°28'35" W; (map 8). Far Soudon Glacier, Sum Dum Glacier.

Tlingit Indian name reportedly representing the booming sound of the icebergs as they break off from the glacier: published in 1892 by US&GS as “Soundon.”

Sumdum Island: island, 1.5 mi. long, in Endicott Arm. 8 mi. SE of Harbor I. and 50 mi. SE of Juneau. Coast Mts.: 57°42'15" N, 133°27'30" W; (map 8). Far Fox Island, Sand Island, Soundon Island.

Tlingit Indian name published as “Soundon” in 1869 by U.S. Navy Hydrographer. The island was called “Sumdum Island” by US&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 168). Locally, it was known as “Fox Island” because of a fox ranch there.

Summer Bay: bay, 1.7 mi. across, E shore of Unalaska Bay, NE coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.: 51°49'50" N, 177°19'00" E; (map 23). Far Imagininskoe, Indian Bay.

Local name reported by W. H. Dal, US&GS, in 1871. Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 184) called it “Imagininskoe.” It was reported as “Indian Bay” by G. Davidson, US&GS, in 1869.

Summer Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Norton Sound, 5.5 mi. S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills: 61°43'30" N, 160°45'30" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1952 by US&GS.


Steamboat pilots’ name shown on a 1922 manuscript chart of the Yukon River.

Summer Creek: locality, on divide between headwaters of Joseph Creek and Goodpaster River, 75 mi. SW of Fairley, Yukon-Tanana Hiw: 61°30' N, 141°10' W; (map 102). Name of telegraph station established in 1901 by U.S. Army Signal Corps.

Summer Creek: locality, along Seward Penin. RR., at NE base of Aweil Mtn., 5 mi. NE of Nome. Seward Penin. High: 64°15' N, 165°21' W; (map 9). Far Summit Station.

Site of a mining camp and RR. station shown as “Summit Station” on the 1903 Champion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Summit: village, pop. 39, mi. 312.5 The Alaska RR., SW of Mirror Lake, 37 mi. S of Healy, Alaska Ra.: 63°19'45" N, 149°07'10" W; (map 87). Far Summit Broad Pass Station, Summit Lake.

This place began as a railroad camp, first called “Summit Lake” on a 1919 manuscript location map of the railroad.

Summit, The: point of land, in Rocky Pass on Keku Strait, on SW coast of Kupreanof I., 3 mi. N of Point Baker, Arch. Ra.: 56° 41'00" N, 133°43'30" W; (map 6). Local name published in 1943 by US&GS. Summit Broad Pass Station: village and RR. station, see Summit.

Summit Creek: stream, flows E 4 mi. to Irikku River, 7.5 mi. SW of Kluwan and 28 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.: 59°20'15" N, 136°54'40" W; (map 45). Prospectors’ name reported by C. W. Wright (1904, pl. 2), USGS.

Summit Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows NE 4 mi. to Resurrection River, 20 mi. NW of Seward, Chugach Mts.: 60°19'05" N, 149°48'00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Summit Creek: stream, on Kenai Penin., flows SE 5 mi. to Quartz Creek, S of Gilpatricks, 32 mi. N of Seward. Chugach Mts.: 60°35'45" N, 149°32'45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1898 by USGS (1899, map 6).

Summit Creek: stream, flows S 8 mi. to Mulchatna River, 50 mi. NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills: 60°42'30" N, 155°13'00" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Summit Creek: stream, flows W 18 mi. to Mulchatna River, 60 mi. NE of Nondalton. Alaska Ra.: 60°49'15" N, 154°24'30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Summit Creek: stream, flows SE 4 mi. to Kahiltna River, S of junc. of Cache Creek, 34 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.: 62°20'25" N, 151°09'15" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Summit Creek: stream, flows E 3 mi. to Boulder Creek 3.6 mi. S of that stream’s junc. with Eisenmenger Fork and 54 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Hiw: 64°23' N, 144°06' W; (map 101). Local name published in 1920 by USGS.

Summit Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to French Creek which flows to North fork Kugarak Creek, 4 mi. SE of Harris Dome and 33 mi. W of Innuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.: 65°36' N, 141°25' W; (map 110).
Sunde Creek: stream, heads on Bean Ridge, flows NE 4.5 mi. to Baker Creek, 44 mi. ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°03'20" N, 135°40'00" W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Sund Creek: stream, heads at 1,100 ft. long, 5.5 mi. SW of Anchorage, between Jewell and Sand Lakes, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°08'25" N, 149°57'59" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Sundi Lake: lake, 1.1 mi. long, 6 mi. NW of Sterling and 12 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°15'30" N, 150°53'00" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Sunken Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, 2 mi. SE of Sweeny Lake and 17 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon.

Flats; 66°07'30" N, 147°39'40" W; (map 118).

Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Sun Lake; lake, 0.4 mi. across, NW of Tetlin, 19 mi. SE of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 63°08'40" N, 142°32'00" W; (map 85).

Local name published by USGS in 1965.

Sun Mountain: mountain, 2,193 ft., at southern end of Iliatsulhta Mt., N. of Koyukuk River and 24 mi. N. of Hochandocha Mtn., Kekrines-Hodzana High.; 65°52'30" N, 154°45'00" W; (map 107).

Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Sunny Bay: bay, 2 mi. across, off Seward Passage on NW coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alex. Arch.; 55°59' N, 132°00' W; (map 3).

Named in 1924 by USCGS.

Sunny Cove: cove, extends NW 1.5 mi. off Cholmondeley Sound, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°15' N, 132°15' W; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Sunny Cove: cove, extends N 0.2 mi. off Narrow Strait, on S coast of Spruce I., NE of Kodiak I.; 57°54'10" N, 152°25'35" W; (map 34).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Sunny Cove: cove, 0.6 mi. across, on W shore of Taku Inlet, 3.5 mi. SW of Flat Point and 10 mi. E of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°18'15" N, 134°08'00" W; (map 11).

Name used by local navigators and reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Sunny Cove: cove, 1 mi. wide, on Renard I., 15 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°54'45" N, 149°21'00" W; BGN 1908; (map 49).

Sunny Creek: stream, flows E 2.5 mi. to Sunny Cove, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., 37 mi. SE of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°15'55" N, 132°16'55" W; (map 4).

Local name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Sunnychael: runway, trends N 1.5 mi. to Timberline Creek, 67 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°11' N, 147°24' W; (map 87).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Sunny Hay Mountain: mountain, 2,920 ft., 2.5 mi. SE of Craig, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°27'45" N, 133°04'45" W; (map 4).

Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Sunny Peak: mountain peak, 3,980 ft., 1.5 mi. SE of Mount Carter and 49 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°46'45" N, 145°42'20" W; (map 68).

Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Sunny Point: point of land, N point of entrance to West Arm Cholmondeley Sound, at mouth of Sunny Creek, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 55°15' N, 132°16' W; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1901 by Brooks, USGS.

Sunnyside: point of land, on N side of Gastineau Channel, 1 mi. E of Juneau, and 5.5 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast; 58°21'15" N, 134°31'30" W; (map 10).

Local name which came into use in 1930's (DeArmond, 1957, p. 42).

Sunnyside: locality, on Chichagof I., 1.7 mi. NW of Pelican and 24 mi. N of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 57°59' N, 156°15' W; (map 11).

Name of a former mining camp reported in 1903 by A. C. Spencer and C. W.写出自然文本。
Local name reported in 1932 by J. C. Reed, in Mount McKinley National Park, trends NW 2 mi to its 1954 minus at head of Sunrise Creek, 5 mi. SE.

Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska RA; 42°45' N, 150°11' W; BGN 1932; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1932 by J. C. Reed, and S. N. Stoner, USGS.

gulch; raise, extends S 2 mi to Ham-ndale River, 3 mi. of Vermont Dome and mi. N of Wiseman, Brooks RA.; 67°32'20" W, 150°05'30" W; (map 124).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographer.

de Hill; hill, see Rose Hill.

de Lake; lake, 0.4 mi. long, on Woronokof-ke Lake, 60°47'15" N, 165°33'3" W; (map 94).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographer.

d Peak; mountain, 2,750 ft., on Woronkofski I., Alex. Arch.; 56°24'40" N, 132°29'45" W; (map 62).

Local name obtained in 1916 by USGS &GS; named arms Peak in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for the steamship Idaho.

Sunshine locality, pop. 4, mi. 215.3 on The Alaska RR., 10 mi. S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°10'00" N, 150°04'20" W; (map 81).

Listed as a flag stop on the railroad.

Sunshine Bay; bay, 2.5 mi. across, on left side of Kwikiluak Pass, 5 mi. SE of Kwikiluak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°41'30" N, 164°21'00" W; (map 77).

Local name obtained in 1948 by USGS.
The water here is very shallow, and the land may in time be above normal water level owing to deposition.

Sunshine Creek; stream, flows 1.1 mi. SW to Surprise Creek N of Skyscraper Peak, 18 mi. W of Mount Blackburn, Wrangell Mts.; 61°44'00" N, 143°48'30" W; (map 67).

Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Sunshine Creek; stream, heads in largest of Sunshine Lakes, flows W 2.6 mi. to Susitna River, 10 mi. S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°10'00" N, 150°04'20" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerardine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Sunshine Creek; stream, flows 51 mi. to Canyon Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 21 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penn. High.; 64°51' N, 164°22' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

dated 1932.

Sunshine Creek; stream, flows SW 1.3 mi. to Quartz Creek in Casadepaga River basin, 24 mi. S of Solomon, Seward Penn. High.; 64°55' N, 164°20' W; (map 95).
Sunshine Creek

Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Sunshine Creek: stream, see Montana Creek.

Sunshine Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, in Vixen Inlet, off W coast of Cleveland Peninsula, 47 mi. NE of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°49'05" N, 132°05'05"W; (map 4).

Named in 1915 by E. Lester Jones, US&CGS.

Sunshine Lakes: lakes, at head of Sunshine Creek, 9 mi. S of Talcottina, Cook Inlet; 62°11'10" N, 150°02'45"W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Sunshine Mountains: mountains, 3,905 ft., trend NW 8 mi. from Junc of Nixon Fork and Boulder Creek, 28 mi. NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°51'30" N, 154°51'30"W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1926 by USGS.

Sunshine Point: hill, on N side of Kaliana River, 2 mi. below mouth of Kultlethier River and 100 mi. SE of Cordova, St. Elias Mts.; 60°10'50"N, 142°53'00"W; (map 65).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Sunshine Valley: valley, extends NW 10 mi. from W end of Lake Aleknagik, 38 mi. NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°30'N, 159°05'W; (map 53).

Named by Frank Waskey, trader and prospector, reported in 1930 by USGS.

Suntanee Creek: stream, on N end of Chichagof I., flows S 8 mi. to Whittier Harbor, on Icy Inlet, 30 mi. SW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°03'25"N, 135°05'45"W; (map 12).

Reported descriptive name published by US&CGS in 1943.

Surf Point: point of land, on S coast of Prince of Wales I., 6 mi. W of Cape Chacon, Alex. Arch.; 54°41'30"N, 135°37'W; (map 24).

Named in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, US&CGS.

Surf Point: point of land, NW tip of Heceta I., Alex. Arch.; 55°50'N, 133°38'W; (map 4).

Descriptive name given in 1903 or 1904 by E. F. Dickins, US&CGS, who wrote "by name of our party, has no local name."

Surf Rock: rock, in Sitka Sound, 2 mi. SW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°01'33"N, 135°22'30"W; (map 9).


This is an 1882 translation by US&CGS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan VasIievich the first; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Kamen Burun."

Surge Bay: bay, 2.5 mi. across, on NW coast of Yakobi I., 5 mi. N of Cape Gross and 41 mi. SW of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°20'N, 136°33'W; (map 10).

Probably named by W. H. Dall, US&CGS; published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 185).

Surge Lake: lake, 1.1 mi. across, on W coast of Yakobi I., 1 mi. S of Bingham Peak. 40 mi. WSW of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°00'10"N, 136°31'30"W; (map 10).

Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Surgeon Mountain: mountain, 4,397 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 2 mi. NE of Pleasant Camp and 35 mi. W of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°27'55"N, 136°18'00"W; (map 45). Var. Boundary Peak 144, Yehlhanuk Mountain.

Named in 1912 for Samuel Martin Fraser, Surgeon of the Royal Mounted Police, when the international boundary was being surveyed in this area. This is apparently the same mountain reported by E. C. Robertson, USGS, in 1952 as being called "Yealthanuk" by the Tlingit Indians. The word "yealth" reportedly means "raven" and probably refers to the Raven Tribe living nearby.

Surfare Creek: stream, Sunrise Creek.

Sedition Cove: estuary, 0.7 mi. long, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., N of Kussan Point, 26 mi. N. of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°40'09"N, 136°45'W; (map 4).

Indian name published in 1969.

Surku Point: point of land, on SE end of Penin. at E entrance to People's River, 39°15'04"00"W; BGN 1930; (map 46).

Named "Marinmot Point" by USGS 1912, probably referring to the Igorots but later changed to the Russian name to avoid confusion because of numerous uses of the word.

Surprise, Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, NE of Kruzd I., 26 mi. NW of Sitka, 57°19'30"N, 135°49'30"W; (map 46).

Probably named in 1929 by USGS.

Surprise Rock: rock, see Seal Rocks.

Surprise Bay: bay, 1.5 mi. wide, on East Arm Nuka Bay, 46 mi. E of Medfra, Chugach Mts.; 50°29'N, 150°56'W; (map 29). Var. Palidnuk.

Named by U. S. Grant, USGS (Grant and Higgins, 1913, pl. 2).

Surprise Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, NW 4 mi. to Kenai River, 40 mi. SE of Chugach Mts.; 60°28'20"N, 159°15'W; (map 62).

Local name reported about 1810 by Martin Johnson, and Grant, 1866.

Surprise Creek: stream, flows NW from Nevelna Creek, 1.8 mi. E of mouth of Chugach and 70 mi. NE of Valdez, Mts.; 61°25'10"N, 144°14'15"W; (map 15).

Local name published by USGS 1914, pl. 1.

Surprise Creek: stream, heads at foot of SE 3.2 mi. to Kotiana River, 10 mi. SE of Mount Blackburn, Wrangell Mts.; 43°48'W; (map 67).

Name used by prospectors in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine in Brooks (1908, pl. 3), USGS.

Surprise Creek: stream, flows NW from Wilson Creek, between Davis and Mountain Creeks, 4.8 mi. E of Mansfield Hills; 61°52'40"N, 161°56'15"W; (map 73).

Prospectors' name reported by B. F. Roberts (1918, map), USGS, in 1916.

Surprise Creek: stream, flows NW from velt Lake, 2.5 mi. E of Lucky Hill, SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°11'N, 148°24'30"W; (map 87).

Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Surprise Creek: stream, flows NW from Totallaluka River, 20 mi. NE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°58'30"N, 148°24'30"W; (map 87).

Prospectors' name reported on a sheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS (Cappe 1912, pl. 1), USGS.
Susie Creek
Susie Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 mi. to Medicine Creek, 3 mi. SE of Red Mtn. and 28
mi NE of Cape Ncwt-nham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mis.; 58*57' N, 161*39' W; BCN 1938;
(map 39).
Local name reported in 1938 hy J. B. Mertie
and Gerald FitzGrrald, USGS Named for
Susie Mtn., on which it heads.
Susie Creek: stream, heads in Ray Mis., flows
SE ft mi to Yukon River, 5 mi. N of Rampart
and 63 mi. ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-HodHUM High.; 65*34'30" N, 150* 10*00" W :
I map 106)
Named in 1 95b by Orth, for the Suite, one
of the three largest and handsomest steamboats on the Yukon during the gold rush days
The Suite was named f.»r Mrs Susie Nirliaum,
wife of Capl Gustav Niehaum See Hannah
Creek
Susie Cutoff itrram, see Clayhill Slough.
Susie Mountain: mountain, 1,085 ft., 4.5 mi. E
of Red Mtn anil 30 mi NE of Cape Newcnham, Kilburk-Kujknkwim Mt». ; 58*57' N,
161 '37* W; BGX 1938: (map 39).
Local name published in a 1933 U S Dept
of Interior mining repr>rt.
Susitna: village, pop. 42, on E bank of Susitna
River, 30 mi. N\V >>f Anchorage, Cook Inlet
Low.; 6l*32'4n" N, 150'30*45" W; BON
Sushetno, Sushitna, Suchitna Station, Susitna Station
PetrofT (1881, p 40- listed the name "Sushetno" referring to a collection of 146 Kenai
Indians "on and up the Sushetno River." The
1890 Census listed "Sushitna." population 142,
and 27 houses Swanton ( 1952, p. 538 and
539* referred to the village asTanaina Indian
Susitna post office was established in 1906 and
discontinued in 1943 (Ricks. 1965, p. 63).
Susitna, Mount: mountain. 4.396 ft , extends
N-S 13 mi., 6 mi. SW of Susitna and 31 mi.
NW of Anchorage. Alaska Ra ; 61* 28' 30" N,
IVi'44'00" \V; BG.\ 1962: (map 70). Far.
Suchitna Mountain. Sushetno Mountain. Sushitna Mountain
Tanaina Indian name reported in 1900 by
USGS; name derived from nearhy Susitna
River
Susitna Flats: ftat<. extend B and W 15 mi. at
mouth of Little Susitna River, 7 mi NW of
Anchorage. Cook Inlet Low. : 6 1 " 1 6' N, 1 50*16' W: (map 701.
Local name reported in recent USGS publi< mions. name derived from the Little Susitna
River which flows through the flats
Susitna Glacier: S/arier. heads at 63*29' N.
146-35' W, trends SW 22 mi. to its 1956 terminus, at June of East Fork Susitna and Susitna Risers. 64 mi SE of Healy. Alaska Ra :
63*26' N. 147*12' W: map 87)
Reported in 1910 b) 1) C. Whberipooti in
M.ffit. 1912, pi. I), USGS: named for the
river
Soritaa Lake: lake. 10 mi lone, NW of Lake
I se 42 mi NW < if Glcnnallert, Copper
R.s. r Batin: «2"24' N. 146*39' W; (map 83),

934
Ahtena Indian name published by the ARC
in 1925 Sec Susitna River.
Susitna River: itteam, heads at Susitna Glacier,
in Alaska Ra. ; flows SW 260 mi. to Cook Inlet, 24 mi. W of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low. :
61*15" N, 150*36' W; B6.V /906; (map 70).
Far. Reka Sushitna, Suchitna River, Sushetna
River, Sushit River, Sushitna River, Suchitno
River, Sutschitna River, Sustchino River.
Tanaina Indian name meaning "sandy river" published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept.
as "R[eka] Sushitna," meaning "Sushitna
River," on Chart 1378 dated 1847. The river
appears to have been first explored in 1834, by
a "Creole named Malakov, " and the name may
have been obtained by the Russians at that
time (Dall, 1870, p. 12, 273). The present
spelling of the name has evolved due to cuphcSusitna River Station; locality, see Gold Creek.
Susitna Station: village, sec Susitna.
Suskaralogh Point: point of land, on NW roast
of
George W;
I., in(map
Pribilof
N. St.
I69*45'00"
38). Is.; 56*36'45"
Aleut name reported by W. W. Duflield.
USC&GS, in 1897. Putnam (1903, p. 1015),
USC&GS, gives the meaning as "place where
they get whales • • • so called because
whales are said to have been cut up by the
natives on the shore below this bluff, and carried away in bidarkas." Putnam presents the
name as "Suskara'logh [Saskare'loj]."
Suskita Range; mountain, see Roundabout
Mountain.
Suslositna Creek: ttteam, in Mentasta Mts..
heads in lake, flows NW through Suslota Pass
16 mi. to Slana River. 7 mi. S of Mentasta
Pass, Alaska Ra. ; 62*49' N, 143*41 ' W ; (map
84).
Indian name reported in 1903 by F. C.
Schrader, USGS.
Suslota Creek: stream, flows NW 20 mi. from
Mentasta Mts. to Slana River, 14 mi. SW of
Mentasta Pass, Alaska Ra.; 62*44' N, 143*49'
W ; (map 84 ) Far. Sustota Creek.
Indian name reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen
H887, p. 69). USA
Suslota Lake: lake, 2.3 mi. long, in Mentasta
Mts., drains E to Suslota Creek 14 mi. S of
Mentasta Pass, Alaska Ra. ; 62*42' N. 143*35'
W; (map 84).
Indian name reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen
H8B7, p. 69), USA.
Suslota Pass: pais, 3,000 ft . in Mentasta Mts.,
12 mi SE of Mentasta Pass, Alaska Ra.: 62*46' N, 143*27' W: (map 84). Far. Miles
Pass.
Named in 1899 by Schrader (1909a, p.
375), USGS, for Suslota Lake, which is 5 mi.
S of the pass.
Suspiro, Cape: point of land, on W roast of
Prince of Wales I.. I mi. S of Craig, Alex.
Arch ; 55-27'30" N. 133*08'30" W; (map4).
Spanish name given in 1775 79 by Don
Juan de la Bodeita y Quadra and Francisco
Antonio Maurrlle as "Cabo Suspiro," meaning "cape si«h i hissing of the wind)."

Sussaymin Lakes: lakes, extend NE-S*
S of Dall River and 17 mi. NW of S:
00" W; Yukon
(map 118).
Village,
Flats: 66*10'30" N
Indian name reported in 1956 by T L
lor, USGS.
Sustchino River: Uream, see Susitna R. •
Susto, Ensenada del: water passage, v
Sound.
Sustota Creek: stream, see Suslota Cms
Suiulatna River: stream, heads on Tail 63*31' N, 155*49' W, flows NE Nowitna River, 35 rni. SE of Ruin, k
Kuskokwim Mts.;63'54' N, 154*47 *
89). Far. Agate Fork.
Indian name reported in 1915
Mertie and G L. Harrington (in Br
others, 1916, pi 11). USGS
Susy Q Creek: stream, flows W 3 m. i
River, crosses Richardson Highway -:
of
Mount Hayes,
Alaska Ra. . 63 V 145-5F55"
W; (map
86).
Name published on relatively tl
Sulclium ' island, see Sutwik Island
Sutchwik: island, see Sutwik Island
Suter Creek: stream, heads in Rustm
Mows SE 15 mi. to Kolmakof River 1 r
its junc. with Kuskokwim River, 21 c
Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mis (
N, 158*53'45" W; BCN 1948: (map -Prospectors' name reported in 1914 Maddren
'in Brooks and others, t« ;
USGS.
Suter Creek: stream, see Sutter Cirri
Sutkhoon: locality, see Solium
Sutkhum: locality, see Sutkum
Sutkhum Island: island, see Sutwik I<
Sutkhvik, Ostmv: island, see Sutwik 1'
Sutkum: locality, on Sutwik I , off SI
Alaska Penin . Aleutian Ra. . 56* 3* >
12'Former
W; (map
31). village
Far or
Sutkhcn
Eskimo
camjj : •>
the
Census as "Sutkho n
(1884.1880
p. 28)
Sutkum, Ostrov: island, see Sutwik
Sulkwik Island: iitand, sec Sutwik !>
Sutro
NE Se*
~S n
River,Creek:
30 mi.stream,
NE of flows
Solomon.
High., 64*48' N, 163*35' W . • mar
Barnard
(in Brooks,
1901, pi in|719"*"'
name reported
Prospectors'
Sutschitna River: itrram, see Susitiu R
Sutter Creek: stream, flows NW } s.
Capitan Passage, on N coast of K

Alexand
W;
(maper 6).Arch ; 56*09'O0" V
Local name recorded in 1949
Sutter Creek: stream, flows N 8 nu :
mile River, 28 mi NW of Eagk
Tanana High ; 64*58' N. 142 ' 102). Far. Suter Creek
Local name shown on a 19".
map by E. J. Chamberlain. I
Surveyor.
Sutter Creek: stream, flows E 3 n
Creek which flows to Grouse O
River basin, 42 mi. NW of Ti

Digitized by Googw


Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. long, on Sutter Creek, nome of Shanak Bay, on N coast of Kosciusko I., Alex. Arch.; 56°48'30" N, 133°22'40" W; (map 21). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Svatanaya Lazaryya, Ostrov: island, see Saint Lazaria Islands.

Svetchnikoff Port: cove, see Svetchnikoff Harbor.

Svitanov, Ostrov: island, see Paul Island.

Sviny, Ostrov: island, see Hog Island.

Swailuk Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, in Kalsin Bay, 11 mi. S of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°38'00" N, 152°21'20" W; (map 19). Translation of the Russian word "svyayak" meaning "firefly," published in 1910 by USC&GS.

Swogger Slough: stream, anabranch of Kvikchak River on its N bank, flows SW 2,8 mi., 17 mi. to Sitkuk Creek, 54 mi. NE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°59' N, 156°56' W; (map 41).

Swan Creek: stream, heads in Little Merganser River S of Quill Lake, 22 mi. NE of Kenai, Alaska Ra.; 63°06'15" N, 145°17'15" W; (map 84). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Swantuy, Ostrov: island, see Saint Matthew Island.

Swayne Point: point of land, SW point of entrance to Explorer Basin, on W coast of Kuitu I., S of Tekenfen Bay, Alex. Arch.; 56°25'45" N, 134°14'00" W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1952 by USGS.

Svatanaya Lazaryya, Ostrov: island, see Saint Lazaria Islands.

Svensson Rock: rock, in E end of Peril Strait, N of Catherine I., off Chichagof I., 4 mi. SE of Todd, Alex. Arch.; 57°26'06" N, 134°56'55" W; (map 9). Var. Svenson Rock.

Swamp Creek: stream, on Kalgin I., flows NE 3 mi. to Cook Inlet, 28 mi. WSW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°23'45" N, 151°58'50" W; (map 62).

Swampy Lakes: takes, group, extend 2.5 mi. W of Blacktail Creek, 7 mi. NW of Anchorage, Alaska Ra.; 63°06'15" N, 145°17'15" W; (map 84). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Svensson Rock: rock, in E end of Peril Strait, N of Catherine I., off Chichagof I., 4 mi. SE of Todd, Alex. Arch.; 57°26'06" N, 134°56'55" W; (map 9). Var. Svenson Rock.

Swan Creek: stream, heads in Little Merganser River S of Quill Lake, 22 mi. NE of Kenai, Alaska Ra.; 63°06'15" N, 145°17'15" W; (map 84). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Swan Creek: stream, on Kalgin I., flows NE 3 mi. to Cook Inlet, 28 mi. WSW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°23'45" N, 151°58'50" W; (map 62).

Swamp Creek: stream, on Kalgin I., flows NE 3 mi. to Cook Inlet, 28 mi. WSW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°23'45" N, 151°58'50" W; (map 62).

Swampy Lakes: takes, group, extend 2.5 mi. W of Blacktail Creek, 7 mi. NW of Anchorage, Alaska Ra.; 63°06'15" N, 145°17'15" W; (map 84). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.
Swan Island: island, 700 ft. across, largest in Walker Lake, Brooks Ra.; 67°07' N, 154°22' W; (map 125).
Local name reported by Orth, USGS, in 1956.

Swan Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, on Revillagigedo I., near head of Carroll Inlet, Alex. Arch.; 55°37' N, 131°17' W; (map 3).
Local name recorded in 1916 by G. H. Canfield (in Brooks and others, 1918, p. 113), USGS.

Swan Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, on Cascade Creek 2 mi. N of Cosmos Peak and 105 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°01'45" N, 132°44'30" W; BGN 1933; (map 8).
Name reported in 1917 by G. H. Canfield (in Martin and others, 1919, p. 53), USGS.

Swan Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. across, at Sitka, on W-coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°03'30" N, 135°20'10" W; Var. Ozero Lebazyhe.
This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasilev "the first"; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826; map 19), IRN, as "Ozerlo Lebazyhe.

Swan Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. across, on Kenai Penin., S of Skilak Lake, 40 mi. ESE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°23'30" N, 150°24'30" W; (map 62).
Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Swan Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 2.5 mi. E of Rock Lake, 25 mi. ENE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°40'40" N, 150°33'00" W; (map 62).
Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Swan Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, between Jimmy Creek and Knik River, 7 mi. SE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°31'40" N, 148°54'00" W; (map 69).
Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Swan Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 15 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°31'30" N, 150°23'20" W; (map 81).
Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Swan Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on N bank of Tanana River, 1 mi. S of Midway Lake and 25 mi. SE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana High.; 61°12' N, 142°19' W; (map 85).
Local name published by USC&GS in 1964.

Swan Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, 4 mi. NW of Swan Mtn. and 8 mi. NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°14' N, 145°22' W; (map 136).
Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Swan Lake: lake, see High Lake.

Swan Mountain: mountain, 4,110 ft., 4 mi. W of Signal Mtn. and 10 mi. NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°13' N, 145°15' W; (map 136).
Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Swanneck Crossing: winter crossing, across Swanneck Slough, 4 mi. NW of Minto and 47 mi. W of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°55'36" N, 149°17'00" W; (map 100).
Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Swanneck Slough, an anabranch, flows NW 21 mi. from Tanana River to Tovolona River, 40 mi. SE of Rampart, Tanana Low.; 65°01' N, 149°53' W; (map 105).
Descriptive name derived from "Swanneck Bend" in the Tanana River; reported in USGS in 1940.

Swanport: anchorage, on S shore of Port Valdez, 5.2 mi. SW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°05'15" N, 146°24'10" W; (map 68).
Local name reported in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA.

Swan River: stream, flows SW 16 mi. to Kakhktul River, 84 mi. NE of Dillingham, Alaska Ra.; 59°45' N, 156°32' W; (map 52).
Var. Estus-y-a-rok, Kogichukulti, Swan Creek.
Local name obtained in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS, from a local trader; published by Spurr (1900, p. 235), USGS. The stream was shown as "Swan Creek" or "Estus-y-a-rok" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.
Swan River: stream, see Kakhktul River.

Swanson Bay: estuary, on SW coast of Bainbridge I., trends W 4.5 mi. to Port Bainbridge, 40 mi. E of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 61°06' N, 146°31'10" W; (map 131).
Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Geridine (in Collier, 1902, p. 121), USGS.

Swanson Creek: stream, heads on Eva Mtn., flows SE 2 mi. to Allene Creek, 11 mi. NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula. High.; 65°21'1 N, 166°03' W; (map 111).

Swanson Island: island, 3 mi. across, at NE end of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 55°05'00" N; (map 193).

Swanson Lagoon: lagoon, 4 mi. across, at NE end of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.; 55°05'02" N, 163°36' W; (map 29).
Name published by USC&GS in 1943 on Chart 8701.

Swanson Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, one of the Swan Lakes, on Kenai Penin. W of Gene Lake, 33 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°49'30" N, 150°31'30" W; (map 106).
Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Swanson Lakes: lakes, group extends 10 mi. on Kenai Penin., at head of Swan River, 15 mi. S of Point Possession and 28 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°50'00" W; (map 62).
Local name reported in 1960; derived from Swan River.

Swanson Point: point of land, on SW Baird Inlet, at N entrance to Swan Bay, 18 mi. SW of Chena River, Chugach Mts.; 03° N, 148°16' W; BGN 1929; (map 10).
Named in 1929 by USCGS for Swan Bay.

Swanson River: stream, heads at Goose Bay and N of Swan River, on N bank of Swan River, NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 151°02' W; (map 62).
Local name published in 1918.

Swanson Slough: channel, of Yukon River NW 2.5 mi. S of Swan 1.; 19 mi. SW of Totina, Nowitna Low.; 65°11' N, 157°56' W; (map 106).
Local name reported in 1952 by W.P.7.

Swayback Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. from Kuna River, 15 mi. SE of Libera, Arctic Slope; 68°47' N, 157°56' W; (map 132).
Named in 1949 by I. L. Tailleur, USGS, for nearby Swayback Mtn.; a name applied to a hill on the left bank of the Alaska River at 68°43' N, 157°56' W. See Swayback Mountain.

Swayback Lakes: lakes, between Swayback Creek and Kuna River, 17 mi. SE of Libera, Arctic Slope; 68°42' N, 157°56' W; (map 132).
Named in 1950 by B. H. Kent, USGS, for adjacent Swayback Mountain.

Swayback Mountain: hill, 2,780 ft., on NE shore of Libera Lake, Arctic Slope; 158°14' W; (map 132).
Named by USGS geologists in 1929, in honor of Swayback Creek, which was named by C. R. V. Shroder in 1901.

Swede Boys Camp: locality, on Seward Creek, NW of Olaf Lake.
Swift River: stream, flows SW 8 mi. to Kiska-rilul River, 59 mi. SE of Bethel. Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°29' N, 160°10' W; (map 59).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Swift Creek: stream, flows 4 mi. SE to Kennicott River, 3 mi. SW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; BGN 1966; 61°24'23" N, 142°59'53" W; (map 67).

Descriptive name used by local landowner reported in 1965 by L. A. Vehle, USGS.


A. G. Maddren, USGS, shows this name on a 1914 field sheet applied to what is now called "Discovery Creek." USGS reapplied the name to this stream in 1948.

Swift Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows S 4.3 mi. to Hidden River, 41 mi. N of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°54'55" N, 150°07'40" W; (map 81).

Local name published in 1940 by USGS.

Swift Creek: stream, flows S 2.1 mi. to Basin Creek, 3.7 mi. W of Long and 23 mi. SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°24'32" N, 153°37'10" W; BGN 1936; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported by Mertie and Harrington (1924, p. 94), USGS.

Swift Creek: stream, see Crooked Creek.

Swift Fork: stream, 75 mi. long, flows NW from Chedotlothna Glacier, to North Fork Kuskokwim River, 2 mi. SE of Little Hog Butte and 50 mi. NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Low.; 63°34' N, 153°30' W; BGN 1956; (map 89).

Var. McKinley Fork Kuskokwim River, Shangavina, Swift Fork Kuskokwim River, Swift River, Chedotlothna River.

Local name reported about 1912 by Jacob Johnson, trapper, as "Swift River" or "as the natives called it 'Shangavina'."

Local usage of "McKinley Fork" was recommended in 1955 by USGS, "Swift Fork" was recommended in 1956.

Swift Fork: stream, see Tonanza River.

Swift Fork Kuskokwim River: stream, see Swift Fork.

Swift Islands: islands, see Twin Islands.

Swift Point: point of land, on W coast of Amalia Is., Aleutian Is.; 52°07'20" N, 147°02'50" W; (map 18).

Descriptive name applied "because of the swift currents and tide rips in Amalia Pass." Published by USCSGS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 90).

Swift River: stream, flows SE 8 mi. to Chikulukuk Creek, 3 mi. N of mouth of Gemuk River and 80 mi. SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°50' N, 158°32' W; (map 60).

Local name obtained in 1932 by BIA.

Swift River: stream, heads from several glaciers in Alaska Ra at 61°36'30" N, 153°56'50" W, flows W and NW 100 mi. to Kuskokwim River,
Swineford Lake: lakes, 2.6 mi. long, along Yehring Creek, 2 mi. NE of Mount Swineford and 25 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°27'30" N, 133°46'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 12).

Named in 1952 by B. D. Stewart, USGS, because "the lakes received their principal water supply from hanging glaciers lying on the westerly slopes of Mount Swineford."

Swing Creek: stream, see Hammer Creek.

Swingline Dome: mountain, 1,211 ft., SW of Mount Swineford.

Syalvina Creek: stream, flows S 1.4 mi. along Yukon River, 12 mi. WSW of Tanana, Nowitna Low.; 65°16'00" N, 153°28'00" W; (map 107).

Named by prospectors and reported in 1903 by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Sykes, Point: point of land, E point of Bear Creek, 65 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°20'30" N, 133°23'00" W; (map 106).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Sykes Point: point of land, SW of Bear Creek, 65 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°20'30" N, 133°23'00" W; (map 106).

Named in 1903 by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Symonds Bay: bay, see Symonds Bay.

Symonds Bay: bay, 0.5 mi. across SW of Sykes Point, 65 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°20'30" N, 133°23'00" W; (map 106).

Named in 1903 by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Symonds Point: point of land, SW of Sykes Point, 65 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°20'30" N, 133°23'00" W; (map 106).

Named in 1903 by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.
Table Islands: island, 0.1 mi. across, southernmost of two islands in Killishno Harbor, off W coast of Admiralty I., 3 mi. S of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°27'25" N, 134°34'55" W; (map 9). Var. Table Islands.

Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published as "Table Islands" on Hydrographic Chart 225.

Table Islands: island, near head of Santa Anna Inlet. Descriptive name given in 1926 by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Table Top Mountain: mountain, 2,710 ft., on coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 58°58'15" N, 166°45'50" W; (map 23).

This descriptive name was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 41).

Table Top Mountain: mountain, 3,130 ft., on part of Douglas I., 3.5 mi. W of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°17'35" N, 134°30'10" W; (map 11).

Descriptive name given in 1962 by the USGS.

Table Top Mountain: mountain, 3,130 ft., on SE end of Chena Hot Springs and 50 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°22' N, 146°57' W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Takhlil, Ille: island, see Takli Island.

Tachakhagat River: stream, see Iadarid River.


Tatfahan River: stream, see Tokotna River.

Tachat River: stream, see Takotna River.

Tahki: locality, see Tokhik Island.

Table Mountain: mountain, 2,701 ft., on S end of Admiralty I., S of Whitewater Bay, 20 mi. S of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°12'15" N, 134°34'45" W; (map 9).

Descriptive name published by USGS in 1901 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 161). This mountain is a prominent landmark in the Whitewater Bay area.

Table Mountain: mountain, 1,350 ft., on NE end of Ushagat I., in Barren Is., 70 mi. NE of Afognak, Chugach Mts.; 58°56'35" N, 152°10'05" W; (map 43).

Descriptive name given in 1908 and published in 1910 by USGS.

Table Mountain: mountain, 9,360 ft., surrounded by Columbus and Quintino Sella Glaciers, 9 mi. NE of Mount Huxley and 79 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°27'20" N, 141°05'00" W; (map 65).
Tachinik Inlets: lagoon, 1 mi. across, on Keondak Island, Aleutian Is.; 51°55' N, 162°29' W; (map 114). Var. Tagadakh Island.

Tagadak Island: island, see Tag Island.

Tagagawik Creek: stream, sec Tagagawik. Local name obtained from Joseph Ferris, March, 1954. No. 4 explorations. ("a taffy colored liear stone." The Aleut name for this point was reported by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 272), IRN, as "Animatchoukchok.

Tachisna: locality, see Takhshid. Tachishik River: stream, see Takhshid Creek.

Tachiti: island, see Takti Island.

Tachychimnit: locality, fish camp, on W shore of Dohanngmiut Lagoon, 35 mi. NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak I.; 60°00'07" N, 167°04'55" W; (map 57). Var. Dohanngmiut, Daloongmiut, Talangmiut.

Ekimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Tachychiinit: locality, see Takhshid.

Takcik: locality, see Thlilk.

Takdahen Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, at head of Kaddaka Creek, 32 mi. SE of Allakaket, Katnuti Flats; 66°18'30" N, 151°40'30" W; (map 117). Var. Takldaden Lake.

Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Takeldahen Lake: see Tagataken Lake.

Takeldak Island: island, see Tagalak Island.

Tagakgagawik: stream, see Tagagawik. Eskimo name meaning "shadowy place" obtained at Noatak in 1936 by Orth.


Ekimo name meaning "there are ported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.


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Ekimo name meaning "there are ported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Tagiyuniptuq Islands: islands, 0.5 mi. across, 21 mi. of Skagul Is., Delaware Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°39'30" N, 178°34'15" W; (map 128). Var. Tagyaongenechik, Tagiyuniptuq.

Ekimo name meaning "there are ported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.


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Tagiyuniptuq Islands: islands, 0.5 mi. across, 21 mi. of Skagul Is., Delaware Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°39'30" N, 178°34'15" W; (map 128). Var. Tagyaongenechik, Tagiyuniptuq.

Ekimo name meaning "there are ported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Tagiyuniptuq Islands: islands, 0.5 mi. across, 21 mi. of Skagul Is., Delaware Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°39'30" N, 178°34'15" W; (map 128). Var. Tagyaongenechik, Tagiyuniptuq.

Ekimo name meaning "there are ported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Tagiyuniptuq Islands: islands, 0.5 mi. across, 21 mi. of Skagul Is., Delaware Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°39'30" N, 178°34'15" W; (map 128). Var. Tagyaongenechik, Tagiyuniptuq.

Ekimo name meaning "there are ported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Tagiyuniptuq Islands: islands, 0.5 mi. across, 21 mi. of Skagul Is., Delaware Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°39'30" N, 178°34'15" W; (map 128). Var. Tagyaongenechik, Tagiyuniptuq.
at Turn again Lake: lake, see Tahamund Lake.

As Bay: bay, extends SE 3.3 mi. off Cordova city, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., SE of Klakas Inlet, Alex. Arch.; 54°51' N, 132°21' W; (map I).

Tlingit Indian name published in 1943 by USGS.

seen River: stream, see Tahini River.

sinich Mountains: mountains, 1,200 ft., extends 10 mi. W of Rabbit Creek at SW end of Mulgrave Hills, 15 mi. W of Naatok, Arc- er Slope; 67°34' N, 163°42' W; (map 128).

Àar. Agguarriu Hills, Aaguarq Mountains, huggyaqrock, Toominirhook Mountains, Tuenush Mountains, Tuinirbuk Mountains.

 Eskimo name meaning "tastes salty" according to USGS & GS in 1950.

ini River: stream, heads in Duff Lake in 50°45" N, 132°19'30" W; (map 1).

 named for cutter Tahoma lost here in 1914 (map 91). USGS.

Takamanyy: locality, see Tanakot.

Takaiaksa: locality, see Takaiak.

Takai  River: stream, see Tok River.

Takai River: stream, see Tok River.

Taktoko: point of land, on W coast of Prince Wales I., at S end of Tuxcan Narrows, 28 i. N. of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°52' N, 133°7' W; (map 4).

Indian name published in 1964 by USGS & GS so inlet: estuary, see Takai Inlet.

Koah Creek: stream, see Takonak Creek.

Ksan-hwe-wik: water course, see Takaskvik Shough.

Teta Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, in course of treka Creek, NE of Tahnetas Pass, on Glenn highway, 62 mi. NE of Palmer, Copper River sin.; 61°54'00" N, 147°18'20" W; BGN 60; (map 69).


Teta Pass: pass, 3,000 ft., on Glenn Highway, 60 mi. SW of Glennallen and 62 mi. NE of Palmer, Taiketsina Mts.; 61°53'10" N, 137°20'00" W; (map 69).

Tanaina Indian name reported by Menden- li (1900, p. 316), USGS.

akalony: locality, see Tanakot.

ima Reef: reef, 1.3 mi. long, in Pacific Ocean, 33 mi. S of Busted I. and 55 mi. W of ska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°48' N, 175°47' E; (map 14).

Named for cutter Tahoma lost here in 1914 (p. 9), USGS & Geodetic Survey, 1944, p. 9).

a Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula. N of Norak Lake, 38 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook et Low.; 60°54'30" N, 150°27'00" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range. "Taita" is a transliterated Russian word for a cold, swampy, forested region which begins where the tundra leaves off.

Takaij Inlet: estuary, 13 mi. long, trends S from mouth of Taiya Inlet to Chilkoot Inlet, 12 mi. S of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°17'15" N, 135°24'00" W; (map 45).

Var. Deyai Inlet, Dejiah Inlet, Dyec Inlet, Perrier Inlet, Taya Inlet, Tyas Inlet.

A Tinglith Indian name reported in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, as Tyas and Tyia. Published in 1870 by USGS & GS on Chart 701. Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883 map) reported the name as Dejiah Inlet, and in 1883 Lt. Swachtka, USA, called it Dayay Inlet.

Takaij Point: point of land, at head of Chilkoot Inlet, 1 mi. SE of Taktoko Harbor and 12 mi. SW of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°17'15" N, 135°24'00" W; (map 45).

Named for Taiya Inlet in 1923 on BIC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Takaij River: stream, heads at Chilkoot Pass, on the Alaska-Canada boundary, flows S 17 mi. to head of Chilkoot Inlet, 1 mi. N of Dyec Point, and 2 mi. NW of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°28'50" N, 135°21'15" W; BGN-Sixth Report; (map 45).

Var. Dyec River.

Name derived from Taiya Inlet and published by USGS & GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 203). This stream was the first part of the "Dyea Trail" from Dyea through Chilkoot Pass to the Klondike. See Dyec, locality.

Takaij Inlet: estuary, 13 mi. long, trends S from mouth of Taiya Inlet to Chilkoot Inlet, 12 mi. S of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°17'15" N, 135°24'00" W; (map 45).

Var. Dejahs-

Takaij Creek: stream, flows NW 11 mi. to Upper Mount Birch Creek, 25 mi. SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°29'00" N, 145°04'30" W; (map 119).

Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Takaij Lake: lake, see Takakula Lake.

Takakula Lake: lake, see Takakula Lake.

Takakula Lake: lake, 1 mi. across, in Alatna River valley, 25 mi. NE of Walker Lake, Brooks Range; 67°21' N, 135°40' W; BGN 1912; (map 125).

Var. Ta-kakula Lake, Takaka- hula Lake.

Eskimo name, variously spelled, reported in 1886 by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN. Stoney's manuscript map shows "Taka-

hula." His description "eight miles long, one to one and a half miles wide * * *" exaggerates the lake's size but this may be due to snow cover in a fairly flat valley. The present spelling was established by P. S. Smith, USGS, in 1913.

Takaij: locality, in Kaiyuh Mts. near Totton Mtn., 23 mi. SW of Galena, Kilbuck-Kuskowim Mts.; 64°28' N, 137°15' W; (map 97).

Var. Letnik-Takaij, Takaijska, Takaijs-
kajen.

Former Indian village or camp shown as "Letniki-Takaij" on Lt. L. A. Zagokin's 1850 map (Hodge 1910, p. 673).

Takaijaka, Monte: mountain, see Totton Mountain.

Takaijska: locality, see Takaij.

Takaij River: stream, see Tok River.

Takajsky: range, see Kaiyuh Mountains.

Takikajen: locality, see Takaij.

Takaiak: locality, see Johnnys Village.

Takaiaksa: locality, see Takaiak.

Takaij Point: point of land, NE point of North Rookery, on N coast of St. George I., in Pribilof Is.; 56°36'20" N, 169°33'35" W; (map 38).

Alek name reported by W. W. Duffield in 1897, and Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USGS & GS, as "Takam'gia."

Takamig Point: point of land, NE point of N. Kamig Peninsula, Atka Is.; 55°40' N, 166°45' W; (map 23).

Var. Tatamitka.

Former Eskimo village or camp reported by Rev. Coxe (1878, p. 164).

Takain: bay, extends SW 2 mi. to Pacific Ocean, on SW coast of Yakobi I., Alex. Arch.; 57°55' N, 136°29'30" W; (map 9).

Var. Takanis Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. through Takanis Lake to Takanis Bay, on SW coast of Yakobi I., 23 mi. NW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°55'40" N, 136°29'30" W; (map 9).
Takanis Lake

Name reported in 1942 by USGS (Kennedy and Walton, 1946, pl. 9).

Takanis Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, in Takanis Creek, on S central Yakobi I., 23 mi. NW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°57'35" N, 136°27'15" W; (map 9).

Name reported in 1942 by USGS (Kennedy and Walton, 1946, pl. 9).

Takanis Peak: mountain, 2,233 ft., on central Yakobi I., off W coast of Chichagof I., 25 mi. NW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°57'35" N, 136°28'00" W; (map 9).

Named in 1928 by USCGS, and published in 1929 on Chart 8260. The name is derived from Takanis Bay.

Takanis Peninsula: peninsula, 2.5 mi. long, on W coast of Yakobi I., off Chichagof I., 24 mi. NW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°56' N, 136°52' W; BGN 1928; (map 9).

Named in 1928 by USCGS for Takanis Lake.

Takapa River: stream, see Takotna River.

Takatz Island: island, 1.2 mi. across, 3.5 mi. NE of Baranof, on E coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°08'30" N, 134°51'50" W; (map 9).

Local name reported in 1953 by Lt. Comdr. E. E. Moore, USN, and published in 1959 by USCGS on Chart 8030.

Takatz Creek: stream, on Baranof I., heads in Takatz Lake, flows NE 1 mi. to Takat Bay, 4 mi. N of Baranof, Alex. Arch.; 57°08'30" N, 134°51'50" W; (map 9).

Tlingit Indian name given in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN.

Takatz Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. across, draining into Takat Bay, on E coast of Baranof I., 3 mi. NW of Baranof, Alex. Arch.; 57°07'30" N, 134°54'00" W; BGN 1923; (map 9).

Named in 1921 or 1922 by USFS for nearby Takat Bay.

Takawanga Island: island, see Tanaga Island.

Takayofo Creek: stream, heads near Kejuil Pass and flows NW 25 mi., joining Contact Creek to form King Salmon River, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 39 mi. SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°09'45" N, 136°00'25" W; BGN 1966; (map 41). Var. Takayoko Creek.

Native name said to mean “king salmon” reported in 1928 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Takatoko Creek: stream, see Takayoko Creek.

Takahama-putu: settlement, see Takahak.

Takahak: locality, see Takahak.

Takahah: locality, see Tzech.

Takahak: settlement, see Takahak.

Takahak: locality, see Tukusk.

Takahak Channel: water passage, see Tukusk Channel.

Takahak: locality, on left side of mouth of Takahak Creek, on Nelson I., 96 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°49' N, 164°36' W; (map 58). Var. Takahak.

Former Eskimo village now used as a camp. According to USGS in 1951, “A grave of two are the only signs of former habitation.”

Takchak Creek: stream, flows N 8 mi. to Baird Inlet, on Nelson I., 96 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°49' N, 164°35' W; (map 58).

Eskimo name reported in 1964 by Orch.

Takensa Peninsula: peninsula, 4 mi. across, 6 mi. S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°34' N, 136°00' W; BGN 1933; (map 9).

Named in 1933 by USFS “for Jacob Takena, a Tlingit Indian who was friendly to both the Russian and American settlers, who hunted on this peninsula.”

Taket Creek: stream, flows W 3 mi. to Norton Sound, 4.5 mi. S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63°48' N, 160°46' W; (map 91).

Eskimo name reported in 1924 by USGS. “This name comes from a native word meaning ‘place to catch blackfish.’”

Tahkhetadon Hills: hills, between Nayuka River and Glacier Creek, extend SE 15 mi. from Bear Mtn. on NW to Hochandchnast Mtn. on S, Kokrines-Hodzana Hgh.: 65°42'30" N, 135°00'00" W; (map 107).

Kuskokwim Indian name obtained at Huialia in 1956 by Orch.

Takhin: stream, see North Fork Innoko River.

Takanis Bay: bay, see Takanis Bay.

Takanks, Mys: point of land, see Bingham, Cape.

Takanz, Saliz: bay, see Takanis Bay.

Takheen River: stream, see Takhin River.

Takianah: island, see Simeonof Island.

Takhin Glacier: glacier, heads in Takhinsha Mountains, trends N 6 mi. to its 1954 terminus at head of Takhin River, 2 mi. E of terminus of Le-Blond Glacier and 31 mi. SW of Skagway, Chugach Mts.; 59°15'45" N, 143°41'00" W; (map 45).

Tlingit Indian name published in 1923 on 1BC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Takihna Ridge: ridge, 12 mi. long, extends E-W, 2 mi. N of Takhin River and 24 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°16'30" N, 136°09'40" W; (map 45).

Tlingit Indian name reported in 1923 on 1BC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Takhin River: stream, heads in the Takhin Glacier, flows E 16 mi. to the Chilkat River, 6 mi. NW of McCloud Flats, and 19 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°16'30" N, 135°41'00" W; (map 45). Var. Takhan River, Takheen River, Takhin River.

Tlingit Indian name reported in 1880 by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Tahkonak Creek: stream, flows N 8 mi. to Baird Inlet, on Nelson I., 96 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°49' N, 164°35' W; (map 58).

Takiketagainute. point of land, see Aklek, Cape.

Talhal Island: island, 2 mi. long, between Bay and Shellkof Strait, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 21 mi. SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°04' N, 154°29' W; (map 42). Var. Talchhi, Ile Talchhi, Ostrov Talchi, Ostrov Taha, Talchhi Island, Talchhi.

Native name published in 1878—“Ts. Talchi” on Russian Hydrograph Dept. Chart 9.

Takula Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 mi. to Kontrahibuna Lake, 25 mi. NE of Nome, Aleutian Ra.; 60°10'45" N, 154°10'45" W; (map 61).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Takokakaan: locality, see Taku Harbor.

Takora Bluff: bluff, extends N-S 2.5 mi. left bank of Yukon River at mouth of Taku Creek, 28 mi. SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana, High.; 65°28'30" N, 143°41'00" W; (map 103).

The bluff evidently received its name from Takanis Creek.

Takokwa Cove: cove, 0.7 mi. wide, at NE end of Port Dick, Kenai Peninsula, 28 mi. SE of Soldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°15'45" N, 135°00'00" W; (map 50). Var. Sunday Harbor.

Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

Takonak Creek: stream, flows E 4 mi. to Yukon River, 28 mi. SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana, High.; 65°27'30" N, 143°41'00" W; (map 103).

Local name published in 1925 by ARB.

Takanake Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, E of Jordan Lake, 23 mi. S of Northway, Alex. Arch.; 62°37' N, 141°37' W; (map 91).

Indian name reported by USGS in 1951.

Takanak Creek: stream, flows W 9 mi. to Kashunuk River, E of Manakaskuk Creek, 1 mi. W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°45'45" N, 163°10'30" W; (map 19). Var. Takhonak Creek.

Eskimo name obtained from a map of the Kashunuk River by “Takhonak,” reported as “Takhonak” by USGS in 1951.
Taku Lake: locality, see Taku Harbor.

Taku Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. across, on E shore of Stephens Passage, 24 mi. NW of Lime- stone Inlet and 22 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°04'10" N, 134°00'30" W; (map 11). Var. Takeo, Takokakaan, Takou Village, Taku-kon Villages, Taku Settlement.

Former Tingit Indian village or camp, collectively listed as four Takou-kon villages, by population 269, in the 1800 Census by Ivan Petroff. In 1908 J. R. Swanton, BAE, published the name as "Takokakaan" (Hodge, 1910, p. 673).

Taku Harbor: locality, on E shore of Taku Harbor, 22 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°04'10" N, 134°00'30" W; (map 11). Var. Tako, Takoo, Takokakaan, Takou Village, Taku-kon Villages, Taku Settlement.

Named after the Tingit Indian name used in 1956 by Orth as "Takokakaan", derived from a former Hudson's Bay Company trading post, which was established in 1840 (1883 Coast Pilot, p. 169). It was called "Takou" and "Takoe" by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1866 and "Takoe" by Sir George Simpson in 1841.


Taku Inlet: estuary, 20 mi. long, extends N from Stephens Passage to mouth of Taku River, 22 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°12' N, 134°06' W; (map 11). Var. Icy Arm, Rukav Leydanyo, Taco Gulf, Taku Inlet, Taco Inlet, Tahko Inlet.

Named for the Taku division of the Tingit Indians living in the vicinity, and first applied to the cove in 1848 by Capt. Lt. M. N. Vasiliev, IRN. This harbor was, through a treaty with the Russians, the site of a former Hudson's Bay Company trading post, which was established in 1840 (1883 Coast Pilot, p. 169). It was called "Tacou" and "Takoe" by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1866 and "Takoe" by Sir George Simpson in 1841.

Taku Harbor: "Takoe", 0.6 mi. across, on E shore of Stephens Passage, 24 mi. NW of Limestone Inlet and 22 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°03'30" N, 134°02'00" W; (map 11). Var. Tako, Takoo, Takokakaan, Takou Village, Taku-kon Villages, Taku Settlement.

Named after the Tingit Indian village or camp, collectively listed as four Takou-kon villages, by population 269, in the 1800 Census by Ivan Petroff. In 1908 J. R. Swanton, BAE, published the name as "Takokakaan" (Hodge, 1910, p. 673).

Taku Harbor: locality, on E shore of Taku Harbor, 22 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°04'10" N, 134°00'30" W; (map 11). Var. Tako, Tekoo, Takokakaan, Takou Village, Taku-kon Villages, Taku Settlement.

Named after the Tingit Indian name used in 1956 by Orth as "Takokakaan", derived from a former Hudson's Bay Company trading post, which was established in 1840 (1883 Coast Pilot, p. 169). It was called "Tacou" and "Takoe" by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1866 and "Takoe" by Sir George Simpson in 1841.


Taku Inlet: estuary, 20 mi. long, extends N from Stephens Passage to mouth of Taku River, 22 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°12' N, 134°06' W; (map 11). Var. Icy Arm, Rukav Leydanyo, Taco Gulf, Taku Inlet, Taco Inlet, Tahko Inlet.

Named for the Taku division of the Tingit Indians living in the vicinity, and first applied to the cove in 1848 by Capt. Lt. M. N. Vasiliev, IRN. This harbor was, through a treaty with the Russians, the site of a former Hudson's Bay Company trading post, which was established in 1840 (1883 Coast Pilot, p. 169). It was called "Tacou" and "Takoe" by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1866 and "Takoe" by Sir George Simpson in 1841.

Taku Harbor: locality, on E shore of Taku Harbor, 22 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°04'10" N, 134°00'30" W; (map 11). Var. Tako, Tekoo, Takokakaan, Takou Village, Taku-kon Villages, Taku Settlement.

Named after the Tingit Indian village or camp, collectively listed as four Takou-kon villages, by population 269, in the 1800 Census by Ivan Petroff. In 1908 J. R. Swanton, BAE, published the name as "Takokakaan" (Hodge, 1910, p. 673).

Taku Harbor: locality, on E shore of Taku Harbor, 22 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°04'10" N, 134°00'30" W; (map 11). Var. Tako, Takoo, Takokakaan, Takou Village, Taku-kon Villages, Taku Settlement.

Named after the Tingit Indian name used in 1956 by Orth as "Takokakaan", derived from a former Hudson's Bay Company trading post, which was established in 1840 (1883 Coast Pilot, p. 169). It was called "Tacou" and "Takoe" by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1866 and "Takoe" by Sir George Simpson in 1841.


Taku Inlet: estuary, 20 mi. long, extends N from Stephens Passage to mouth of Taku River, 22 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°12' N, 134°06' W; (map 11). Var. Icy Arm, Rukav Leydanyo, Taco Gulf, Taku Inlet, Taco Inlet, Tahko Inlet.

Named for the Taku division of the Tingit Indians living in the vicinity, and first applied to the cove in 1848 by Capt. Lt. M. N. Vasiliev, IRN. This harbor was, through a treaty with the Russians, the site of a former Hudson's Bay Company trading post, which was established in 1840 (1883 Coast Pilot, p. 169). It was called "Tacou" and "Takoe" by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1866 and "Takoe" by Sir George Simpson in 1841.


Taku Inlet: estuary, 20 mi. long, extends N from Stephens Passage to mouth of Taku River, 22 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°12' N, 134°06' W; (map 11). Var. Icy Arm, Rukav Leydanyo, Taco Gulf, Taku Inlet, Taco Inlet, Tahko Inlet.

Named for the Taku division of the Tingit Indians living in the vicinity, and first applied to the cove in 1848 by Capt. Lt. M. N. Vasiliev, IRN. This harbor was, through a treaty with the Russians, the site of a former Hudson's Bay Company trading post, which was established in 1840 (1883 Coast Pilot, p. 169). It was called "Tacou" and "Takoe" by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1866 and "Takoe" by Sir George Simpson in 1841.
Taku Settlement: locality, see Taku Harbor.


Name derived from the Taku River: published in 1951 on a USGS map. In 1932 the name “Twin Glacier Camp” was reported by B. D. Stewart, USGS, who wrote, “The name is in general use locally and has also been adopted by the U.S. Forest Service...”

Taku Mountain: mountain, 7,500 ft. E of Judd Lake, 38 mi. N of Sitka River, Coast Inlet Low.: 61°54'20" N, 151°16'30" W; (map 70).

Talbot, Mount: mountain, 4,361 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 10 mi. N of Stikine River and 41 mi. E of Petersburg, Coast Mt.: 56°48'20" N, 131°52'15" W; USGS (map 7).

Named in 1923 for A. C. Talbot, B/C surveyor.

Talbot Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, on Rev. L., 6 mi. N of Kantishna. Alaska B. 55°26'43" N, 131°38'30" W; USGS (map 3). Var. Imhoff Lake, Ingrahm Lake, Third Lake.


Talkeetna Glacier: glacier, trends NE, head of Talkeetna River, 43 mi. NW of Skwentna River, 50 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.: 61°53'20" N, 151°24'55" W; (map 70). Talalakina River, Talalakina River, Tal-tushlit-na.

Talkeetna Indian name reported in 1954 by USGS: derived from Talalakina River.


Talkeetna Indian name reported “Tulu-shu-lit-na” by Lt. J. S. Herron, in 1899.

Talalakina River: stream, see Talalakina River.

Talak: locality, see Talak.

Talak: locality, on left bank of Wulik River, 5 mi. NE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.: 67°47' N, 164°24' W; (map 128). Var. Talaheh.

Named for an Eskimo who wintered here one year; reported in 1966 by J. S. Burch.

Talalakina River: stream, on Nelson I., flows SE 15 mi. to Kolvinaruk River at Emperor L., 93 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta: 60°34' N, 164°30' W; (map 58). Var. Talalakina River, Talaghun River.

Eskimo name, meaning “rot” or “die,” so called “because of the smell”; reported in 1949 by USGS.

Talak Creek: stream, see Upper Talak Creek.

Talawergaw: hill, see Stoney Ridge.


Eskimo name obtained in 1950 by USGS and spelled “Tal-av-er-tut.”

Talaveerak Ridge: ridge, see Upper Talak Creek.

Talavra-er: hill, see Talaverat Hill.

Talawitzaq: hill, see Talawitzak Hills.

Talawitzak: hills, see Talawitzak Hills.

Talbagak River: watercourse, see Talbagak River.

Talbagak River: watercourse, see Talbagak River.


Eskimo name published in 1952 by S. S. Turner.

Talituk: locality, see Talituk.

Talituk: locality, on E shore of Kuskokwim River, 6.5 mi. E of Cape Kiwit, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.: 67°09' N, 165°17' W; (map 128).

Eskimo camp and shelter; name reported in 1932 by USGS; according to USGS means “seals forepaws.”

Talalakina River: stream, trends NW-NE 19 mi. NE of Haycock, Nulato Hills: 65°16'24" W; (map 109).

Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Army Corps of Engineers.

Talituk: locality, see Talituk.

Talituk: locality, see Talituk.

Talituk: locality, see Talituk.

Taliote: locality, see Talituk.

Taliote: locality, see Talituk.

Talimotne: locality, see Talituk.

Talituk: locality, see Talituk.


Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USGS.

Talakaluk: stream, see Lakso Slough.


Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USGS.


Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USGS.
Talkeetna Mountains: mountains, 6,000-8,800 ft., extend N-S 100 mi., E-W 80 mi.; bounded by Broad Pass and Nenana River, on E by Susitna River and Tyone Creek; on S by Matanuska River; and on W by Chulitna and Susitna Rivers: 62°30' N, 149°07'15" W; (map 81).

Named in 1898 the name “Talkaetna” had been suggested for these mountains.


Indian name published in 1943 by USGS.

Talukeik: locality, see Tachyhuimuit.

Talurevuk Cape: point of land, see Talurarevuk Point.

Talurarevuk Cape: point of land, see Talurevuk Point.

Talurarevuk Point: point of land, on NW coast of Nelson I., 2 mi. NE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°35' N, 165°23' W; (map 57). Var. Talurarevuk Cape.

Eskimo name meaning “place where nets are placed” obtained at Talunak in 1951 by USGS.

Talus Bay: cove, 0.5 mi. across, on NE coast of Resurrection Peninsula, W side of Day Harbor, 12 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°10'12" W; BGN 1929; (map 63).

So named in 1928 by a USGS field party because of the talus formation in the vicinity. Talus is an accumulation of rock fragments at the base of a mountain or cliff.

Talas Creek: stream, heads in Franklin Mts., flows SW 5 mi. to Chinitna River, 3.2 mi. S of Ruby, Kiluckuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°09' N, 155°22' W; (map 98).

Native name published in 1951 by USGS. Talus is an accumulation of rock fragments at the base of a mountain or cliff.

Talut-Kin-kh6, Indian name published in 1954 by USGS.

Timber Creek: stream, 2 mi. S of Ruby, Kiluckuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°10' N, 155°22' W; (map 98).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, p. 3), USGS.

Tamarack Creek: stream, flows E 2 mi. to Sullivan Creek; 6 mi. SW of Roughtop Mtn., 33 mi. E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°03'05" N, 147°24’15" W; (map 105). Var. West Branch. Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Tamarack Bluff: bluff, elev. 1,245 ft., on left bank of Sulatna River between Foley and Masters Creeks, 4 mi. E of Sulatna Crossing and 26 mi. W of Monsonite Hills, Kiluckuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°10' N, 155°20' W; (map 98). Var. Talus Bluff.

Local name reported in 1993 by USGS.

Talaker Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Spruce Creek, 3.2 mi. S of Ophir and 31 mi. NW of McGrath, Kiluckuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°05'45" N, 156°31’20" W; (map 90).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1912 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Tamarack Creek: stream, flows NE 5.6 mi. to Sulatna River, 3.2 mi. SE of Sulatna Crossing and 40 mi. SE of Ruby, Kiluckuk-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°09' N, 155°32' W; (map 98).

Native name published in 1915 by USGS. Name derived from Tamarack Bluff; published in 1951 by USGS. So called because small boats unloaded supplies here for nearby mining operations. See Sulatna Crossing.

Talulah Creek: locality, see Talulah Creek.


Local name published in 1943 by USGS.


Tanaak. Point of land, see Paramanof, Cape.

Tanakhotkhaiak: locality, near Tanagash Tanakh-Angunach Island: island, see Carlisle Island.

Tanakh-Agunak Island: island, see Seward Peninsula.

Tanaak Cape: point of land, 1 mi. N of Cape 1, Alex. Arch. (map 3).

Tanaak Island: island, 25 mi. across, on W coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Is.; 53°33'50" N, 178°20' W; (map 16). Named for Tanaga Island and a place near Tanaga, Alaska.

Tanana: Name published in 1899 by W. J. Peters, USGS.

Tanana River: river, 8 mi SE of junc. of Slana River, Copper River Basin; 62°18' N, 143°48' W; (map 84).

Indian name recorded in 1899 by W. J. Peters, USGS.

Tanada: Point of land, 4 mi. W of Ulfak I., Delaford Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°21'30" N, 179°10' W; (map 16). Named for Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as "Ostrov Tanadah." Named for Tanakhotkhaiak, also see Tanakh-Angunach Island.

Tanada: mountain, 3,591 ft., on Annette I., E of Tanaga Lake, Alex. Arch. (55°04' N, 131°24' W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; derived from Tanaga Harbor.


Tanada River: river, 8 mi SE of junc. of Slana River, Copper River Basin; 62°18' N, 143°48' W; (map 84).


Tanaga: Name published by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Minter, USN; the Tongass "sometimes written as "Tanaga.""

Tanagash: locality, see Seward Peninsula.

Tanaga: Name published by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Minter, USN; the Tongass "sometimes written as "Tanaga.""


Tanagash: locality, see Seward Peninsula.

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Tanagh: Name published in 1899 by W. J. Peters, USGS.

Tanaga: Name published in 1899 by W. J. Peters, USGS.

Tanagash: locality, see Seward Peninsula.

Tanaga: Name published in 1899 by W. J. Peters, USGS.

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Tanaga: Name published in 1899 by W. J. Peters, USGS.
Tanaskan Bay

Chilkoot Inlet, just S of Tanana Point, 14 mi. SW of Skagway, Coast Mt.; 59°16′10″ N, 135°26′30″ W; (map 45).

This is the name of a Tlingit Indian village said to mean "leaping place," reported by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883) and published by USCS&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 200). In 1883 it consisted of three houses.

Tanana Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, at head of Chilkoot Inlet, just S of Tanana Point and 14 mi. SSW of Skagway, Coast Mt.; 59°16′20″ N, 135°26′20″ W; (map 45).

Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Tanana Point: point of land, on E end of Tanana Bay, in Chilkoot Inlet, N of Tanana and 14 mi. SW of Skagway, Coast Mt.; 59°16′20″ N, 135°26′20″ W; BGN 1923; (map 45).

Var. Entrance Point.

-name derived from the Indian village of Tanana near the point. The name was published in 1923 in IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

USCS&GS reports that the local fishermen call this feature Entrance Point because of its location at the mouth of Lukat Inlet.

Tanani Village: locality, site of an Indian village, on Tanani Point, 3 mi. N of Haines and 14 mi. S of Skagway, Coast Mt.; 59°16′30″ N, 135°26′30″ W; (map 45).

Indian name published by USCS&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 100). At that time the settlement consisted of three houses.

Tana Point: point of land, on W coast of Little Tanaga Is., Aletian Is.; 51°49′30″ N, 176°13′45″ W; BGN 1876; (map 17).

A clipped name derived from Tanaga Island, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aletian Island Survey Expedition in 1834.

Tana River: stream, heads at Tana Glacier terminus and flows NW 31 mi. to Chitina River, 15 mi. S of McCarthy, St. Elias Mt.; 61°12′45″ N, 142°50′00″ W; (map 67).

Indian name reported in 1907 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS (Moffit and Maddren, 1909, p. 1).

Tanaskan Bay: bay, 0.9 mi. across, part of Beaver Inlet, E coast of Unalaska I., Aletian Is.; 53°43′30″ N, 166°28′45″ W; BGN 1904; (map 23).

Var. Macs Bay, Tanaskhan Bay, Tanaska Bay.

Alet name reported as "Za[l]l[i] Tanaska," or "Tanaska Bay," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN. Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 162) called this bay "Tanaskha,

from the word "tanakha," meaning "garden with vegetables" (1846, p. 57). According to R. H. Geoghegan, who translated Veniaminov's dictionary in 1904, the name comes from the Alet word "tanaxa" and means
Tanunak Bay

"field, meadow; kitchen garden." The USBF called this feature "Macks Bay" in 1888.

Tanunak Bay: bay, see Tanunak Bay.

Tanu-Unek Island: island, see Carlisle Island.

Tanu-Ska Island: bay, see Tanuak Bay.

T'anga'sh: locality, see Tongass.

Tangent Peak: peak, 2,562 ft., 8 mi. SE of Cape Fanshaw and 77 mi. SE of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°08'25" N, 131°21'30" W; (map 8).

Named in 1867 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomson of USN.

Tangent Point: point of land, 2.6 mi. NE of Cape Sakaja, on NW coast of Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°54'30" N, 178°11'45" W; (map 16).

Local name published on a 1934 USGS map.

Tangent Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Dease Inlet, 39 mi. SE of Cape Arctic Plain; 71°08'50" N, 155°09'30" W; (map 153). Var. Kulvak Point, Maghi Point, Tangine Point Tangent, Tangent Point.

Thomas Simpson (1843, p. 145) wrote, August 2, 1837, "The land, soon turned sharply off to SSW. forming an acute angle, well termed Point Tangent." However, it appears on his chart as Tangent Point. Comdr. Maguire's map (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186) gives the Eskimo name "Maghi." Tangerra Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, on Kenai, Cook Inlet Low; 60°58'15" N, 153°01'.40" W; BCN 1902; (map 34). Var. Breed Island, Propagation Island.

Local name published in 1883 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Taninhak: island, see Ship Rock.

Taninngak ISet: island, see Pustoi Island.

Tanig Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, 1 mi. SE of Akun I.; one of Krenitiz Is., Aleutian Is.; 54°08'45" N, 165°29'00" W; BGN 1904; (map 24). Var. Waverly Island.

Name first published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, as "Olostrov. Tangakh," which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "island." USBF proposed the name Waverly.

Taninmak: island, see Karpa Island.

Taninmak Island: island, see Little Koniiji Island.

Taninmak: island, see Pustoi Island.

Taninmak Island: island, see Pustoi Island.

Tanginmahak Anchorage: anchorage, 1.5 mi. across, on NE coast of Sitkalidak I., SE of Kodiak I.; 57°10'30" N, 153°01'30" W; BGN 1930; (map 34).

So named in 1928 by USCGS, "because the whaling vessel Tangnak made occasional use of this anchorage."

Tanginmahak Island: island, 0.2 mi. across, 2.2 mi. E of Akun I., one of Krenitiz Is., Aleutian Is.; 54°12'00" N, 163°19'15" W; BGN 1902; (map 24). Var. Breed Island, Propagation Island.

Name first published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, as "Olostrov. Tangakh." R. H. Geoghegan reports that the name is probably derived from the Aleut word "Tanguidak" meaning "islet" or "small island."

Tangle Blue Creek: stream, flows W 6.5 mi. to John River, 1 mi. S of mouth of Mahoshaluk Creek and 57 mi. W of Wiseman. Brooks Ra.; 67°34'15" N, 152°12'00" W; (map 124).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Tanglefoot Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on W coast of Kodiak I., 1 mi. W of Karkak; 57°34'30" N, 154°29'30" W; (map 35).

Local name published by Baker (1906, p. 616), USGS.

Tangle Lakes: lakes, group, extend SW 16 mi. at head of Delta River, 15 mi. W of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°02'45" N, 146°01'20" W; (map 86).

Descriptive name given in 1898 by W. C. Mendeshill, USGS.

Tango Creek: stream, flows NW 12 mi. to Iditina River, 12 mi. NE of Flat, Kilkuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°18'20" N, 158°11'30" W; BGN 1945; (map 79).

Local name obtained in 1944 by USGS.

Tango Creek: stream, 17 mi. long, heads at 63°42'08" N, 155°59'00" W, flows NE to North Fork Innoko River, 17 mi. SSW of Poorman, Kilkuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°55'16" N, 155°51'46" W; BGN 1963; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1925 by J. S. Brown, USGS.

Tango Creek: stream, see North Fork Innoko River.

Taniga Island: island, see Tanaga Island.

Tanigak Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on W coast of Woody I., 2 mi. E of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°47'05" N, 152°20'45" W; (map 34).

Aleut name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Tanis Lake: lake, 1 mi. across, at mouth of Fassett Glacier, 46 mi. NE of Yakutat and 9 mi. NW of Dry Bay, St. Elias Mts.; 59°16'00" N, 138°32'00" W; BGN 1926; (map 46).

Name derived from the Tanis River which heads at this site. Name was published in 1928 by IBC.

Tanis River: stream, heads in Tanis Lake, flows SW 11 mi. to Ustay River, 4 mi. NW of Dry Bay and 43 mi. SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°12'40" N, 138°42'30" W; BGN 1926; (map 46).

Var. Ustay, Ustay.

Probably a Tlingit Indian name, first reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN. There has been considerable confusion of the stream names in this area. Tebenkov shows the name "Tanis" on what seems to be the headstream of the Ustay, which he calls the "Akve." See Ustay River and Kakanhini River.

Tanis River: stream, see Ustay River.

Tanog Lake: lake, 9 mi. long, 20 mi. NE of Stevens Village, 66°16'N, 148°40' W; (map 118).

Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Taner: island, 0.2 mi. across, among the Kowdool Islands, 75 mi. SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°52'28" N, 147°22'30" W; 1929; (map 49).

So named by the 1928 USCGS because of the island's "likelihood to tanker when viewed from the southeast." Tang-Ishnik-inak: island, see Simeonof I.

Tankinak: island, see Little Koniuji Island.

Tanaga Island: island, see Tanaga Island.

Tannak Island: island, see Little Tannak.

Tanner Head: island, 4.2 mi. long, on W of Allakak Bay, tied to Kodiak I. 56°33' W, 154°15'00" W; (map 32).


Tanogtuck-an'any: lagoon, see Tan Lake.

Tanogtukan Lake: lagoon, 0.1 mi. long, on coast of St. George I., in Pribilof Is.; 36°15' N, 169°36'15" W; (map 134).

Tanolinak: island, see Carlisle Island.

Tano Island: island, see Chugichadak Island.

Tantallant Point: point of land, at S of Douglas I., on Stephens Passage, at Gastineau Channel, 2.4 mi. S of Douglas I.; 9 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°15'30" W; (map 11).

Named in 1884 by W. H. Dall USP published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 17).

Armond (1957, p. 42-43) believed the name to be the title of a student of Sir Walter Scott's who took the name from Tantallon Castle Berwick, Scotland, one of the castles Douglas Clan.

Tanuna: village, see Tanuna.

Tanuna: village, see Tanuna.

Tanunak: village, pop. 183, on NW Nelson I. at Tanunak Bay, 6 mi. NE of Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; N, 165°15' W; (map 57).

Var. D. Dununuk, Tananuk, Tanunak, Tananuna, Tununak, Tununuk.

Eskimo village which was visited in 1878 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Service, and reported as "Tununuk." pop. 6; listed as "Dununuk" in the 1890 population 48; 65 in 1939; and 12. A Roman Catholic mission was established here in 1891.

Tanunak Bay: bay, on NW coast of Nelson I. 6 mi. NE of Cape Vancouver. Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°56' N, 165°18' W; (map 57).

Name reported in 1951 by USCOGS.
unak River: stream, flows N 6 mi. to Tanunuk Bay at Tanunuk, 6 mi. NE of Cape Angoon, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°37'N, 165°15'W; (map 57).

Eskimo name meaning "behind one's back." called because "both forks of this river has mouth at the village [23]; reported in 1929 by USCS&GS.

aghtalghée Bay: ight, 12 mi. NE of South Cape, SE coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°36'N, 169°29'W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Tapaghallge Bay

Eskimo name recommended by the Saint-village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

taparak: locality, see Ataakas Camp.

hatikuk Bay: cove, 1.3 mi. wide, between Tanak Bay and K Bay.

laparak: locality, see Ataakas Camp.

nghtalghee Bay: bight, 12 mi. NE of South Cape, SE coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°36'N, 169°29'W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Tapaghallge Bay

Eskimo name recommended by the Saanich village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

ok: locality, see Pookpok.

ok: locality, see Apatiki Camp.

mountain: mountain, see Tapphook mountain.

ook: locality, see Apatiki.

point of land, see Tapphook Point.

mountain: mountain, 1,200 ft., in Pookpok Islands; 70°16'N, 120°02'W; (map 152).

Eskimo name recommended by USCS&GS in 1952 to mean "little narrow spit." called because "both forks of this river has mouth at the village [23]; reported in 1929 by USCS&GS.

Tapphaghuk: locality, see Tapph Brighton.

Tapkhaghyuk Camp: locality, see Tapphook Camp.

Tapphawkak: rock, northernmost rock of Tapphawkak Island.

Tapphawkak Island: barrier island, see Tapphawkak Island.

Tapphawkak: locality, see Apatiki Camp.

Tapphawk Camp: locality, see Apatiki Camp.

Tapphawk Lagoon: lagoon, 6 mi. long, on coast of Beaufort Sea, between Martin and Tapphawk Inlets, Arctic Plain; 70°08'N, 143°12'W; (map 152).

Local Eskimo name derived from that of the spit.

Tapphawk Lagoon: lagoon, 6 mi. long, on coast of Beaufort Sea, between Martin and Tapphawk Inlets, Arctic Plain; 70°08'N, 143°12'W; (map 152).

Local Eskimo name derived from that of the spit, reported by USCS&GS in 1952.

Tapphawk Point: point of land, on coast of Beaufort Sea, between Orutak and Tapphawk Lagoons, Arctic Plain; 70°05'N, 143°01'W; (map 152).

Local Eskimo name derived from that of the spit, reported by USCS&GS in 1952.

Tapphawk Spit: barrier island, 7 mi. long, between Beaufort Sea and Tapphawk Lagoon, 9 mi. NE of Barker I., Arctic Plain; 70°06'N, 143°05'W; (map 152).

Eskimo name recommended by USCS&GS in 1952 to mean "little narrow spit." called because "both forks of this river has mouth at the village [23]; reported in 1929 by USCS&GS.

Tapphawk Spit: barrier island, 7 mi. long, between Beaufort Sea and Tapphawk Lagoon, 9 mi. NE of Barker I., Arctic Plain; 70°06'N, 143°05'W; (map 152).

Eskimo name recommended by USCS&GS in 1952 to mean "little narrow spit." called because "both forks of this river has mouth at the village [23]; reported in 1929 by USCS&GS.

Tapphawk Spit: barrier island, 7 mi. long, between Beaufort Sea and Tapphawk Lagoon, 9 mi. NE of Barker I., Arctic Plain; 70°06'N, 143°05'W; (map 152).

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Eskimo name recommended by USCS&GS in 1952 to mean "little narrow spit." called because "both forks of this river has mouth at the village [23]; reported in 1929 by USCS&GS.

Tapphawk Spit: barrier island, 7 mi. long, between Beaufort Sea and Tapphawk Lagoon, 9 mi. NE of Barker I., Arctic Plain; 70°06'N, 143°05'W; (map 152).

Eskimo name recommended by USCS&GS in 1952 to mean "little narrow spit." called because "both forks of this river has mouth at the village [23]; reported in 1929 by USCS&GS.

Tapphawk Spit: barrier island, 7 mi. long, between Beaufort Sea and Tapphawk Lagoon, 9 mi. NE of Barker I., Arctic Plain; 70°06'N, 143°05'W; (map 152).

Eskimo name recommended by USCS&GS in 1952 to mean "little narrow spit." called because "both forks of this river has mouth at the village [23]; reported in 1929 by USCS&GS.
Taylor Creek

Local name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Taylor Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows N 7 mi. to SW side of Turnagain Arm, 8 mi. NW of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°38'00" N, 149°49'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Taylor Creek: stream, heads in Taylor Mrs., on N end of Kcnai Peninsula; 64°08'30" N, 141°29'30" W; (map 102).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Taylor Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. to American Creek which flows to Nikukul River, 26 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°56' N, 164°32' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Taylor Creek: stream, flows SW 24 mi. to Kougarok River, 9 mi. SW of Midnight Mts. and 46 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula; 65°41'N, 164°48'W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Taylor Glacier: glacier, trends SE 5.5 mi. to its terminus, 0.5 mi. NW of Kings Bay and 16 mi. SE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°33'10" N, 148°34'00" W; BGN 1910; (map 63).

Named by U.S. Grant in 1910 and published by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Taylor Island: island, 2.2 mi. long, off E shore of Taylor Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument; 4 mi. W of Point Wilson, 40 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°18'N, 136°30' W; (map 10).

Named by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS; published in the 1901 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 205). The name was derived from Taylor Bay.

Taylor Lagoon: lagoon, extends E-W 2.5 mi. along Norton Sound, 10 mi. E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula; 64°34' N, 164°08' W; (map 95).

Local name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Taylor Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, at head of Taylor Creek, 0.8 mi. from stream's mouth on Windham Bay, 60 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 57°35'55" N, 133°23'50" W; (map 8).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Taylor Mountain: mountain, 5,059 ft., 55 mi. SW of Eagle, Yakutat-Tanana High.; 64°03' N, 142°18' W; (map 102).

Local name published in 1913 by USGS.

Taylor Mountains: mountains, 3,583 ft., in group 8 mi. across, 25 mi. NW of Finn Mtn. and 55 mi. S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 60°55' N, 157°26' W; BGN 1948; (map 60).

Locally named for "a prospector who spent a number of years in the area [cana]" and reported in 1943 by USGS.

Taylor Peak: mountain, 1,910 ft., 1.6 mi. SW of Point Hope, eastern Attu I.; Aleutian Is.; 53°54'30" N, 175°16'33" E; (map 13).

Named on an AMS map published in 1948, and given by the U.S. Army during World War II. The name is not used today.

Taylor Spur: ridge, 15,000 ft., extends E from Pioneer Ridge to Muldrow Glacier, on NE side of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63°07'30" N, 150°56'00" W; (map 88).

Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

Tay-tét-lék: village, see Tatitlek.

Tazlina: town; 0.4 mi. across, on W coast of Granite I., 35 mi. SW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 59°39'N, 149°49'W; (map 49).

Local name reported in the early 1950's by USGS&CS.

Tazcol Peak: mountain, 7,800 ft., 3.5 mi. NE of Pandora Peak and 21 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°30'33" N, 146°37'28" W; BGN 1965; (map 68).

Probably named about 1959 by Nielsen (1963, p. 153); a made-up name from the first three letters of the Tazlina and Columbia Glaciers.

Tashmena Lake: lake, see Lower Tazlina Lake.

Tazimeena River: stream, see Tazimina River.

Tazminah Lake: lake, see Lower Tazlina Lake.

Tazimina River: stream, see Tazimina River.

Taziminah Lake: lake, see Lower Tazlina Lake.

Tazlina River: stream, see Tazlina River.

Tazlina River: stream, heads at 60°03' N, 153°43' W, flows SW 48 mi., through Tazlina Lakes, to Sixmile Lake, 1 mi. S of Nondalton, Aleutian I.; 59°58' N, 154°50' W; BGN 1910; (map 51). Var. Nulnulo Creek, Nulnulo River, Tazmena River, Tazimeena River, Tazminah River, Tazimina River.

Tazlina: Indian name meaning "trap lake" reported in 1902 as "Tazimena" by W. H. Osgood, USDA.

Tazimeena River: stream, see Tazimina River.

Tazlina River: stream, see Tazlina River.

Tazlina: roadhouse, on Glenn Highway, 30 mi. SW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°02' N, 123° W; BGN 1915; (map 83). Var. Tazlina, Taxlina River, Tazlina River, Tazlina River, Tazlina River, Tazlina River.

Tazlina Glacier: glacier, trends N 25 mi. to its 1960 terminus, 1 mi. S of Tazlina Lake and 21 mi. SSW of Point Hope, eastern Attu I.; Aleutian Is.; 53°54'30" N, 175°16'33" E; (map 13).


Tchagulak Island: island, see Herbert Island.

Techequatchatchatchat: locality, see Chakchat.

Tchagvan Bay: bay, see Chagvan Bay.

Tchailik, point of land: see Chak.

Tchag: stream, see Chakok River.

Tchamulik: stream, see Stony River.

Tchaseyn, Point: point of land, see Chat Point.

Tchegaull Island: island, see Chagulak Island.

Tchelab: village, see Chagulk Island.

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Tchelab: village, see Chagulak Island.
Chukinite Bay: water passage, see Sitka Sound.

Chirkinof: island, see Chirikof Island.

Chitaghoff, Cap: bluff, see Chichagof, Cape.

Chitchagow, Cape: bluff, see Chichagof, Cape.

Chitchochikoff Strait: water passage, see Chichagof Pass.

Chitknak: locality, see Chitnak.

Chitknak, Cape: point of land, see Slikknak Cape.

Chouchchiag: locality, see Tutago.

Chitnak; locality, see Chitnak.

Chilchavoff, Cap: bluff, see Chichagof, Cape.

Choukal River: stream, heads in Chugach Mountains.

Choukalak: island, see Chugul Island.

Choukalak Island: island, see Chugul Island.

Choukalak He: island, see Chugul Island.

Chougoule Island: island, see Simula Island.

Chougoulak: island, see Chugul Island.

Choukatskoi Golfe: gulf, see Prince William Sound.

Choiinnok: point of land, see Chunak Point.

Chotchago: locality, see Tutago.

Chitnak: locality, see Chitnak.

Chilchavoff, Cap: bluff, see Chichagof, Cape.

Choukal River: stream, heads in Chugach Mountains, nrar Suslota Pass.
Kuskokwim Mts.: 64°19'N, 155°17'W; (map 98).

Prospector's name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3). USGS. The stream's identity is in doubt.

Teddy's Fork: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to join Discovery Fork to form American Creek, 10 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°40'45"N, 141°19'15"W; (map 102). Var. Alder Creek.

Prospector's name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Dep't Surveyor.

Te-see-ee: locality, see Tistik.

Te-see-ee-meau: stream, see Tistik Creek.

Te-see-oo-kwii River: stream, flows to Bering Sea in Yukon Delta area S of Kweemuk Pass; 62°30'N, 165°10'W; (map 76).

Eskimo name reported by Dall (1870, p. 275). Its identity, however, is uncertain and may apply to the channel shown on present-day maps as Kiangolrück Pass. Dall gives it as the fourth and last stream, going north, from Scanneron Bay to the Yukon Delta.

Tee-Can Creek: stream, see Tikcan Creek.

Tee-Creek: stream, flows 1 mi. N and W to Tee Harbor, 0.5 mi. N of village of Tee Harbor and 15 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°23'45"N, 134°44'45"W; (map 111).

Local name published by USGS in 1962. Name derived from Tee Harbor.

Tee-Italk: locality, see Tistik.

Tee Harbor: bay, 0.5 mi. long, SW of village of Tee Harbor; 64°20'30"N, 157°15'W; (map 115). Var. Teekuksklac.

Eskimo name reported in 1954 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Teekuksklac River: lake, see Teekuksklac Lake.

Telegraph Creek: stream, heads in Bendick's Mountain; 8,070 ft., 3 mi. NE of Nenana, Tanana Low.; 64°24'45"N, 149°35'W; (map 100).

Name derived from Telegraph Creek and published on recent maps.

Teekuksklac River: stream, heads at Cantwell Glacier, in Alaska Ra., flown N 90 mi. to Nenana River, 10 mi. SW of Nenana, Tanana Low.; 64°28'45"N, 149°19'00"W; (map 100).

Indian name, meaning "Tikla Creek," reported in 1910 by L. M. Prindell, USGS.

Telaquana Pass: point of land, between headwaters of Neacola and Telaquana Rivers, 80 mi. NE of Nondalton, Alaska Ra.; 60°57'N, 153°52'W; BGN 1930; (map 61).

Tanaina Indian name reported in 1910 by L. M. Prindell, USGS.

Telaquana River: stream, heads at glacier, 5.4 mi. SW of Telaquana Pass, through Telaquana Lake to Stony River, 60 mi. N of Tanalian Point on Lake Clark, Alaska Ra.; 64°10'40"N, 154°23'50"W; BGN 1931; (map 71).

Indian name obtained in 1919 by USGS.
**Clichamuk River**: stream, see Kwecharak.

**Ellamtshuk**: locality, see Igiak.

**Elida**: Lake: lake, see Fish Creek Lake.

**Elida Creek**: stream, Bows SW 40 mi. to Elida Mountains: mountain, 2,981 ft., between

**Elida Mountains**: mountain, 2,981 ft., between and was known at "Libbysville" or "Libby Station." In 1867 "The Esquimaux," a monthly newspaper, which was published as quarters by Capt. Daniel B Libby's section of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, probably derived from the Teller Reindeer Station. This "old" location is closer to Lake Minchumina and is now referred to as Old Teller.

**Elida Lake**: lake, see Fish Creek Lake.

**Telukhti Creek**: stream, flows NE 20 mi. to

**Temnac Beach**: beach, 0.8 mi. long, at mouth of Temnac Bay, 52°50'02" N, 173°03'45" E; (map 131).

**Temnac Bay**: bay, see Tenakee Bay.

**Temnac Point**: point of land, see Krasni Point.


**Temnac Pass**, flows ESE 8.4 mi. to Tenmac Bay, Attu I., Aleutian Is.: 52°50'02" N, 173°03'30" E; (map 13).

**Temnac Bay**: bay, see Tenakee Bay.

**Tennie Island**: island, see Dark Island.

**Temnac Valley**: valley, 7.5 mi. long, formed by Tenmac River, Attu I., Aleutian Is.: 52°50'02" N, 173°03'30" E; (map 13).

**Telemeter**: village, see Tenakee Springs.

**Tenakee Channel**: estuary, see Tenakee Inlet.

**Tenakee Inlet**: estuary, see Tenakee Inlet.

**Tenakee Creek**: stream, flows NE 3 mi. to

**Tenakee Springs**: village, pop. 109, on N shore of Port Clarence, 6 mi. NW of Teller. Seward Penin. High.; 65°54' N, 165°20' W; (map III).

**Tenakee**: locality, see Cannery.

**Telkwa**: village, see Tenakee Springs.

**Tenakee Post Office**: established here This population on 5-year loan from the Government.

**Tenakee Hot Springs**: village, pop. 109, on N shore of Tenakee Inlet.

**Temnac River, Attu I., Aleutian Is.**: 52°50'02" N, 173°03'30" E; (map 13).

**Tenakee Hot Springs, Hymannah, Tenakee, Tenakee Hot Springs**: village, see Tenakee Springs.

**Tenakee Passage**: estuary, see Tenakee Inlet.

**Temnac Pass, Tenakee Inlet, on Chicagof I., 50 mi. NE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.: 57°47' N, 134°57' W; (map 9).**

**Tenakee Passage**: village, see Tenakee Springs.

**Tenakee Inlet**: estuary, see Tenakee Inlet.

**Tenakee Inlet, on Chicagof I., 44 mi. E of Chicagof, Alex. Arch.: 57°47' N, 134°57' W; (map 9).**

**Tenakee Passage**: village, see Tenakee Springs.
Tenass Passage. Water passage, sec Tenass Pass.

Tenderfoot Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. to Hunter Creek, 0.4 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°08′30″ N, 141°58′30″ W; (map 103).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Tenk Creek: stream, a short stream flowing into Salt Lake, E of Eagle Harbor and 20 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast.; 58°29′45″ N, 143°47′00″ W; (map 11).

Local name found in early mining records and reported by DeArmond (1957, p. 38).

Tennille Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 mi. to Chisana River, 10 mi. SE of Northway Junction, Alaska.; 62°54′35″ N, 141°36′20″ W; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1954.

So named because the stream crosses the Alaska Highway 10 miles from Northway Junction.

Tennille Creek: stream, flows NW 17 mi. to Unalakleet River, 44 mi. SE of Christmas Mtn., Nulato Hills; 64°05′ N, 139°08′ W; (map 96). Var. Tenmile River.

Local name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Tennille Creek: stream, flows SE 21 mi. to Goodpaster River, 25 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Hi.; 64°17′ N, 145°09′ W; (map 101).

Named by prospectors and reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Tennille Creek: stream, flows SW 14 mi. to Tozina River 3 mi. N of that stream's junc. with Yukon River, 10 mi. W of Tanana, Kokrins-Hodzana High.; 65°10′00″ N, 132°26′30″ W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS; so named because it is considered to be 10 miles from Tanana on the sled trail.

Tennille Hill: hill, 2,310 ft., between Chishana River and Alaska Highway, 13 mi. SE of Northway Junction, Alaska.; 62°51′ N, 141°38′ W; (map 84).

Locally named for Tennille Creek and reported by USGS in 1955.

Tennille Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, in Iliamna Lake 8 mi. SW of Iliamna, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°39′ N, 155°00′ W; (map 51).

Name published by USGS in 1954.

Tennille Lake: lake, 2.1 mi. long, drains N to Tennille Creek N of Tennille Hill, 4.5 mi. SE of Northway Junction, Alaska.; 62°54′ N, 141°36′ W; (map 84).

Locally named for Tennille Creek and reported by USGS in 1955.


Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955. Former Eskimo village reported as "Okik" by P. S. Smith (1913, p. 46), USGS.

Tennity: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Tennahana Mountains: mountains, see Tanana Hills.
Tetlin River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows NE 75 mi. to Tanana River, 22 mi. SE of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 63°10' N, 142°24' W; BGN 1942; (map 85). Var. Bear Creek, Tetlin River.

Tessychnaht Angayookangak: lagoon, see Taatsait Angayukangak Lagoon.

Testigos, Los: islands, see Witnesses, The.

Tetlin, Mount: mountain, see Distin, Mount. Tesikpak Lake: lake, see Teshekpak Lake.

Tetelahena River: stream, see Brenner River.

Tetelina: stream, see Indian Creek.

Tetelina: stream, see Dadina River.

Tetilesook Creek: stream, flows NW 7.5 mi. to Kobuk River 1 mi. SE of its junc. with Kalparichuk River, 21 mi. NE of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°06' N, 159°43' W; (map 127). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Tetlin: village, pop. 122, on Tetlin River, 4.5 mi. E of Tetlin Lake and 20 mi. SE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°08' N, 142°31' W; BGN 1942; (map 85). Var. Tetling, Tetlings, Tetling's Village.

Tetling: village, see Tetlin.

Tetling Center: village, see Tetlin Junction.

Tetling Hills: ridge, see Tetlin Hills.

Tetling Junction: village, see Tetlin Junction.

Tessaychaht: lagoons, see Taatsait Angayukangak Lagoon.

Tessasait Angayookangak: lagoon, see Taatsait Angayukangak Lagoon.

Terrace Mountain: mountain, 5,535 ft., 5 mi. W of head of Klutina Lake and 34 mi. N of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°35'00" N, 146°08'40" W; (map 35). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercombie (Baker, 1906). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Terrace Point: point of land, on edge of Atvtevida Glacier, 2.2 mi. NW of Amphitheater Knob and 29 mi. NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 59°57'35" N, 139°50'20" W; (map 46). So named by Russell (1891, p. 105), "* * * because this point of land consists of a series of glacial stream terraces.

Terrace Cottos: range, 6,210 ft., extends N 40 mi. from Fish Creek, between South Fork Kuskokwim and Post Rivers, 80 mi. SE of McGrath, Alaska Ra.; 62°05' N, 153°26' W; (map 80). So named in 1988 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS, because of "their superb and peculiar coloring.

Terril Mountain: mountain, 2,200 ft., at SE end of Henderson Ridge on eastern Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°51'30" N, 173°09'30" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Territory of Alexander: state, see Alaska.

Territorial Moose Range: 65°41'05" N, 155°37'05" W; (map 35). Var. Terrace Mountain, Terrace.

Territorial: 2.5 mi. to Kosina Creek, 22 mi. SW of junc. of Hinchinbrook, Kuskokwim, and Post Rivers. 80 mi. SE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°08' N, 142°31' W; BGN 1942; (map 85). Var. Tetling, Tetlings, Tetling's Village.

Tetling: village, see Tetlin.

Tetling Center: village, see Tetlin Junction.

Tetling Hills: ridge, see Tetlin Hills.

Tetling Junction: village, see Tetlin Junction.

Tetukpak Lake: lake, see Teshekpak Lake.

Tessaychaht Angayookangak: lagoon, see Taatsait Angayukangak Lagoon.

Tessychnaht Angayookangak: lagoon, see Taatsait Angayukangak Lagoon.

Testigos, Los: islands, see Witnesses, The.

Tetlin, Mount: mountain, see Distin, Mount. Tesikpak Lake: lake, see Teshekpak Lake.

Tetelahena River: stream, see Brenner River.

Tetelina: stream, see Indian Creek.

Tetelina: stream, see Dadina River.

Tetilesook Creek: stream, flows NW 7.5 mi. to Kobuk River 1 mi. SE of its junc. with Kalparichuk River, 21 mi. NE of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°06' N, 159°43' W; (map 127). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Tetlin: village, pop. 122, on Tetlin River, 4.5 mi. E of Tetlin Lake and 20 mi. SE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°08' N, 142°31' W; BGN 1942; (map 85). Var. Tetling, Tetlings, Tetling's Village.

Tetling: village, see Tetlin.

Tetling Center: village, see Tetlin Junction.

Tetling Hills: ridge, see Tetlin Hills.

Tetling Junction: village, see Tetlin Junction.

Tetukpak Lake: lake, see Teshekpak Lake.

Tetling River: stream, see Tetlin River.

Tetlings: village, see Tetlin.

Tetling's Village: village, see Tetlin.

Tetlin Hills: ridge, elev. 3.000 ft., extends 11 mi., E of Tok River, N of Tetlin Lake, 10 mi. S. of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 63°11' N, 142°45' W; BGN 1943; (map 85). Var. Tetling Hills. Local name reported by USGS in 1936.

Tetlin Junction: village, at junc. of Alaska and Taylor Highways, 12 mi. E of Tok, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°19' N, 142°36' W; BGN 1952; (map 85). Var. Forty Mile, Tetling Center, Tetling Junction. Local name published by USGS in 1951. Named because it marks the junction of two important highways in the Tetlin Indian Reservation.

Tetlin Lake: lake, 8 mi. long, in course of Tetlin River, 16 mi. S of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 63°05' N, 142°45' W; BGN 1942; (map 85). Var. Big Tetling Lake, Lake Wagner, Tetling Lake, Wagner Lake. Local name reported in 1936 by USGS. In 1889 Lt. P. G. Lowe, USA, called it "Lake Wagner."
Teton Creek: stream, see Teuchet Creek.

Texas Creek: stream, heads on Beluga Mtn., flows E 8 mi. to Bear Creek, W of Alexander Lake, 45 mi. N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°43'30" N, 150°57'30" W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Texas Creek: stream, flows NE 3 mi. to Fish Creek, 55 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°17' N, 142°40' W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript prospectors' map of Alaska, Fort Totten, Canada.

Texas Creek: stream, flows NE 1.8 mi. to Canyo Creek which flows to Casapederpa River, 21 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula.; 64°51' N, 164°25' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Texas Creek: stream, flows N 11 mi. to Yukon River, 33 mi. ENE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°18' N, 151°00' W; (map 106).

Var. Dickie Creek, Tenos Creek.

Local name reported in 1931 by USGS; called "Tenos Creek" by ARC surveyors in 1905.

Texas Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Trouble Creek, 16 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°25' N, 149°42' W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1908, pl. 5).

Texas Glacier: glacier, trends E 5 mi. to its 1955 terminus at North Fork Texas Creek, 11.5 mi. N of Hyder, Coast Mts.; 56°04'45" N, 130°55'45" W; (map 7).

Local name published by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1916, p. 95), USGS.

Texas Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. across, at head of West Fork Texas Creek, 13 mi. NW of Hyder, Coast Mts.; 56°03'10" N, 150°15'30" W; (map 7).

Local name reported in 1928 by USGS.

Texas Star Lake: lake, see Sprucefish Lake.

Thadthamud Lake: lake, see Thadthamud Lake.

Thadthamud Lake: lake, 1.4 mi. long, N of Haltihard Hill, 13 mi. W of Northway, Alaska.; 62°59' N, 142°22' W; (map 84).

Var. Thadthamud Lake.

Indian name reported in 1962 at Teltin by USGS and reported to mean "lily pads on lake," or possibly "lily pad lake."

Thadthamud Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, SE of Shishamud Lake, 1.2 mi. NW of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°10'30" N, 141°50'45" W; BGN 1961; (map 85).

Indian name meaning "lily pad lake," reported in 1960 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Thage-an: stream, see Lost River.

Thachian River: stream, see Lost River.

Thane: village, pop. 82, 4 mi. S of Janeau on Gastineau Channel; and 6 mi. NW of Point Salisbury, Coast Mts.; 58°15'50" N, 134°19'45" W; BGN 1929; (map 11). Var. Sheep Creek.

Named in 1914 for Bartlett L. Thane, 1828-1927, general manager of the Alaska Gastineau Mining Co. which had its mill here. Bartlett Thane was born in California and went to Alaska in 1891. Their "Sheep Creek," which was the original name for the town, was published by USCS &GS in the 1901 Coast Pilot; later changed to "Thane" by BGN; town was founded in 1881 as a railroad operations in the vicinity.

Thane Mountain: mountain. 3,200 ft. NE of 1951 terminus of Eagle Glacier; mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°07'00" N, 134°13'00" W; (map 11).

Named about 1902 for Bartlett L. Thane, superintendent of the Eagle Railroad, which is located on its southeastern slope.

Name is no longer in use (DeArmond, p. 5). See Thane.

Thanksgiving Creek: stream, flows SE 5.5 mi. Omega Creek 1.2 mi. N of that stream with Baker Creek, 27 mi. SSE of Alaska.; 65°24'50" N, 149°37'00" W; (map 103).

Prospectors' name reported in 1935 by USGS (Prindle and Hess, 1906, p. 4); was discovered here in February 1905.

Thanksgiving Creek: stream, flows NE 3.5 mi. to Yukon River, 30 mi. SSE of Alaska.; 65°24'50" N, 149°37'00" W; (map 103).

Prospectors' name reported in 1935 by USGS (Prindle and Hess, 1906, pl. 5).

Thanksgiving Ditch: water course, flows SE 3 mi., diverts head waters of Cali:"mago, and New York Creeks, to Omega.; 6.8 mi. N of Baker Lake and 27 mi. NW of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°07'00" N, 134°13'00" W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1963 by USGS.

Thatcher, Point: point of land, on NE of Catherine I., off NE coast of Baranof I.; Arch.; 57°23' N, 134°50' W; (map 9).

Var. Coleman Point, Shkallaksh, Shkitalik.

Named in 1869 by CommodR W. I. USN. It was called "Shkallaksh" or "Shkitalik" by the Tlingits Indians. It is in 1867 on the maps of Heman Bache of the Western Union Tele-
Thekonda; stream, see Camp Creek.
The Forks: locality, on W side of Baranof I., S of Mount Drainishnikof, between Redoubt Bay and Redoubt Lake, 4 mi. NE of Goddard, Alex. Arch.; 56°33'15" N, 135°17'15" W; (map 5). Var. Drainishnikof Settlement, Ozersky Redut, Selenyi Drainishnikova.
Preceded by "Selenyi Drainishnikova," or "Drainishnikoff Settlement," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN., for Mount Drainishnikof. It was first reported by Capt. Tebenvok (1852, map 38), IRN., as "Ozersky Redut," meaning "redoubt lake." It is the site of an abandoned Russian fishery and flour mill (Colby, 1945, p. 175).
Theresa Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 mi. to Cook Inlet, 32 mi. W of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°13'45" N, 150°49'50" W; (map 70).
Local name reported in 1898 by USGS.
Theodore Point: point of land, see Theodore Point.
The Redoubt: locality, on W side of Baranof I., S of Mount Drainishnikof, between Redoubt Bay and Redoubt Lake, 4 mi. NE of Goddard, Alex. Arch.; 56°33'15" N, 135°17'15" W; (map 5). Var. Drainishnikoff Settlement, Ozersky Redut, Selenyi Drainishnikova.
Preceded by "Selenyi Drainishnikova," or "Drainishnikoff Settlement," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN., for Mount Drainishnikof. It was first reported by Capt. Tebenvok (1852, map 38), IRN., as "Ozersky Redut," meaning "redoubt lake." It is the site of an abandoned Russian fishery and flour mill (Colby, 1945, p. 175).
Theresa Creek: stream, flows SW 6.7 mi. to Independence Creek in Kugruk River basin, 22 mi. E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula High.; 63°34' N, 162°25' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1903, pl. 2), USGS.
The Stone Wall: locality, on W coast of Glass Peninsula, 2 mi. SE of Sore Finger Cove, 45 mi. S of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 57°42'20" N, 133°58'20" W; (map 8).
Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.
Thetis Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, at S end of Thetis Island, 15 mi. S of Cape Sabine and 60 mi. NE of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68°42' N, 164°34' W. [NE end]; 68°38' N, 164°31' W. [SE end]; BGN 1965; (map 130).
Named in 1965 by geologists of the B.P. Exploration Co. Inc., for the U.S.S. Thetis, which coaled on the coast near here in the 1890's.
The Thicket: Thicket Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Tatotok River 4 mi. ENE of that stream's junc. with Yukon River and 16 mi. N of Eagle, Percupine Plat.; 65°01'15" N, 141°12'30" W; (map 103).
Named in 1930 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS, because "its valley was filled with underbrush from source to mouth."
The Chief: Chief Creek: stream, flows W 3.5 mi. to Wells Creek, 40 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°27'15" N, 148°05'00" W; (map 87).
Local name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Barley, USGS; published by Moffit (1915, pl. 1), USGS.
Thiel Glacier: glacier, heads at 58°41' N, 134°45' W trends 7 mi. NE to Battle Glacier,
Third Lake: lake, see Luke Lake.


Third River: stream, see Eureka Creek.

Third Roadhouse: locality, see Piledum Roadhouse.

Third of July Creek: 6.5 mi. SW of that stream's junct. with Yukon River and 33 mi. NW of Eagles, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°46' N, 141°59'45" W; (map 103).

Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Thirteenth Pup: stream, flows SE 1.5 mi. to Great Creek, 3.2 mi. SSE of Grant Dome and 22 mi. WNW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana R.; 65°15'30" N, 152°48'30" W; (map 106). Prospects reported in 1956 by R.S. Chapman, USGS.

Thirteenthy Mile Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, drains W to Fish Creek Lake, 17 mi. SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Low.; 67°30' N, 152°36'00" W; (map 88). Var. Shergoyemeni.

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS. "Shergoyemeni" is a Tanana Indian name meaning "lake where bear was killed."

Thirtymile Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, on Glenn Highway, 20 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°45'45" N, 148°34'40" W; (map 156). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Thirtymile River: stream, see Eureka Creek.

Thirtymile Roadhouse: locality, see Piledum Roadhouse.

Thirty-two Mile Creek: stream, heads on Thirty-nine Mile Ridge, flows NE to Hadlock Creek, 3.2 mi. SSE of Grant Dome and 22 mi. NW of Mount Michelson. Brooks Ra.; 69°26' N. 145°30' W; (map 139). Var. Thirtytwo Miles.

Translated "Mys Tonkoi" published in 1849 by the Russian American Company. See Kekur Island.

Friday Lake: lake, one of Chenan Lakes. 0.5 mi. long, 2 mi. NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 55°29'30" N, 131°16'45" W; (map 25).

Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Friday River: stream, heads on Thirty-nine Mile Ridge, flows NE to Hadlock Creek, 3.2 mi. SSE of Grant Dome and 22 mi. NW of Mount Michelson. Brooks Ra.; 69°26' N. 145°30' W; (map 139). Var. Thirtytwo Miles.

This name is first mentioned in Hrdlicka (1943, p. 67) diary on July 7, 1926. USGS report of 1949 states "so-called cause an old village of 32 kzyagya (dwelling) was thought to have been here. Recent searches by anthropologists have failed to turn up any trace."

Thirty Two Mile Creek: stream, heads on Two Mile Ridge, flows NE to Hadlock River, 29 mi. N of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 64°30' N, 147°13'40" W; (map 73). Var. Thirtytwo Mile Creek.

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS name derived from the distance to Beaver - a year-round trail.

Thirtynine Mile Creek: stream, heads on Thirty-nine Mile Ridge, flows NE to Hadlock River, 29 mi. N of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 64°30' N, 147°13'40" W; (map 101).
Thlocwhakh: village, see Klawock.

Thistle Rock: rock, in Spiridon Bay 3.6 mi. W of Tarragona.

Thistle Ledge: rock, off E shore of Stephens Channel.

Thomas Bay: estuary, see Clover Bay.

Thomas Creek: stream, flows SE 2 mi. to Candle Creek.

Thomas Creek: stream, flows SE 45 mi. to Indian Creek, Yukon-Tanana High.; (map 34).

Thomas Creek: stream, flows SE 2 mi. to Candle Creek.

Thomas Island: island, 1,700 ft. long, in Helm Bay.

Thomas Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast.

Thomas Bay: estuary, see Clover Bay.

Thomas Creek: stream, flows E 5.5 mi. to Birch Creek, 46 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°18'40" N, 145°01'40" W; (map 104).

Thompson Creek: stream, flows NW 9 mi. to Anchorage.

Thompson Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Anchorage.

Thompson Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. to Walker Fork, 5 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°33'55" N, 141°24'30" W; (map 105).

Thompson Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. to Snake River, 10 mi. SW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 65°37'10" N, 159°25' W; (map 94).

Thompson Creek: stream, flows NE 3 mi. to Grand Central River, 34 mi. SW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°37' N, 159°11' W; (map 94).

Thompson Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 mi. to Seward Peninsula, 22 mi. SW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°40'50" N, 163°44'45" W; (map 30).

Thompson Creek: stream, flows SW 8 mi. to Seward Peninsula, 22 mi. SW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°33'55" N, 141°24'30" W; (map 105).

Thompson Creek: stream, flows SW 10 mi. from Baird Glacier to Frederick Sound, 14 mi. N of Petersburg, Coast Mts.; 57°00'30"N, 132°59'00" W; (map 6).

Thompson Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Feather River, 34 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°51' N, 165°14' W; (map 94).

Thomson, Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast, at W entrance to Laura Bay, 2.5 mi. SW of Flaxman Is., Arctic Plain; 70°11'15" N, 146°19'45" W; (map 151). Var. Point Thomson, Thomson Point.

Thomas Bay: estuary, see Clover Bay.

Thomas Creek: stream, flows SE 2 mi. to Candle Creek.

Thomas Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Anchorage.

Thomas Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Anchorage, about 12 mi. E of Anchorage.

Thomas Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Anchorage, about 15 mi. SE of Anchorage.

Thomas Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Anchorage, about 22 mi. SW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°33'55" N, 159°25' W; (map 94).

Thomas Creek: stream, flows NE 3 mi. to Grand Central River, 34 mi. SE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°57' N, 163°11' W; (map 94).

Thomas Creek: stream, flows SW 14 mi. to Bering Lagoon, 14 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°22' N, 166°45' W; (map 111).

Thomas Creek: stream, flows SW 10 mi. to April Harbor, about 5 mi. N of E of East Mtn. and 45 mi.
Thomson Creek

NE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; (map 111).

Prospector's name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula gold fields by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Thomson Creek: stream, see Shaw Creek.

Thompson Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, drains E to Indian Creek 1 mi. N of that stream's junction with Tanana River and 3.5 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°12' N, 145°42' W; (map 101).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Thompson Landing: locality, on right bank of Yukon River at mouth of Thompson Creek, Nulato Hills.; 63°06' N, 159°48' W; (map 91).

Riverboat landing and trading post name published in 1916 Polk's Gazetteer.

Thompson Pass: pass, 2,771 ft., 0.3 mi. long, on Richardson Highway, at head of Pirmangan Inlet, 3.2 mi. NE of Wortmanns and 18 mi. N of E of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°07'45" N, 145°43'45" W; (map 68). Var. Thomson Pass.

Named in 1898 by Capt. Abercrombie (1899, p. 302), USA, "in compliment to Hon. Frank Thomson, of Pennsylvania." He spells the name "Thomson" on his map and it is this form that survived.

Thompson Passage: water passage, 4 mi. long, through a group of offshore islands, E of Eureka Channel, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°46'00" N, 132°20'30" W; (map 1).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Thompson Ridge: ridge, extends E 17 mi. from Tana Glacier, 8 mi. S of Granite River, and 43 mi. N of Cape Yakataga, Chugach Mts.; 60°42' N, 142°25' W; BGN 1960; (map 65).

Named in 1960 by USGS for J. B. Thompson, a prospector who, with J. B. Miller, went from Cape Yakataga across the glaciers to Granite Creek and returned the same way in 1906 or 1907.


Local name reported in 1908 by W. W. Atwood, USGS.

Thoms (Aw-aw): lake, see Thoms Lake.

Thoms Creek: stream, heads in Thoms Lake, flows SW 4.5 mi. to Thoms Place, on S coast 132°08'15" W; (map 6). Var. Aw-aw Creek, Old Village Stream.

Local name reported in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. Village Stream.

J. F. Moser, USN, who, in 1897, called it "Old "Thoms Lake.

Thoms Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, on SW coast of Wrangel I., 18 mi. SSE of Wrangel, Alex., Aueutian Lake, Thoms (Aw-aw).

Local name reported in 1910 by Lt. Comdr. Us.

J. F. Moser, USN, as "Thoms (Aw-aw)."

This is probably derived from the Tlingit Indian word "ah" meaning "lake."

Thomson Creek: stream, see Thompson Creek.

Thomson Pass: pass, see Thompson Pass.

Thompson Point: point of land, see Thompson Point.

Thoms Place: bay, extends SE 2 mi. to Zimovia Strait, 24 mi. SE of Wrangell, on S coast of Wrangell I., Alex. Arch.; 56°09'30" N, 132°07'00" W; (map 6).

Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. Thompson.

Thoms Point: point of land, see Thompson Point.

Thorpe Creek: stream, flows S 8 mi. to Portage Creek, 34 mi. SW of Canvas, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°55'20" N, 149°10'46" W; (map 82).

Local name recorded in 1950 by USGS.

Thoroughfare Mountain: mountain, 4,170 ft.; SE of Dead Branch Norris Glacier, 5 mi. NW of Scow Cove on Taku Inlet and 8 mi. N of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°22' N, 132°34' W; (map 11).

Local name reported by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS, in 1965.

Thoroughfare Creek: stream, flows S 8 mi. to Portage Creek, 34 mi. SW of Canvas, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°55'20" N, 149°10'46" W; (map 82).

Local name recorded in 1950 by USGS.

Thoroughfare: The ridge, 6.2 mi. long, extends NE from Martin Peak to Mount Thorofare; 10 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°22' N, 134°15' W; (map 11).

Local name reported by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS, in 1965.

Thorpe Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Cashagpa River, 24 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula.; 64°53'20" N, 164°12'30" W; (map 95).

Prospector's name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, dated 1901.

Thorsen Mountain: mountain, 1,110 ft., 3 mi. S of Dead Mtn. and 24 mi. NE of Cape Nesbett, Kilkivan-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58°54' N, 161°45'10" W; BGN 1938; (map 39).

Named by local miners and prospectors for a discoverer of the platinum placer of this district. Name published in 1938 by U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

Thorsen River: stream, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., 3 mi. from N junction of Copper and Slana Rivers, Wrangle.; 62°34' N, 143°25' W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1965 by Archie Gervais, USGS.

Thothendig: stream, see Delta River.

Thousand Flowers Point: point of land, see Thousand Flowers Point.

Thousand Flowers Point: point of land, southernmost tip of Wrangle I., Alex. Arch.; 55°14' N, 151°21' W; (map 3).

Named in 1880 by USC&GS for Capt. Charles Thorne, commander of the steamer California which explored this area (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 77).

Thorne Bay: locality, on Thorne Bay, E coast of Prince of Wales I., 12 mi. N of Kasaan., Alex. Arch.; 54°41' N, 132°31' W; (map 3).

Logging camp reported in 1960.

Thorne Bay: estuary, extends NW 6.5 mi. off Revillagigedo Channel, on S coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°14' N, 151°21' W; (map 3).

Var. Thorne Point:

Named in 1891 after Frank Manley Thorn, Superintendent of USC&GS from 1885 to 1889; misspelled when published.

Thorne Head: point of land, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., N point of entrance to Thorne Bay, Alex. Arch.; 55°41'00" N, 132°27'30" W; (map 4).

Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fasset, USGB.

Thorne Island: island, 4 mi. long, between Kashafarow and Whale Passages, on NE coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°05' N, 133°02' W; (map 6).


Thorne Ridge: ridge, extends E 17 mi. from Tana Glacier, 8 mi. S of Granite River, and 43 mi. N of Cape Yakataga, Chugach Mts.; 60°42' N, 142°25' W; BGN 1960; (map 65).

Named in 1960 by USGS for J. B. Thompson, a prospector who, with J. B. Miller, went from Cape Yakataga across the glaciers to Granite Creek and returned the same way in 1906 or 1907.


Local name reported in 1908 by W. W. Atwood, USGS.

Thoms (Aw-aw): lake, see Thoms Lake.

Thoms Creek: stream, heads in Thoms Lake, flows SW 4.5 mi. to Thoms Place, on S coast 132°08'15" W; (map 6). Var. Aw-aw Creek, Old Village Stream.

Local name reported in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. Village Stream.

J. F. Moser, USN, who, in 1897, called it "Old "Thoms Lake.

Thoms Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, on SW coast of Wrangel I., 18 mi. SSE of Wrangel, Alex., Aueutian Lake, Thoms (Aw-aw).

Local name reported in 1910 by Lt. Comdr. Us.

J. F. Moser, USN, as "Thoms (Aw-aw)."
Three Islands: islands, each 200 ft. long, in the vicinity of Mount Saint Elias, 57°42'10" N, 132°14'00" W. (map 4).

Three Mile Bay: stream, heads in a lake, flows 4.5 mi. to Klawak Lake, 4 mi. SW of Klawock, Alaska. (map 4). Var. Three Mile Creek.

Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Three Mile Lake: lake, 2 mi. W of Knik and reported by Petroff in the 10th Census of 1950, p. 46) who wrote, "to the southwest, about two miles along the divide on which I stood, was a very high mountain (later named Three River Mountain) which I imagined must be at the junction of the major rivers, the Anaktuvuk, North Fork, and John." Three Saints Harbor, of coe, see Three Saints Harbor.

Three Saints Harbor


Site of the first permanent Russian settlement in Alaska: established by Shelikov, founder of the Russian American Company. It was the headquarters of the company for only a short time before it was moved to Saint Paul (Kodiak). Sarichev (1826, map 17) applied the name "Selenye Rossiysko-Amerikanorskoy Kompanii," or "Settlement of the Russian American Company." Baker (1906, p. 625) wrote, "Three Saints has, by a curious transformation, became Ziatitz on some maps. The Russian verb sviatit', to sanctify, whence svaiti, a saint, was written in English, 1849, by the Russian skipper Archimandrit Ziatitz. The manuscript map on which this appeared * * * was published by the United States [Navy] Hydrographic Office in 1869. On that map we have '3 of Saints and Ziatitz.' One more change and we have—on late chart—Ziatitz as the name of the native village Nunaniut." See Nunaniut.

Three Saints Harbor: locality, see Nunaniut.

Three Saints Harbor: village, see Old Harbor.


Descriptive name recorded in 1949 by USGS. Three Sisters: peaks, 0.2 mi. long, in Three Arm Bay, on W coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°45'N, 176°53'W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Three Sisters: peaks, 2.001-2,405 ft., 3.5 mi. NW of Kodiak, on NE end of Kodiak I.; 57°48'30"N, 152°29'30"W; (map 34). Var. The Devil's Prongs. Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Three Sisters: peaks, 0.2 mi. long, in Three Arm Bay, on W coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°45'N, 176°53'W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Three Sisters Mountain: ridge, elev. 2,000-4,810 ft., in Chigmit Mts., extends 8.5 mi. on E bank of Pile River, NE of Iliamna Lake, Aleutian Ra.; 59°55'N, 153°41'W; (map 51). So named because the mountain is composed of three peaks over 4,500 ft.; reported in 1948 by USGS.

Three Sisters Rocks: rocks, in Sitkalidak Strait, 0.8 mi. NW of Cathedral I., between Sitkalidak I. and SE coast of Kodiak I.; 57°12'45"N, 153°59'00"W; (map 34). Local name published in 1949 by USGS.

Three Sleep Point: point of land, on a hill, 1 mi. E of The Buttes Gap, 22 mi. SW of Beaver, Yakon Flats; 65°06'30"N, 147°54'00"W; (map 118). Local name given in 1956 by USGS.

Three Saints Mountain: mountain, 4,230 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.3 mi. N of Abyss Lake and 52 mi. NW of Hoona, St. Elias Mts.; 58°32'20"N, 138°35'30"W; (map 10). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Three Star Point: point of land, 1 mi. SW of Peryville, on S coast of Alaska Penin., 19 mi. E of Sperrvok Bay, Aleutian Ra.; 55°53'-30"N, 150°10'30"W; (map 27). Descriptive name published in 1916 by USGS.

Three Step Mountain: mountain, 2,635 ft., between Timber Creek and John River, 49 mi. SW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°14'N, 151°54'W; (map 124). Local name given in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Three Tree Island: island, 200 ft. across, 5.5 mi. SW of Chichagof, W of Rough Channel, off W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°35'30"N, 136°08'50"W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1906 by E. F. Dickens, USGS, published in 1909 on Chart 9280. So named because of "three lone trees which identify it."

Three Way Passage: water passage, between Stanhope and Etoilu Is., Alex. Arch.; 56°02'N, 132°37'W; USGS, 1917; (map 6). Named in 1917 by USGS.

Thumb: bluff, see Devils Thumb.

Three Saints Harbor

Thumb Cove Glacier: glacier, see for Glacier.

Thumb Creek: stream, heads at Thumb Cove, flows E 5 mi. to Salmon River, 5.5 mi. to Hyder, Coast Mts.; 56°00'N, 136°00'W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1923 by L. J. Cantwell, USGS.

Thumb Glacier: glacier, in Lincoln Mts.; 2 mi. to its (1955) terminus at Thumb Creek; 7.5 mi. to Hyder, Mts.; 55°59'10"N, 130°11'30"W; (map 1). Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Thumb Island: island, see Akusha Island.

Thumb Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, E of Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 57°21'10"N, 153°59'00"W; (map 123). Local name recorded in 1943 by USGS.


Originally named "Helmick Mountain," J. E. Spurr and W. S. Peters (in Spurr and others, 1925) USGS, for Rev. Benjamin Helmick, Moravian missionary who worked in the area. The descriptive name "Thumb Mountain" was published in 1915 by USGS as entity 9103. It was so called because the Quinnaqaq resembles a huge thumb on a high flat mountain plateau.

Thumb Point: point of land, on St. Unnuck I., Aleutian Is.; 55°16'18"W; BGN 1938; (map 10). Descriptive name given in 1922 by USGS, "because of its remarkable likeness to the outline of a thumb."

Thumb Point: point of land, on S edge of Liesto Island at mouth of Eliza Harbor, Admiralty I.; 21 mi. E of Barrow Arch.; 70°59'50"N, 134°17'20"W; (map 1). Descriptive name given in 1884 by Comdr. H. B. Manfield, USN, published USCS&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot.

Thumb River: stream, heads at Thumb Cove, flows N 0.4 mi. to Karluk Lake, N 57°21'25"N, 153°59'45"W; (map 10).
Thunder Glacier: glacier, see LeConte Glacier.

Thunder Bird Falls: waterfalls, on Thunder Creek, 1.5 mi. long, 13 mi. E of Chickakoo River, 3 mi. W of Chickagoo, Mt.; 60°39' N, 150°05' W; (map 56).

Thunder Point: point of land, on N shore of LeConte Bay, 4 mi. E of Petersburg, Coast Mts.; 56°47'10" N, 132°27'40" W; (map 6).

Thurston Creek: stream, heads in lake, on Kenai Penin., in Kenai Mts., 8 mi. W of Chickakoo River, 2.5 mi. W of Soap, Mt.; 60°42'30" N, 151°22'30" W; (map 62).

Thursday Creek: stream, flows E 12.4 mi. to Talsachulina River, 51 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°47'45" N, 151°24'15" W; (map 70).

Thursday Point: point of land, on N shore of LeConte Bay, 19 mi. E of Petersburg, Coast Mts.; 56°47'10" N, 132°27'40" W; (map 6).

Thurston Canyon: canyon, on Kenai Penin., 0.5 mi. long, 3 mi. E of Lookout Mtn. and 8 mi. NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°42'30" N, 151°22'30" W; (map 62).

Thurston Inlet: estuary, fiord in Glacier Bay National Monument, W 4.5 mi. to Glacier Bay, 4 mi. E of Gilbert I. and 61 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°49'30" N, 136°24'00" W; BGN 1948; (map 10). Var. Favorite Inlet.

Named in 1896 by H. F. Reid (1896, p. 427) who established a tidal observation station in the inlet. The inlet is not tidal in the true sense, however, but is protected by a natural breakwater.

Tide Island: island, 0.1 mi. long, at N end of Clarence Strait, between Zarembo and Prince of Wales Is., Alex. Arch.; 56°17'00" N, 133°03'35" W; (map 6).


Tiderip Point: point of land, on SW coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 53°16'45" N, 167°46'30" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Var. Southwest End.

This descriptive name given by USCGS in 1939 because of heavy tiderips encountered upon this point. The name “Southwest End” was applied by USCGS before the area had been surveyed.

Tigaduk Island: island, see Tigadituk Island.

Tigadituk, Ostrov: island, see Tigadituk Island.

Tigadituk Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, in entrance to South Bay, on S coast of Tanaga I., Aleutian Is.; 51°38'00" N, 178°00'30" W; (map 16). Var. Ostrov Tigadituk, Tigadituk Island.

Alut name published by Capt. Tepenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as "Ostrov Tigadituk," i.e. "Tigadituk Island."

Tiedeman Island: island, 9 mi. long, in Seymour Canal, off E coast of Admiralty I., 27 mi. NE of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°50' N; 134°10' W; (map 9).

Named by W. H. Dall, USCGS, and published in the 1863 Coast Pilot (p. 129).

Tigdak Island: island, 3 mi. long, distributary of Glacier River, 12 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°25' N, 145°28' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Tieehovun Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, 18 mi. S of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66°24' N, 143°40' W; (map 120).

Tranjik-kutchin Indian name; obtained in 1939 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tickel: point of land, see Hope, Point.

Tickagamuit: village, see Point Hope.

Tickel: locality, between Tickel River and Richardson Highway, 2.3 mi. NE of Mount Tickel and 35 mi. NW of Valdez, Chichagof Mts.; 61°19'35" N, 143°18'30" W; (map 68). Var. Teikhill, Teikell City, Teikel Roadhouse.

In June, 1899, John F. Rice (in U.S. Congress, 1900, p. 708) wrote, "After several miles of travel we passed what was known as Tickel City, it having been destroyed by fire some few years before our arrival." A roadhouse was established later, which was reported in 1908 by USGS (Moffit and Madden, 1909, pl. 1).
Tiekel, Mount

Tiekel, Mount: mountain, 6,300 ft., 3.5 mi. S of Rice Mtn. and 32 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°15'15" N, 145°20'40" W; (map 68).

Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Tiekel Cache: locality, on Tiekel River, 1.7 mi. NE of mouth of Squaw Creek and 40 mi. ENE of Valdez. Chugach Mts.; 61°23' N, 145°14' W; (map 68). Var. Tekhbell, Tiekel City.

Former telegraph station named "Teikhbell" in 1902 by U.S. Signal Corps; may be the same place referred to as "Tiekel City" (see Tiekel). In 1922 USGS reported that the old buildings are now maintained by the ARC and used as a "cache" for supplies and road equipment.

Tiekel City: locality, see Tiekel and Tiekel Cache.

Tiekel River: stream, flows SW and E 34 mi. to Tiekel. Mount; 6,300 ft., 3.5 mi. S of Rice Mtn. and 32 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°15'15" N, 145°20'40" W; (map 68). Var. Tegaldenskoi, Tiegaldinskoi.


Tigalda Bay: bay, 2 mi. long, on N coast of Tikalda I., Krenitsin Is., Aleetian Is.; 54°07' N, 145°00'00" W; (map 24).

Named in 1888 by USBF for Tigalda Island.


Aleut name published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 291); called "Kagalga" by Capt. Lt. Krenitsin and Lt. Levashiev in 1768 (Cope, 1767, map p. 295).

Tigaldinskoi: locality, see Tigalda.

Tigalga: island, see Tigalda Island.

Tigara: point of land, and village, see Hope, Point and Point Hope.


High: 61°56' N, 165°18' W; (map 94).

Estimo name meaning "index finger" reported in 1912 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Tigarak: point of land, and village, see Hope, Point and Point Hope.

Tigara River: stream, see Kukpuk River.

Tigchele: locality, see Tigchele.

Tigara: point of land, and village, see Hope, Point and Point Hope.

Tiger Cape: point of land, on NE coast of Raspberry I. 8 mi. NW of Afgok, Kodiak Isl.; 58°01'20" N, 152°58'45" W; (map 43).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Tiger Cape: point of land, on NE coast of Raspberry I. 8 mi. NW of Afgok, Kodiak Isl.; 58°01'20" N, 152°58'45" W; (map 43).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Tiger Cape: point of land, on NE coast of Raspberry I. 8 mi. NW of Afgok, Kodiak Isl.; 58°01'20" N, 152°58'45" W; (map 43).

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Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Tiger Cape: point of land, on NE coast of Raspberry I. 8 mi. NW of Afgok, Kodiak Isl.; 58°01'20" N, 152°58'45" W; (map 43).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.
Tikigaq Point: point of land, and village, see Tikigaq Creek.

Tikigak Point: point of land, see Tikigak Creek.

Tikigak River: stream, flows NE 3 mi. to Okolmokilag River, 63 mi. S of mouth of Fire Creek, Brooks Ra.; 68°22'N, 153°06'W; (map 133).

Exskimo name for "golden eagle's nest," obtained in 1956 at Anaktuvuk Pass by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tikihik: lake, see Tikihik Lake.

Tikihik River: stream, see Tikihik River.

Tikuta: stream, see Ludateska Creek.

Tikugha Cape: point of land, see Tikugha Point.

Tikugha Point: point of land, 15 mi. SW of Savoonga, N Coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°35'N, 170°53'W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Cape Kage-Kasalik, Cape Kagh-Kasalik, Kanega, Tiguuga Point, Tikugha Cape.

Exskimo name meaning "pointer" [tikara], reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Tilkini Point: stream, sea, Wrangell, Mount.

Till Valley: ravine, extends NW 2 mi., on Granite Mtn., W of Rhodes Creek, 18 mi. SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Ra.; 63°48'00"N, 145°28'30"W; (map 86).

Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. P. Péwé, USGS.

Tilman, Point: bluff, elev. 1,000 ft., on S bank of Yukon River, 17 mi. E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°10'30"N, 151°29'00"W; (map 106).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a Yukon River track chart manuscript dated 1906.

Tilousan Naikiv: lagoon, see Kiloknak Lagoon.

Tilted Hills: ridge, extends NE 22 mi. from Ilnik Bay to Chinmita Bay, on W shore of Cook Inlet, Aleutian Ra.; 59°56'N, 153°00'W; [NE end], 59°39'N, 153°23'W [SW end]; BGN 1963; (map 51).

So named in 1903 by G. C. Martin (1903, pl. 4), USGS, because the beds of resistant rock tilt to the SE. In the 1950's the name was applied to another ridge 6 miles to the west; the error was corrected in 1963 by R. L. Determan, USGS.

Timber Cove: cove, see Anchor Cove.

Timber Creek: stream, flows NE 16 mi. to Aniak River, 34 mi. SE of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°07'N, 159°08'W; BGN 1948; (map 73).

Prospectors' name reported by USGS in 1919.

Tikshik: point of land and village, see Hope, Point, and Point Hope.

Tikshik Range: mountains, see Hope, Point, and Point Hope.

Tikshik River: stream, see Tikshik River.

Tikshik Point: point of land, see Tikshik Point.

Tikshik Range: mountains, see Hope, Point, and Point Hope.

Tikshik River: stream, see Tikshik River.

Tikshik Point: point of land, see Tikshik Point.

Tikshik Range: mountains, see Hope, Point, and Point Hope.

Tikshik River: stream, see Tikshik River.

Tikshik Point: point of land, see Tikshik Point.

Tikshik Range: mountains, see Hope, Point, and Point Hope.
Timber Creek: stream, flows NW 6.3 mi. to Stuyx River 3.2 mi. SE of that stream junction with South Fork Kuskokwim River, 86 mi. NW of Trinity, Alaska R.; 61°53'20" N, 153°06'30" W; (map 71).

This name reported in 1926 by S. R. Capps and K. W. Trimble, USGS, "because it was the first timber met on the west side of the divide."

Timber Creek: stream, flows NW 6.3 mi. to Stuyx River.

Timber Creek: stream, flows NW 13.3 mi. to Stuyx River.

Timber Creek: stream, flows NW 15 mi. to Iditarod River.

Timber Creek: stream, heads NW of Sikonsina Mtn., flows NW 11 mi. to Portage Lake and 29 mi. NW of Arctic Village, Brooks R.; 68°23' N, 146°27' W; (map 136).

Local name obtained in 1944 by USGS.

Timber Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 mi. to tube Creek, 67 mi. NE of Healy, Alaska R.; 63°11' N, 147°35' W; (map 87).

Local descriptive name reported in 1901 by Moffit (in Brooks, 1901, fig. 15), USGS.

Timberline Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 4 mi. to Mills Creek, 18 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°39'00" N, 149°24'45" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Timberline Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 mi. to tube Creek, 67 mi. NE of Healy, Alaska R.; 63°11' N, 147°35' W; (map 87).

Local descriptive name reported in 1901 by Moffit (in Brooks, 1901, fig. 15), USGS.

Timberline Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 4 mi. to Mills Creek, 18 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°39'00" N, 149°24'45" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Timberline Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 4 mi. to Mills Creek, 18 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°39'00" N, 149°24'45" W; (map 63).

Local descriptive name reported in 1901 by Moffit (in Brooks, 1901, fig. 15), USGS.

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Local descriptive name reported in 1901 by Moffit (in Brooks, 1901, fig. 15), USGS.

Timberline Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 4 mi. to Mills Creek, 18 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°39'00" N, 149°24'45" W; (map 63).

Local descriptive name reported in 1901 by Moffit (in Brooks, 1901, fig. 15), USGS.

Timberline Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 4 mi. to Mills Creek, 18 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°39'00" N, 149°24'45" W; (map 63).

Local descriptive name reported in 1901 by Moffit (in Brooks, 1901, fig. 15), USGS.

Timberline Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 4 mi. to Mills Creek, 18 mi. S of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°39'00" N, 149°24'45" W; (map 63).

Local descriptive name reported in 1901 by Moffit (in Brooks, 1901, fig. 15), USGS.
Tituk Creek: stream, flows N 45 mi. to Holitna River, 25 mi. S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lower; 61°21' N, 157°00' W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

Eskimo name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Tituk Creek: stream, flows N 45 mi. to Holitna River, 25 mi. S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lower; 61°21' N, 157°00' W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

Eskimo name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Tituk Creek: stream, flows N 45 mi. to Holitna River, 25 mi. S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lower; 61°21' N, 157°00' W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

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Eskimo name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Tituk Creek: stream, flows N 45 mi. to Holitna River, 25 mi. S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lower; 61°21' N, 157°00' W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

Eskimo name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Tituk Creek: stream, flows N 45 mi. to Holitna River, 25 mi. S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lower; 61°21' N, 157°00' W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

Eskimo name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Tituk Creek: stream, flows N 45 mi. to Holitna River, 25 mi. S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lower; 61°21' N, 157°00' W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

Eskimo name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Tituk Creek: stream, flows N 45 mi. to Holitna River, 25 mi. S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lower; 61°21' N, 157°00' W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

Eskimo name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Tituk Creek: stream, flows N 45 mi. to Holitna River, 25 mi. S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lower; 61°21' N, 157°00' W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

Eskimo name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Tituk Creek: stream, flows N 45 mi. to Holitna River, 25 mi. S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lower; 61°21' N, 157°00' W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

Eskimo name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Tituk Creek: stream, flows N 45 mi. to Holitna River, 25 mi. S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lower; 61°21' N, 157°00' W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

Eskimo name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Tituk Creek: stream, flows N 45 mi. to Holitna River, 25 mi. S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lower; 61°21' N, 157°00' W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

Eskimo name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Tituk Creek: stream, flows N 45 mi. to Holitna River, 25 mi. S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lower; 61°21' N, 157°00' W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

Eskimo name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Tituk Creek: stream, flows N 45 mi. to Holitna River, 25 mi. S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lower; 61°21' N, 157°00' W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

Eskimo name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Tituk Creek: stream, flows N 45 mi. to Holitna River, 25 mi. S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lower; 61°21' N, 157°00' W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

Eskimo name reported in 1913 by USGS.
Tlialil: locality, on left bank of Yukon River.

Ringit Peak: mountain, 3,274 ft., in Glacier National Park.

Tlikakila River: stream, heads at glacier terminus.

Tliakinikut, Point: point of land, sec Craven Point.

Tliacenaden: locality, see Parks.

Tliagenadeden: locality, see Parks.

Tlewak: village, sec Klawock.

Tlingit Point: point of land, at mouth of Muir Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 52 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 61°03′00″N, 136°30′00″W; BGN 1937; (map 10). Var. Tiulinek Point.

Tobin Creek: stream, flows SW 7 mi. to Chandalar Lake, 1.5 mi. NE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°31′N, 148°29′W; (map 123).

Tobin Mountain: mountain, 4,460 ft., 6 mi. NNW of Sirr Mtn. and 40 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°39′15″N, 151°32′00″W; BGN 1932; (map 124).

Tobin Pass: pass, 3,200 ft., between drainage basins of Big Creek and North Fork Chandalar River, 6 mi. E of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°30′N, 148°17′W; (map 123). Named for August L. Tobin, who was a prospector in this area from 1898 to 1919.

Tobit Creek: stream, flows S 0.6 mi. to Ogotouruk Creek, N of Mitik Creek, 6.5 mi. SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68°06′50″N, 165°44′W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Name reported in 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot.

Toboggan Glacier: glacier, trends N 2.3 mi. to its terminus at head of a stream which drains into Harriman Fiord, 96 mi. SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°02′20″N, 148°16′45″W; (map 69). Named in 1989 by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition.

Tobon: locality, on N shore of Cook Inlet at North Foreland, 2 mi. S of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°02′40″N, 151°11′15″W; BGN 1961; (map 70). Var. Moquawkie, Tyonek Town.

Toca: locality, or near Cape Spencer, St. Elias Mts.; 58°13′N, 136°39′W; (map 10). Var. Klughuggue.

Tobuck Creek: stream, flows 28 mi. through Inianak Lake to Malamute Fork Alaska River, Brooks Ra.; 67°04′N, 153°10′W; BGN 1932; (map 125). Named by Robert Marshall in 1931 for "Old Tobuk," a Kobuk Eskimo then living near this area.


Toby Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows NW 3.3 mi. to Chitistone River, 3.1 mi. NE of June, with Glacier Creek, 1 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°29′N, 142°18′W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1907 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS. Name may have been derived from "tebay," which Lt. Allen (1887, p. 54), USA, says is an Indian word for "a variety of sheep."

Toby Creek: stream, in Nutchotz Mts., flows NW 2.7 mi. to Chathenda Creek, 4.2 mi. N of...
Beaver Lake, Alaska Ra.: 62^006'10" N, 141^*46'15" W; (map 84).

Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Tochato, Reka: stream, see Takotna River. 

Tchilin: point of land, see Tachilini, Cape. 

Tochats: locality, on Kuskowim River. 

Former Indian village reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin in the 1880 Census with a population of 9, by Petroff (1884, p. 37).

Tochato, Reka: stream, see Takotna River. 

Tochèle: locality, see Tokilik. 

Tochil River: stream, see Toklat River.

Todatoten, Lake: lake, 3.5 mi. long, 29 mi. SW of Attalakot, Kukhnes-Hodzana High.: 66^008' N, 152^05'6" W; BGN 1960; (map 117). 

Var. Lake Mentanontouni, Lake Mentanontulii, Mentanontulekakat Lake, Mentanontulekakat Lake, Tatatontly Lake, Todaton Lake.

Koyukan Indian name reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 96), USA, as “Tatontly Lake.” His map however, showed “Mentanontulekakat Lake,” obviously a cartographer’s error, for he writes “The outlet of this lake has the euphonious name of ‘Mentanontulekakat.’ The ending ‘-kakat’ means ‘mouth of.’” The present spelling of the name was reported by Orth in 1956.

Todd: settlement, pop. 5, on Chichagof I., 9 mi. W of Chatham Strait and 27 mi. NW of Hodge (1910, p. 771), BAE. Tohwun-nukutak: stream, see Birch Creek.


Tohinyak, Reka: stream, see Birch Creek.

Togoyuk Creek: stream, flows SW 9 mi. from Togoyuk River to Hagemcister I. and F. 25 mi. E of Goodnews and Tanana Rivers and 12 mi. SE of cross, Alaska R.: 63^02'0" N, 142^05' W; (map 49).

Eskimo name reported as "Ir'ero] Tugiak," or “Tugia Village,” by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3). It was called "Togiak Station" by Ivan Petroff in 1880 Census.

Tohineyak Creek: stream, extends SW 13 mi. from mouth of Iowa River, 75 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kukhun-Kuskokwim Mts.: 59^02' N, 160^03' W; (map 35). Var. Kagan Lake.

Tohinyak, Reka: stream, see Togo River.

Togoyuk Creek: stream, flows SW 18 mi. from Togoyuk River to Hagemcister I. and F. 25 mi. from Tongue Point to mouth of Negulhlik River, Kukhun-Kuskokwim Mts.: 58^01' N, 160^03' W; (map 39). Var. Togoyuk Bay, Togoyukis Bay, Togoyuk, Taliv Tugia, Zaliv Tugia. 

Eskimo name reported in 1849 as “Zaliv Tugia,” meaning “Tugia Bay,” by Capt. Tchekov (1852, map 4). It was called “Togia Bay” by Ivan Petroff in 1880 Census.

Togoyuk Creek: stream, extends SW 13 mi. from mouth of Iowa River, 75 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kukhun-Kuskokwim Mts.: 59^02' N, 160^03' W; (map 35). Var. Kagan Lake, Ozero Tugia.

Eskimo name reported as “Or'ero] Tugiak,” meaning “Lake Tugiak” by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN.

Togoyuk Creek: stream, extends SW 13 mi. from mouth of Iowa River, 75 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kukhun-Kuskokwim Mts.: 59^02' N, 160^03' W; (map 35). Var. Kagan Lake, Ozero Tugia.

Eskimo name reported as “Or'ero] Tugiak,” meaning “Lake Tugiak” by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN.

Togoyuk Creek: stream, extends SW 13 mi. from mouth of Iowa River, 75 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kukhun-Kuskokwim Mts.: 59^02' N, 160^03' W; (map 35). Var. Kagan Lake, Ozero Tugia.

Eskimo name reported as “Or'ero] Tugiak,” meaning “Lake Tugiak” by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN.

Togoyuk Creek: stream, extends SW 13 mi. from mouth of Iowa River, 75 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kukhun-Kuskokwim Mts.: 59^02' N, 160^03' W; (map 35). Var. Kagan Lake, Ozero Tugia.

Eskimo name reported as “Or'ero] Tugiak,” meaning “Lake Tugiak” by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN.

Togoyuk Creek: stream, extends SW 13 mi. from mouth of Iowa River, 75 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kukhun-Kuskokwim Mts.: 59^02' N, 160^03' W; (map 35). Var. Kagan Lake, Ozero Tugia.
Tokatsjih Hill: hill, 1,488 ft. E of Tokatsjih Creek and N of Melotmita River, 43 mi. NNE of Birchers, Kokrines-Hodzana High: 65°43'-15°' N, 153°03'00" W; (map 107).

Koyukuk Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Tokchuk: locality, see Tukchuk.

Tokchuk Channel: water passage, see Tuckchuk Channel.

Tokel's Village: locality, former Indian summer camp reported in the 1880s census with a population of 26. By Peters (1884, p. 32).

Tokk: locality, see Old Tukchuk.


This settlement was probably established by the former residents of Old Tukchuk, 7 miles to the northwest, when the marble quarry there was abandoned in the late 1930s. It has a store, an ice and food-storage plant, and a floating shrimp cannery (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1962, p. 97). The former residents of Old Tukchuk were reported in 1902 by prospector George Aberhardt.

Tokh; Dick: mountain, 1,131 ft., extends 3.5 mi., SW of Bethel, on Nelson Island, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°31'45" N, 156°06'00" W; (map 57). Var. Tokh; Dick, Tok. Dick.

Tokk: locality, on left bank of Kanishna River near junct. of Toklat River, Tanana Low.: 64°28' N, 150°20' W; (map 99).

Former settlement and river landing which, named for the Toklat River, had a population of 44 in 1930.


Tanana Indian name reported as "Toclat" River in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, with the translation, "dish water" (1887, p. 85). Lt. Allen applied the name to the stream presently known as Kantishna River and the name "Toklat" is relegated to a major tributary of the Kantishna. This is probably the same name spelled "Tutlul" by Ivan Petroff in 1880.

Toklat River: stream, see Sushana River.

Tokolik: locality, on N bank of Yukon River 16 mi. SW of Young, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta: 61°37'15" N, 161°41'50" W; (map 73). Var. Bennett, Tochtlik, Toklikmute.

Ekimo name shown on a 1916 field sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS. Sargent shows three cabins here, but present maps show one. Hrdlička (1943, p. 234) refers to it as "a small live village," called "Toklik," in 1929.

Toklik: locality, see Toklik.


Ekimo name published in 1948 by USGS. Tokopna River: stream, see Tokatna River.

Tokonsha Mountains: ridge, 6,000 ft. extends NW-SW 8 mi. between Ruth and Tokosina Glaciers. 26 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.: 62°42' N, 150°37' W; BGN 1962; (map 81). Var. Toksha Mountains.

Tanana Indian name meaning "treeless mountains (or treeless area)," given in 1906 by the Cook-Parker Expedition "after the Tokosina River" (Brown, 1913, p. 54, 66).

Tokoshina River: stream, see Tokosina River.

Tokosina Glacier: glacier, heads E of Mount Hunter and trends SE 23 mi. to its terminus at head of Tokosina River, 32 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.: 62°40' N, 150°47' W; BGN 1962; (map 81). Var. Tokichina Glacier.

Named after the river by the Cook-Parker Expedition in 1906.

Tokosina River: stream, heads at Tokosina Glacier, flows SE and NE 41 mi. to Chulitna River, 25 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.: 62°40'45" N, 150°17'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 81). Var. Tokichina River, Tokoshina River.

Tanana Indian name meaning "stream from treeless area," reported to A. H. Brooks in 1902 by prospector George Aberhardt.

Tokotsa: village, see Tukotsa.

Tokot: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows NE 60 mi. to Tanana River, 5 mi. NE of Tok, Alaska Ra.: 63°22' N, 142°50' W; BGN 1936; (map 85). Var. Takai River, Tokai River, Tokio River.

Indian name reported in 1885 as "Tokai River" by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 78), USA. "Tok River" was reported in 1901 by Brooks (1900a, p. 451), USGS.

Tokshik: locality, see Tukshik.

Tokshuk Channel: water passage, see Tukshuk Channel.

Tokshuk: village, on W coast of El Capitan I., Alex. Arch.: 56°00' N, 133°25' W; (map 6).

Indian name published by USCGS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 163). See Tukchuk.

Tokchuk: stream, sec Tokhini Creek ok Hill: mountain, see Toik Hill.

Tokchuk: locality, see Old Tukchuk.

Tokchuk: village, see Tukchuk.

Tokchuk: locality, see Old Tukchuk.

Tokchuk: village, see Tukchuk.

Tokchuk: locality, see Old Tukchuk.

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Tokchuk: locality, see Old Tukchuk.

Tokchuk: locality, see Old Tukchuk.

Tokchuk: locality, see Old Tukchuk.
Tolukuk Creek, ifram, see the Tulugak Creek.

Tolison Lake: lake, see Question Lake.

Tolovana Creek; itrtam, see Kahgcatak Creek.

Tolusatalquatcn Ice: take, 1.3 mi. across, 4

Tolusatatkuate Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, N of Glennallen, 154'40" W; (map 83). Local name used in 1951 by USGS.

Tolovana: village, see Tolovana.

Tolovana Hot Springs: aptingi, W of Tolovana Hot Springs, 20 mi. E of Juneau, Coast Alaska, 62'47' X, 134'57' W; (map 83). Local name used in 1951 by USGS.

Tolovana River: stream, heads at junct. of Livengood and Olive Creeks, flows SW 117 mi. to Tanana River, 64 mi. W of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 65'51" N, 149'50" W; (map 107). Var. Tolovana Creek.

Tolstoi, Cape: point of land, see Tolstoi Point.


Tolstoi Cape: point of land, see Tolstoi Point.


Tolstoi Cap: point of land, see Tolstoi Point.

Tolstoi Mountain: mountain, 1,910 ft. head of Kasaan Peninsula, 64 mi. E of Prince of Wales Island, 132'23' W; (map 4). Named in 1914 by A. H. Brooks.

Tolstoi Peak: mountain, 1,700 ft., near E terminus of Pavlov Bay, near S end of Port Wells, Aleutian Arch.; 55'38'45" N, 132'23' W; (map 4). Var. Broad Mys Tolstoy.

Tolstoi Point: point of land, between Clar-Strait and Tolstoi Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, 132'23' W; (map 4). Var. Broad Mys Tolstoy.


Tolstoi River: stream, on E bank of Tolstoi Creek N of its junct. with Mastodon Creek and 23 mi. NW of Ophir, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mt.; 63'26'15" N, 157'04'10" W; (map 90). Var. Olson Roadhouse, Tolstoy.

Tolstoi: locality, on E bank of Tolstoi Creek N of its junct. with Mastodon Creek and 23 mi. NW of Ophir, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mt.; 63'26'15" N, 157'04'10" W; (map 90). Var. Olson Roadhouse, Tolstoy.

Tolstoi Point: point of land, see Tolstoi Point.

Tolstoi: locality, on E bank of Tolstoi Creek N of its junct. with Mastodon Creek and 23 mi. NW of Ophir, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mt.; 63'26'15" N, 157'04'10" W; (map 90). Var. Olson Roadhouse, Tolstoy.


Tolstoi River: stream, on E bank of Tolstoi Creek N of its junct. with Mastodon Creek and 23 mi. NW of Ophir, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mt.; 63'26'15" N, 157'04'10" W; (map 90). Var. Olson Roadhouse, Tolstoy.


Tolstoi River: stream, on E bank of Tolstoi Creek N of its junct. with Mastodon Creek and 23 mi. NW of Ophir, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mt.; 63'26'15" N, 157'04'10" W; (map 90). Var. Olson Roadhouse, Tolstoy.


Tolstoi River: stream, on E bank of Tolstoi Creek N of its junct. with Mastodon Creek and 23 mi. NW of Ophir, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mt.; 63'26'15" N, 157'04'10" W; (map 90). Var. Olson Roadhouse, Tolstoy.

Tondustek

Tommy Point: point of land, on SE shore of Illiamna Lake, 1 mi. NW of Leon Bay and 15 mi. SE of Illiamna, Auehtian Ra.; 59°35'30" N, 154°39'00" W; (map 51).

Local name published by USGS.

Tommys Pup: stream, flows SE 1 mi. to Deadwood Creek, 8 mi. W of Circle Hot Springs, and 5 mi. NE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.: 63°28'15" N, 144°55'30" W; (map 101).

Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Tommyn Lagoon: lagoon, 5.5 mi. long, 0.5 mi. W of Tommyn Point, N coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°21' N, 169°30' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Tannik Lagoon.

Eskeino name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Tommy Mountains: hill, 889 ft., 21 mi. W of Northeast Cape, St. Lawrence I.; 63°20' N, 169°25' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Cape Tannik, Tannik Point.

Eskeino name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Tommy Point: point of land, at Sooghmeghat 22 mi. W of Northeast Cape, S coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°21' N, 169°24' W; (map 93). Var. Cape Tam-nik, Tannik Point.

Local name published by USGS in 1950.

Tommy Creek: stream, heads E of Wolf Creek Mt., flows 12 mi. to Nageehthuk River, 29 mi. N of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°12'25" N, 161°29'00" W; (map 78).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Tom Killake Creek: stream, flows N 10 mi. to South Fork Hoholitna River, 32 mi. WSW of Nageehthuk, Long. Hills: 60°49' N, 155°35' W; (map 61).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Tommy Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. across, E of Tommy Creek, 12 mi. NE of mouth of Bradenfield Canal at Ernest Sound, Coast Mts.; 56°15'30" N, 131°44'30" W; (map 7).

Local name derived from Tommy Creek and published in 1955 on USGS map.

Tommy Lake: lake, see Brooks, Lake.

Tommy Creek: stream, flows W 12 mi. to Illiamna Lake, 15 mi. SE of Illiamna, Auehtian Ra.; 59°37' N, 154°35' W; (map 51).

Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Tommy Creek: stream, flows N 5.5 mi. to Lake Clark, 25 mi. NE of Nondalton, Auehtian Ra.; 60°09' N, 154°14' W; (map 61).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Tommy Glacier: glacier. 1 mi. long, just S of Crescent Glacier, 30 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°59'15" N, 147°53'00" W; BGN 1910; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pls. 1, 2, USGS).

Tommy Island: island, 0.3 mi. long, in Lake Clark, 7 mi. S of Kijk Mtn. and 27 mi. NE of Nondalton, Auehtian Ra.; 60°14'45" N, 154°14'30" W; (map 61).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Tommy Lake: lake. 1.5 mi. long, 41 mi. NE. of Chalkistook, Porcupine Plt.; 66°18' N, 142°32' W; (map 120).

Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Tondustek: locality, see Gantegastiki.
Tongass: locality, see Tongass.

Tongass: water passage, see Tongass Port Tongass: locality, on E coast of Tongass I.,
Coast Mts.: 54°46'30" N, 130°14'30" W; (map 2).
Var. Fort Tongass, Fort Tongas, Tung- 
gasha, Tonga, Tont-a-quans, Tungas, Tong-
gass-kon, Tongras.

Former Tlingit Indian village or camp named for the island. In June 1868 a mili-
tary post, called "Fort Tongas" was estab-
lished, and maintained here until September
1870. Population recorded as 273 in 1880
and 255 in 1900.

Tongass Pass: water passage, 1.5 mi. long. ex-
tends N between Tongass I. and mainland,
Coast Mts.: 54°46'30" N, 130°14'30" W; (map 2).
Var. Tleehorpi, Tlehorpi, Tongas, Tongas.

Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, reported,
from the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 79), "Fort Ton-
gass is a small harbor, * * * The Rus-
sians who used this harbor called it "Tieh-

Tongass Island: island, 0.8 mi. long, W of Port Tongas, in Nakat Bay, NE Dixon Entrance,
Coast Mts.: 54°46'30" N, 130°14'30" W; (map 2).
Var. Kut-tuk-wah Island, Tongas Island.

Tongass: locality, in Nakal Bay. NE Dixon
Entrance, in the SE Alaska, extends
Tongass National Forest: in SE Alaska, extends

Tongass: locality, on E coast of Tongas I.,
Coast Mts.: 54°46'30" N, 130°14'30" W; (map 2).
Var. Tleehorpi, Tlehorpi, Tongas, Tongas.

Named by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.
and published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 79).

Tongue Glacier: glacier, trends NW 2.5 mi.
to its terminus at Left Fork West Glacier.

The Indian name "Tonanza" was applied in 1899 to the stream now called "Little Tonzona River" by Lt. J. S. Herroon, USA. A. L. Brooks, USGS, traveling nearer the foot of the Alaska Range in 1902 mistakenly applied Herroon's name "Tonanza" to this stream. The greater publication of Brooks' application of the name established its present usage.

Tonzona River: stream, see Little Tonzona River.

Too-chok: locality, see Tutut.

Toogamak: big, see Unimak Big.

Toogerdach: island, see Tugidak Island.

Toogidach: island, see Tugidak Island.

Toule Creek: stream, in Chinitna Mts., flows SE 6 mi. to Miller Salmon Creek, 1 mi. N of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Ra.: 59°52′30″ N, 153°13′30″ W; BGN 1962; (map 51).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Touminchok Mountains: mountains, see Tahini-chok Mountains.

Tolbachanamute: locality, see Tutul.

Tokinghak: mountain, see Tukingak Mountain.

Toohkay-auk Mountain: mountain, see Tukingak Mountain.

Tokoosina Bay: bay, 1.5 mi. wide, on Kenai Penin., N of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Ra.: 59°52′30″ N, 153°13′30″ W; BGN 1962; (map 51).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Touminchok Mountains: mountains, see Tahini-chok Mountains.

Tolbachanamute: locality, see Tutul.

Tokinghak: mountain, see Tukingak Mountain.

Toohkay-auk Mountain: mountain, see Tukingak Mountain.

Tokoosina Bay: bay, 1.5 mi. wide, on Kenai Penin., N of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Ra.: 59°52′30″ N, 153°13′30″ W; BGN 1962; (map 51).

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Tolbachanamute: locality, see Tutul.

Tokinghak: mountain, see Tukingak Mountain.

Toohkay-auk Mountain: mountain, see Tukingak Mountain.

Tokoosina Bay: bay, 1.5 mi. wide, on Kenai Penin., N of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Ra.: 59°52′30″ N, 153°13′30″ W; BGN 1962; (map 51).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Touminchok Mountains: mountains, see Tahini-chok Mountains.

Tolbachanamute: locality, see Tutul.

Tokinghak: mountain, see Tukingak Mountain.

Toohkay-auk Mountain: mountain, see Tukingak Mountain.

Tokoosina Bay: bay, 1.5 mi. wide, on Kenai Penin., N of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Ra.: 59°52′30″ N, 153°13′30″ W; BGN 1962; (map 51).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Touminchok Mountains: mountains, see Tahini-chok Mountains.

Tolbachanamute: locality, see Tutul.

Tokinghak: mountain, see Tukingak Mountain.

Toohkay-auk Mountain: mountain, see Tukingak Mountain.
Topkak, Cape

Named in 1936 by W. O. Field, Jr., and W. S. Cooper for the SS Topkak.

Topkak, Cape: point of land, see Topkak Head.

Topkak: locality, at mouth of Topkok River, N shore of Norton Sound, 15 mi. E. of Solomon, Seward Peninsula.

Topkok: point of land, see Topkok Head.

Topkok: locality, see Topkok Village.

Topkok Lake: lake, 2,500 ft. Ionic, drains into Topkok Head, on N coast of Norton Sound, 14 mi. W of Solomon, Seward Peninsula.

Topkok River: stream, flows SE 5 mi. to Gulf of Alaska.

Topnotch Creek: stream, heads in Seward Mts., 15 mi. S of mouth of River, and on F. by lowlands of Susitna River; named in 1898 by J. E. Spurr, USGS.

Topless Peak: peak, 4,100 ft., 0.8 mi. N of Vesper Peak and 6 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°23'00" N, 151°18'15" W. (map 70).

Local descriptive name reported in 1934 by USGS.

Topless Peak: peak, 4,100 ft., 0.8 mi. N of Vesper Peak and 6 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°23'00" N, 151°18'15" W. (map 70).

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Local descriptive name reported in 1934 by USGS.

Topless Peak: peak, 4,100 ft., 0.8 mi. N of Vesper Peak and 6 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°23'00" N, 151°18'15" W. (map 70).

Local descriptive name reported in 1934 by USGS.
Tanan Indian name published by USGS on recent maps.

Tempt Bay: bay, extends 4 mi. S to Summer Strait, on S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.: 56°28' N, 133°29' W; (map 6).

Named in 1886 by USGS as "on account of the detached pillar of rock on its western shore, which resemble the Indian totem poles."

Toema: village, see Mud Bay.

Tomet Point: point of land, on a small island.

Tometa Bay: bay, 0.7 mi. wide, on W coast of Olia Island.

Toloa Point: point of land, see Little Konijul Island.

Tough Luck Creek: stream, flows S 1 mi. to Chitanka River.

Toughmink Island: island, see Little Konijul Island.

Tougumak: village, see Uninamak Island.

Tougalik: point of land, see Lassen Peninsula.

Toumak: village, see Tugidak Island.

Toumak Island: island, 1.5 mi. across, in Yukon River.

Toumain Island: island, 1.5 mi. across, in Yukon River.

Tousignant Island: island, 1.5 mi. across, in Yukon River.

Towak Creek: stream, on N slope of Towak Mt., flows SE 12 mi. to Nabesna River, 7.5 mi. E of Devil's Mtn., Alaska Ra.: 62°25' N, 142°14' W; (map 84).

Indian name reported in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS. According to Moffit (1941, p. 137), USGS, the name is 'derived from Indian words meaning red stone and is appropriate, as the rocks of this appearance are readily traced from the north side of the Totschanka Valley to Susloia Creek.'

Toumato River: stream, see Tadunk River.

Touquicki: stream, see Mission Creek.

Touton: island, see Togidak Island.


Indian name reported in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS. According to Moffit (1941, p. 137), USGS, the name is 'derived from Indian words meaning red stone and is appropriate, as the rocks of this appearance are readily traced from the north side of the Totschanka Valley to Susloia Creek.'

Tower Bluffs: bluffs, elev. 3,210 ft., on E bank of Tanana River, extend N 6.5 mi. from junc. of Robertson and Tanana Rivers, 15 mi. NW of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Hihi.: 63°31' N, 143°35' W; (map 85).

Named in 1863 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 81), USA.

Tower Point: point of land, on SW coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is., 53°23'05" N, 167°17'00" W: BGN 1939; (map 23).

So named by USGS in 1939 because the nearness of this point to Buttress Point forms two most conspicuous landmarks in the vicinity.

Towers: The ridge, see Mendenhall Towers.


Local name reported in 1933 by USGS: 'given for a prospector who carried on extensive mining operations in this vicinity for several years.'

Towers Bay: bay, see Towers Arm.

Towers Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 4.5 mi. NW of Towers Arm and 20 mi. W of Petersburg, on Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°52'15" N, 133°28'30" W; (map 6).

Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Towhead Mountain: mountain, 4,856 ft., on E bank of Tanana River 12 mi. SE of its junc. with Chitina River and 27 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.: 61°03' N, 142°40' W; (map 67).

Named in 1900 by F. C. Schrader (Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 3), USGS.

Towle: island, see Pinacle Island.

Toussaint Island: island, 1.5 mi. across, in Yukon River.

Town Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. across, S of Chitina and 66 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.: 61°30'50" N, 144°26'10" W; (map 68).

Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.


Named by L. E. Nielsen in 1960 for "Dr. Leroy S Townsend * * * physician at Copper Center during the winter of 1898-99 * * * wrote a report on scurvy in the Abercrombie report * * * ."

Townshend Point: point of land, see Brightman Point.

Towiggiak Bay: bay, see Towiggiak Bay.

Towrockedoodewagak: locality, see Turakiligo-rak.

Towshewargut: stream, see Tozina River.

Toyatte Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends SE 3 mi. to Johns Hopkins Inlet. 5.5 mi. NE of Johns Hopkins Glacier, 80 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.: 56°53'45" N, 137°03'45" W: BGN 1937; (map 10).

Named by Muir (1915, p. 204) for Toyatte, a chief of the Stehekin Indians, who accompanied him in 1879 and who was killed while attempting to quell a riot between the Tuku
Toy Harbor: cove, 0.1 mi. across, on SE shore of Necker Bay, on Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°43'10" N, 135°04'40" W; BGN 1926; (map 9).

Named in 1924 by US&CGS; published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 284).

Toyonak: locality, on W shore of Cook Inlet near mouth of McArthur River, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°54' N, 151°42' W; (map 62).

Former Eskimo village or camp published in Folk's Gazetteer, 1916.

Toyonie: settlement, see Old Tyonek.

Toyonek: settlement, see Old Tyonek.

Toyonak: locality, on W shore of Cook Inlet near mouth of McArthur River, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°54' N, 151°42' W; (map 62).

Former Eskimo village or camp published in Folk's Gazetteer, 1916.

Toy Harbor: cove, 0.1 mi. across, on SE shore of Necker Bay, on Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°43'10" N, 135°04'40" W; BGN 1926; (map 9).

Named in 1924 by US&CGS; published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 284).

Toyonie: settlement, see Old Tyonek.

Toyonek: settlement, see Old Tyonek.

Toyonak: locality, on W shore of Cook Inlet near mouth of McArthur River, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°54' N, 151°42' W; (map 62).

Former Eskimo village or camp published in Folk's Gazetteer, 1916.

Toy Harbor: cove, 0.1 mi. across, on SE shore of Necker Bay, on Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°43'10" N, 135°04'40" W; BGN 1926; (map 9).

Named in 1924 by US&CGS; published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 284).

Toyonie: settlement, see Old Tyonek.

Toyonek: settlement, see Old Tyonek.

Toyonak: locality, on W shore of Cook Inlet near mouth of McArthur River, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°54' N, 151°42' W; (map 62).

Former Eskimo village or camp published in Folk's Gazetteer, 1916.

Toy Harbor: cove, 0.1 mi. across, on SE shore of Necker Bay, on Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°43'10" N, 135°04'40" W; BGN 1926; (map 9).

Named in 1924 by US&CGS; published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 284).

Toyonie: settlement, see Old Tyonek.

Toyonek: settlement, see Old Tyonek.

Toyonak: locality, on W shore of Cook Inlet near mouth of McArthur River, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°54' N, 151°42' W; (map 62).

Former Eskimo village or camp published in Folk's Gazetteer, 1916.
Trail Creek: stream, flows SE 7.7 mi. to Alexander Creek, 3 mi. W of Susitna, and 53 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°34'40" N, 147°20' W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 mi. from Kuskulana Pass to Kuskulana River, 30 mi. NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts.; 61°35' N, 147°34'44" W; (map 67).

Local name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerude, USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SW 8.6 mi., through Trail Lake, to East Fork Matanuska River, 60 mi. NW of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61°49'10" N, 147°23'30" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, flows SE 13 mi. to Idditarod River, 7.3 mi. W of Flat and 53 mi. NE of Holy Cross, Killuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°23'05" N, 158°14'20" W; (map 79).

Local name given because the route from Mentasta Pass to Telling village follows this stream.

Trail Creek: stream, distributary of Kouweek Slough, flows SE 2 mi. to Unalklake River, 1 mi. E of Unalakle, Nulato Hills, 61°52'30" N, 143°44'20" W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, flows W 2 mi. to Dome Creek, 25 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°25' N, 141°06' W; (map 102).

Named by prospectors and shown on an 1898 manuscript map by E. E. Ball, prospectors. Probably so named because the winter trail from Liberty to Dome Creek passed through this area. This stream is not shown on present-day maps.

Trail Creek: stream, flows NE 16 mi. to Susitna River, 5 mi. NW of Monrovite Hills, Newnum Low.; 64°26' N, 154°47' W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 294-296), USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, in Bendeleben Mts., flows E 2.7 mi. to Caribou Creek which flows to Tubbutilk River, 38 mi. SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 63°07' N, 162°27' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by A. J. Gibson.

Trail Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Boulder Creek, 27 mi. E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°08'10" N, 151°10'40" W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1932 by USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, flows NE 15 mi. to Beaver Creek, 40 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°23' N, 147°20' W; (map 03).

Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, flows SE to Garfield Creek which flows to Kusirut River, 2 mi. S. of Baldy Mtn. and 38 mi. W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°31'30" N, 164°34'40" W; (map 010).

Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Trail Creek: stream, flows SW 2.8 mi. to Cottonwood Creek which flows to Goodhope River, 15 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°47' N, 168°25' W; BGN 1952; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Trail Creek: stream, flows NE 17 mi. to West Fork North Fork Chandalar River, 21 mi. SSW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°12'00" N, 148°56'20" W; (map 123).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 mi. to Ogoturuk Creek, 67 mi. E of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope.; 68°08'15" N, 165°43'20" W; BGN 1963; (map 129).

Named about 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot.

Trail Creek: stream, heads E of Nucleus Mtn. in De Long Mts., flows SW 44 mi. to Kuguruk River, 11 mi. SW of Misheguk Mtn., Brooks Ra.; 67°09' N, 161°28' W; BGN 1926; (map 131).

Local name reported in 1925 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, named by the Eskimos in the vicinity.

Trail Creek: stream, at E end of Brooks Ra., flows NE 5.5 mi. across Alaska-Canada boundary to Joe Creek in Yukon, Canada.; 68°55'30" N, 140°56'30" W; (map 137).

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, see Geshenda Creek.

Trail Glacier: glacier, heads 1 mi. SW of head of Spencer Glacier, trends NW 6 mi. to its terminus at head of Trail Creek, 36 mi. NE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°35'15" N, 119°01'15" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higson (1913, pl. 1), USGS. Name derived from Trail Creek which drains the glacier.

Trail Lake: locality, see Crown Point.

Trail Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. N of Tustumm Lake, 18 mi. S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°18'45" N, 151°04'40" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Trail Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, E of Lower Sucker Creek, 40 mi. NE of Tyenek, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°37'25" N, 150°45'30" W; (map 70).

Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Trail Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, in course of Trail Creek, 60 mi. NW of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61°50'43" N, 147°19'30" W; BGN 1960; (map 69).

So named in 1956 by USGS because "the lake drains out through Trail Creek."

Trail Lake: lake, see Upper Trail Lake.

Trail Ridge: ridge, 475 ft., extends NW 10 mi. from Susitna River, between Yentna River and Cocker Creek, 35 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°37' N, 150°37' W; (map 70).

Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Trail River: stream, on N part of Chichagof I., flows NW 7 mi. to head of Idaho Inlet, 22 mi. W of Hoonah, Alex. Arch.; 58°03'55" N, 136°06'20" W; BGN 1960; (map 61).

So named by USGS in 1955 "because the stream affords a natural trail between Idaho Inlet and Tenakee Inlet."

Trail River: stream, see Trail Creek.

Trail Station: locality, see Crown Point.

Train Creek: stream, flows NW 17 mi. to Telaquana River, 75 mi. NE of Nondalton, Alaska Ra.; 60°52' N, 154°03' W; BGN 1931; (map 61).

Local name reported in 1929 by S. R. Capps and Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Traitors Creek: cove, extends NE 8 mi. off Behm Canal, on W coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°42' N, 131°39' W; (map 3). Var. Bukhta Tretr (izmytny).

Named by Capt. Vancouver, RN, "August 12, 1793, on account of trouble there with the Indians" (Wagner, 1937, p. 419); this name was transliterated and published in 1853 as "Bukhta Tretr (izmytny)" on Russian Hydro. Dept. Chart 1495.

Traitors Creek: stream, heads in lake, on Revillagigedo I., flows NW 6.3 mi. to Traitors Cove, Alex. Arch.; 55°44'10" N, 131°30'50" W; BGN 1962; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Traitors Islands: islands, see Traders Islands.

Traleika: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Traleika: mountain range, in Alaska Ra. near Mount McKinley.

For this undefined range, J. E. Spurr, USGS, suggested the Indian word "Tralelya," meaning "high mountains."

Traleika Col: pass, 9,900 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park near head of Traleika Glacier, 7 mi. E of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 62°04'11" N, 150°46' W; (map 88).

Named by Bradford Washburn about 1945; see Traleika Glacier.

Traleika Glacier: glacier, in Mount McKinley National Park, trends N 12 mi. to Muldrow Glacier, 10 mi. NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 61°13'11" N, 150°42' W; BGN 1947; (map 88).

Named by Bradford Washburn about 1935; derived from the Sugtun [Tanaina] Indian
name for Mount McKinley reported to mean "great one" or "the high one."

Tralika Icefall: *icefall*, of 2,500 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, extends NNE 0.8 mi. at head of West Fork Tralika Glacier, 4 mi. E of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 63°05'30"N, 145°53'00"W. (map 88). Citelmers' name published on recent maps.

Tralika: *mountain*, see McKinley, Mount.

Tramp Point: *point of land*, on E coast of Revillagigedo I., S of Sargent Bay, Alex. Arch.; 55°31'30"N, 130°58'50"W. (map 3). Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Tramway: *locality*, see Tramway Bar.


Shown as "Tramway" in 1889 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS, on a fieldsheet. Of it, Marshall (1956, p. 84) wrote, "The major scenic feature along the Middle Fork * * * is the canyon * * * called Tramway Bar, where gold in paying quantities was first discovered * * * in 1893. It is probable that a mining tramway [a small dumpcart running on an overhead cable] existed here during the early gold-mining operations."


Translation of the name "Punta del Soisiego," or "point of tranquility," given in 1775-1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Tranosee Island: *island*, see :charley River.

Trap Bay: *bay*, 1 mi. across, along SE shore of Tenakee Inlet along E coast of Chichagof I., 61 mi. SE of Tenakee Springs, Alex. Arch.; 57°45'53"N, 135°19'25"W. (map 9). Local name reported in 1928 by USFS.

Trap Creek: *stream*, flows SW 0.5 mi. to East Fork Solomon River near its head, 15 mi. NE of Solomon; Seward Penn. High; 64°12'N, 161°14'W. (map 93). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.


Trap Lake: *lake*, 1,500 ft. long, on Revillagigedo Island, near mouth of Carroll Inlet, 3.5 mi. NE of Carroll Point, Alex. Arch.; 55°19'35"N, 131°21'00"W. (map 1). Named in 1923 by USFS.

Trapper Creek: *stream*, heads in lake, flows SE 34 mi. through Trapper Lake to Kroto Creek, 13 mi. NW of Willow and 46 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°51'N, 150°22'W. (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Treasure Creek: *stream*, flows SW 2.3 mi. to Crooked Creek 5 mi. NW of its junc. with Kuskokwim River, 5 mi. NW of Village of Crooked Creek, Kilkub-Kuskokwim Mts.; 61°55'45"N, 158°11'40"W. BG: 1945; (map 72). Local name reported in 1944 by USGS.

Trapper Joe Lake: *lake*, 0.7 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, drains N to Chickaloon River, 20 mi. SW of Hope and 40 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°46'N, 150°05'W. (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Trapper Lake: *lake*, 4.8 mi. long, in course of Trapper Creek, W of Susitna River, 53 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°00'00"N, 150°14'30"W. (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Trappers Cove: *cove*, 0.2 mi. across, on SW shore of Bay of Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°46'35"N, 176°25'00"W. (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1938.

Trap Point: *point of land*, on S bank of Chicka- min River, at Behm Canal, Coast Mts.; 55°47'N, 130°58'W. (map 3). Name published in 1891 by USC&GS.

Traps Point: *point of land*, on W shore of Mooser Bay, 41 mi. S of Karkuk, on SW coast of Kodiak I.; 57°00'10"N, 154°09'00"W. (map 35). Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Traps Point: *point of land*, on W coast of Chichagof I., NW point of entrance to Ford Arm of Swoman Arm, 8 mi. SE of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°33'15"N, 136°00'40"W. (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8280.

Traseira Island: *island*, 0.2 mi. across, central Maurelle Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°38'05"N, 133°36'25"W. (map 4). Spanish name meaning "back (posterior part)," recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Traveleye Island: *island*, see Treadwell: village, pop. 13 (1940), on NE of Douglas I., on Gastineau Channel. SE of Douglas and 3 mi. SE of Juneau, Alex. Mts.; 58°16'N, 154°22'W. (map 11). Named for John Treadwell, 1885-1889, one of the early miners in the Juneau area. He arrived in Juneau in 1881 and in 1887 leased the Gold Creek area. Later he organized the Treadwell Gold Mining Co. In 1889 he sold his interests and left the Treadwell was a company town from 1891, incorporated in 1901, and dis- continued in 1912. The town had a population of 1,222 in 1910. After the mines closed in 1917, the pop. fell to 325 in 1920. The long decline continued to decline as mining operations in 1957 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 45).

Treadwell Ditch: *ditch*, on E part of I., extends from Fish Creek NW and has a base of mountains 15 mi. to Bullion Creek, 3 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°14'20"W. (map 11). Named for the Treadwell Gold Mining Co. which, between 1881-1889, built a cement plant to deliver water to the mines for purposes of ore concentration. It is no longer in operation.

Treadwell Glory Hole: *locality*, on NE of Douglas I., 0.4 mi. NW of Treadwell: village, 3 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°14'20"W. (map 11). Named for the Treadwell Gold Mining Co. which, between 1881-1889, built a cement plant to deliver water to the mines for purposes of ore concentration. It is no longer in operation.

Treadwell: *village*, pop. 13 (1940), on SE of Douglas I., on Gastineau Channel. SE of Douglas and 3 mi. SE of Juneau, Alex. Mts.; 58°16'N, 154°22'W. (map 11). Named for John Treadwell, 1885-1889, one of the early miners in the Juneau area. He arrived in Juneau in 1881 and in 1887 leased the Gold Creek area. Later he organized the Treadwell Gold Mining Co. In 1889 he sold his interests and left the town. The town had a population of 1,222 in 1910. After the mines closed in 1917, the pop. fell to 325 in 1920. The long decline continued to decline as mining operations in 1957 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 45).

Treadwell Ditch: *ditch*, on E part of I., extends from Fish Creek NW and has a base of mountains 15 mi. to Bullion Creek, 3 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°14'20"W. (map 11). Named for the Treadwell Gold Mining Co. which, between 1881-1889, built a cement plant to deliver water to the mines for purposes of ore concentration. It is no longer in operation.
Trilby Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Simon River, 22 mi. NW of Nome. Seward Penin. High.: 64°25'N, 155°48'W. (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E.C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Trinity Creek: stream, flows NE 2 mi. to Washington Creek which flows to Kogruk Creek, 9 mi. SW of Mid-Wahope Mtn. and 50 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.: 65°44'N, 164°54'W. (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by A.H. Brooks (in Collier and others, 1908, pl. 99), USGS.

Trinity Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Koubak River, 13 mi. E of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kodiak Low.: 66°54'N, 156°58'W. (map 115).

Prospectors' name reported by USGS after 1940.

Trinity Creek: stream, in Baird Mts., flows SW 4 mi. to Koubak River, 13 mi. ENE of Kiana, Brooks Ra.: 67°00''W, 159°58'W. (map 127).

Name used by prospectors; reported in 1910 by P.S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13), USGS.

Trinity Island: islands, see Trinity Islands.

Trinity Islands: islands, extend 1 mi. NW off Long Is., in Sanak Is.: 54°26'N, 162°52'W. (map 25).

Name reported by Ferdinand Westdal, USGCS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Trinity Islands: islands, off SW coast of Kodiak I., include Sitkinak and Tugidak Is.: 56°33'N, 154°20'W. (map 32). Var. Islas de Trinidad, Kightak Siktunak, Siktunak Island, Trinidad Island, Trinity Island.

Name published as "Trinity Island" by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 407), RN. These islands were called "Trinity Island" by Galindo (1802, map 3) and "Kightak Siktunak (Siktunak Island)," by Sauer (1802, p. 174). The Russian Hydrog. Dept. published the name as "Ostrovoy" Troytsov. "(Trinity Islands)" in 1847 on Chart 1378; this name was also published by USGS in 1868.

Trinity Lakes: lakes, extend N-S 3.5 mi., 36 mi. NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.: 61°36'25"N, 151°26'30"W. (map 70).

Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Trinity Point: point of land, on NE coast of Kenai Penin., on S side of Passage Canal 5 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.: 60°48'25"N, 148°53'20"W. (map 63).

Named in 1914 by USGCS. published in 1916.

Trip Cover: cover, 0.5 mi. across, on N coast of Spruce I. NE of Kodiak I.: 57°57'30"N, 152°27'30"W. (map 34).

Local descriptive name published in 1943 by USGCS.

Trinity Creek: stream, flows E 1.7 mi. to Miminus Creek, 12 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.: 65°19'30"N, 150°08'20"W. (map 106).
ripley, I-akes: lakes, extend NW-SE 1.5 mi., ripple Islands: islands, the largest 0.3 mi. long, in Portlock Harbor on W. coast of Chiragof. ripple Rocks: rocks, group of three, at S tip of Akutan. Aleutian Is.: 54°02′30″ N. 166°15′35″ W. (map 9). ripple Rocks: rocks, in Tlevak Strait, extend 1.300 ft. near head of Cordova Bay, 0.3 mi. by USGS. ripple Creek: stream, flows SE 28 mi. to Nome. ripple Hill: mountain, 1,255 ft., on Nome Peninsula. ripple Creek: stream, see Iron Creek. ripple Pyramids: Mount: mountain, 11,600 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, consists of East, Central, and West Pyramid Peaks, 12 mi. NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.: 63°09′30″ N, 150°41′30″ W. (map 88).

Named in 1945 by Bradford Washburn; name suggested by Mount Tripyramid in the Sandwich Range of New Hampshire.

Trista, Isla: rock, see Seal Rocks.


Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as “Isla Triste,” meaning “Sorrowful Island.”

Trista Point: point of land, 1.3 mi. W of Santa Rita I., on NE coast of Baker I., Alex. Arch.: 55°25′15″ N. 133°30′00″ W; BGN 1923; (map 4).

Spanish word meaning “sorrowful” given in 1923 by US&GGS: derived from Trista Island.

Tritk Creek: stream, heads in Seagull Lake, flows SW through Seagull Lake, 27 mi. to East Fork Chandalar River, 1 mi. E of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.: 68°08′ N, 145°30′ W; (map 136). Locally named for Albert Tritk; reported in 1926 by J. B. Mertik (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1929, pl. 1), USGS.

Triumvirate Glacier: glacier, in Tordrillo Mts., 14 mi. to its terminus (1958), 4 mi. W of Beluga Lake and 32 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.: 61°25′ N, 151°46′ W; BGN 1930; (map 70).

Named by S. R. Capps and R. H. Sargent (in Smith and others, 1929, pl. 3), USGS, “because this glacier is composed of the joining of three large glaciers.”

Trocadero Bay: bay, extends SE 11 mi., off BucarelI Bay, on W coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.: 55°24′ N, 133°08′ W; (map 4). Var. Caños del Trocadero, Frocadero Bay, Big Harbor.

Named “Caños del Trocadero” on June 1, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle. “Trocadero was the name of a fort in the Bay of Cadiz. Adopted by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, under the same name, except that he spelled it with an F” (Wagner, 1937, p. 420).

Trogshak: locality, on E bank of Kwimlthla Delta; 62°39′ N, 164°18′ W; (map 77).

Eskimo camp or village, now abandoned, reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USGS, who wrote it “Troqshagamiut,” “Trogshak people.”

Troller Islands: islands, at entrance to Tebenkof Bay, on W coast of Kuki I., Alex. Arch.: 56°28′00″ N, 134°12′20″ W; BGN 1929; (map 4).

So named in 1928 by USGS because “a channel running north and south through this group is used by trollers as anchorage.”

Troller Point: point of land, at N end of Troller Is., at entrance to Tebenkof Bay, on Kuki I., Alex. Arch.: 56°28′45″ N, 134°13′00″ W; BGN 1929; (map 5).

Named in 1928 by USGS.

Trollers Cove: cove, extends S 1 mi. off Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I., 1.8 mi. S of Patterson I., Alex. Arch.; 55°22′52″ N, 132°12′00″ W; BGN 1923; (map 4).

So named in 1923 by US&GGS because this cove is a “favorite Haven for Fishermen from Twofathem Bank in Clarence Strait.”

Trollers Creek: stream, flows N 1.4 mi. to Knudsen Cove, E of Survey Point, on W coast of Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°28′15″ N, 131°47′30″ W; BGN 1937; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1936 by USFS.

Troulup Point: point of land, on E bank of Behm Canal, N point of entrance to Smeaton Bay, Coast Mts.; 55°18′30″ N, 130°52′15″ W; (map 3).

Named by Capt. Vancouver, RN, in 1793 “no doubt after Sir Henry Troulup, RN, who served during the American war” (Wagner, 1937, p. 420).

Trophy Lake: lake, 0.2 mi. across, on Kenai Peninsula, 13 mi. S of Caribou I. in Tustumena Lake and 35 mi. S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.: 60°03′25″ N, 151°04′45″ W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.


One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska I. by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Trouble Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, at S end of Keku Strait, between Kupraunof and Kuiu Is., Alex. Arch.; 56°27′50″ N, 133°41′00″ W; (map 6).

Named by US&GGS for charting purposes; published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 256).

Troublesome Creek: stream, heads NW 11 mi. to Chandler River, 20 mi. SE of Umat, Arctic Slope; 69°08′ N, 151°40′ W; BGN 1960; (map 141).

So named by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, between 1945-53, “because our field party had difficulty crossing this stream with weasels [tracked vehicles]. Several tracks and springs were broken.”

Trouble Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, on E bank of Keku Strait, between Kupruanof and Kuiu Is., Alex. Arch.; 56°27′50″ N, 133°41′00″ W; (map 6).

Named by US&GGS for charting purposes; published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 256).

Troublesome Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 2 mi. to Travers Creek, 11 mi. NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.: 59°43′45″ N, 151°49′00″ W; (map 50).

Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Troublesome Creek: stream, heads at glacier W of Upper Lake George, flows E 2.2 mi. to Lake Fork Knik River, 28 mi. SE of Palmer, Chugach Mts.; 61°16′40″ N, 148°36′35″ W; (map 68).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Troublesome Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 14 mi. to Chulitna River, 21 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.: 62°37′30″ N, 150°14′30″ W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name published in 1940 by USGS.
Troublesome Creek: stream, heads at 65°17' N, 149°45' W, flows N 40 mi. to Hess Creek, 80 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.: 65°43' N, 149°28' W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors, according to a report in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA; published by USGS (Prindle, 1903, pl. 16).

Trouble Creek: stream, flows S to Ishut Creek which flows to Anikovik River, about 14 mi. E of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Penn. High.; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on a map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1920, USGS. The feature was not identified on subsequent maps.

Troy Creek: stream, flows S 6.5 mi. to McHenry Inlet, on SW coast of Etolin I., Alex. Arch.: 56°20'00" N, 132°23'40" W; (map 6).

Local name "given by the fisheries", reported in 1902 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Troy Creek: stream, flows W 7.5 mi. to Summer Strait, on W coast of Kosciousko I., Alex. Arch.: 56°03' N, 133°42' W; (map 106).

Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Troy Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 mi. to Stillwater Creek, 22 mi. NE of Katalla, Chugach Mts.: 60°42'4" N, 144°02' W; (map 64).

Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Troy Creek: stream, heads in Peters Hills, flows NW 1.9 mi. to Cache Creek, 30 mi. NW of Talerikna, Alaska Ra.: 62°29'45" N, 150°27'50" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by Cappa (1913, fig. 5), USGS.

Troy Creek: stream, flows E 1 mi. to valley of Nome River, 15 mi. N of Nome, Seward Penn. High.: 64°43' N, 165°19' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Trouble Creek: stream, flows NE 3.2 mi. to Bear River which flows to Niuliuk River, 26 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penn. High.: 64°50' N, 163°51' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Trouble Creek: stream, flows NW 11 mi. to Yukon River, 27 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.: 65°07'20" N, 141°39'50" W; (map 103).

Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Trouble Creek: stream, flows E 3 mi. to Granite Creek, 14 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.: 65°18'10" N, 150°09'30" W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by J. B. Morris, USGS.

Trouble Creek: stream, on E shore of Arctic Lagoon, flows W 21 mi. to Kussuck Inlet, 26 mi. SW of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kokolik Low.: 66°01' N, 166°47' W; (map 112).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by A. J. Collier, USGS.

Trouble Creek: stream, flows E 6 mi. and joins Slate Creek to form Pitka Fork 53 mi. NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodronia High.: 66°58'20" N, 148°33'30" W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Trouble Creek: stream, see Majority Creek.

Trot Hill: hill, 895 ft., on Annette I., E of Port Chester, Alex. Arch.: 55°08'30" N, 131°30'30" W; (map 3).

Named in 1863 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Trot Lagoon: lagoon, 0.3 mi. across, W of Kitts Harbor on east-central Kitts I., Aleutian Is.; 51°58'25" N, 177°32'00" E; BGN 1937; (map 14).

Local name reported in 1905 by USCS&GS.

Trouble Creek: stream, flows NW 11 mi. to Yukon River, 28 mi. SW of Hope, Chugach Mts.: 60°33'30" N, 149°54'30" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Trot Lake: lake, 1.7 mi. long, on Kenai Penn., 15 mi. SW of Juneau Lake and 28 mi. SW of Hope, Chugach Mts.: 60°33'30" N, 149°54'30" W; (map 63).

Local name published in 1987 on USCS&GS Chart 706.

Trot Lake: lake, 1.7 mi. long, on Kenai Penn., SW of Gavia Lake, 24 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.: 60°41' N, 150°37' W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Trot Lake: lake, 2.8 mi. long, in course of Hungry Creek, 4.5 mi. NE of Tundra Lake and 61 mi. SW of Sleetmute, Lime Hills: 61°15' N, 155°32' W; (map 21).

Prospectors' name published in 1951 by USGS.

Trot Lake: lake, 1.200 ft. long, in course of Limestone Creek 2.8 mi. N of its juncture with Middle Fork Chistochina River, 28 mi. NE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.: 63°07'45" N, 144°38'30" W; (map 86).

Prospectors' name reported in 1902 by T. G. Jerdinine, USGS.

Trotman Lake: lake, 2.5 mi. long, 0.5 mi. S of Gambell, NW end of St. Lawrence I.: 63°46' N, 171°43' W; BGN 1951; (map 93).

Var. Naavok Lake, Nakrak Lake, Nighake Lake.

Named in the 1930's by O. W. Grist, Univ. of Alaska, for S. P. Trotman, a government teacher on the island.

Trotswak mountain: see Towak Mountain.

Troy, Mount: mountain, 3,095 ft., on Douglas I.: 3 mi. SW of Douglas and 3.5 mi. SW of Juneau, Coast Mts.: 58°16'00" N, 134°28'30" W; BGN 1952; (map 11).

Named by the USFS in 1950 for John Troy, 1868-1942, former Alaskan governor and newspaperman. He was born and brought up in the State of Washington, and then entered the newspaper business. In 1897, he went to Alaska to cover the gold rush. In 1899 he became editor and publisher of the Skagway Daily Alaskan and in 1913 he went to Juneau as editor of the Daily Alaska Empire. In 1919 he became Collector of Customs for Alaska. He served several terms as Governor from 1933-39.

Troy Creek: stream, flows S to Ishut Creek which flows to Anikovik River, about 14 mi. E of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Penn. High.; (map 111).

Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Troy Creek: stream, see Majority Creek.


Local name published by Schrader (1906, p. 16), USGS. The feature was not identified on subsequent maps.

True Summit: peak, 4,500 ft., on Olds Mtn., 2.5 mi. N of Clark Peak and 5 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.: 58°20'20" N, 134°17' 20" W; (map 11).

Local name reported by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS, in 1965.

Trumpeter Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. across, on course of Ratz Creek. NE part of Prince of Wales I. Alex. Arch.: 55°53' N, 132°38' W; BGN 1962; (map 4).

Local name given because of the use by trumpeter swans for wintering area": reported in 1961 by USFS.

Trumpeter Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. across, on Kenai Penn. S of Brood Lake, 28 mi. E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.: 60°33'45" N, 150°25'45" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for the Trumpeter Swan (Olor buccinator) which breeds in southern Alaska.

Trunk Island: island, 1 mi. long, in Beluga Canal, off of Helin Point, off E coast of Clam Island Penin., Alex. Arch.; 55°36' N, 131°18' W; (map 3).
Tsirku Glacier: glacier, head in British Columbia at 59°17’N, 136°47’W; trends E 10 mi. to its 1954 terminus, 1 mi. W of head of Tsirku River and 41 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.: 59°18’00” N, 136°26’30” BGN 1954: (map 45).

Tlingit Indian name given by United States and Canada, published in 1923 on IBC sheet 9 (1951 atlas).


Tlingit Indian name reported as “Zirku” by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map). The Indian name meaning “big salmon” is spelled “Tsirku” in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 198). It was called “Tisku River” by surveyors in 1899, and “Salmon River” by Brooks (1900b, pl. 49). USGS. According to E. C. Robertson, USGS, the local residents speak of it as the Big Salmon River.

Tsi'u: stream, see Tsivat River.

Tsiu River: stream, heads in lake at 1954; (map 45). Indian name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tsk-Kahten: totality, see Z-Htliakten.

Tsk-Kaht River: stream, see Chilkat River.

Tsknagolakhtcn: locality, see Zonagoliakhtcn.

Tsonagoliakhtcn: locality, see Zonagoliakhtcn.

Tsonagoliakht.: locality, see Zonagoliakhtcn.

Tsukii Island: island, see Montague Island.

Tsukli Island: island, see Montague Island.

Tsukli Island: island, see Montague Island.

Tsukon: locality, on W bank of Marten Creek, 3 mi. N of Hope, Alaska: 63°00’ N, 145°21’ W; (map 100). Indian name reported in 1955 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tsukon: locality, on W bank of Marten Creek, 3 mi. N of Hope, Alaska: 63°00’ N, 145°21’ W; (map 100). Indian name reported in 1955 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tsukli Island: island, see Montague Island.

Tsukhwarat Bay; estuary, see lookswarat Bay.

Tsonagoliakhtcn: locality, see Zonagoliakhtcn.

Tskiycehvun Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, oxbow of Tsirku River, 97 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain: 60°48’00” N, 143°08’00” W; (map 63). Indian name reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS: originally applied to the Tsaxat River: both names may be derived from the same source.

Tsivat River: stream, heads in terminus of Ber- Ing Glacier, flows E and SW 16 mi. to Gulf of Alaska, 9 mi. W of mouth of Kaliah River and 97 mi. SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain: 60°44’30” N, 143°06’30” W; (map 63). Var. Tsiu.

Tlingit Indian name transcribed into Russian by Capt. Telniken (1852, map 7). Var. “Reka Tsiva,” or “Tsirsk River.” G. C. Martin, USGS, recorded the name in 1904 as “Tsiivo.”

Tsuktui Hill: hill, 600 ft. S of Black River and 0.5 mi. W of Chalkyiak River, Yukon Flats: 66°39’ N, 143°15’ W; (map 120). Indian name reported in 1904 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Tskui Hill: hill, 600 ft. S of Black River and 0.5 mi. W of Chalkyiak River, Yukon Flats: 66°39’ N, 143°15’ W; (map 120). Indian name reported in 1904 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.


Indian name reported by USGS in 1955.

Tsonagoliakhten: totality, see Zonagoliakhten.

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Tsonagoliakhten: totality, see Zonagoliakhten.
Kukpuk River, 11 mi. NE of village of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68°25'10" N, 166°24'05" W; (map 129). Var. Tukfielk.

The local name Tukfield was reported in 1903 by A. J. Collier, USGS. It was probably named after "Little Joe" Tukfield, a whaler who served with Capt. Dexter on the ship *Grapal* (Stockton, 1899, p. 183).

Tukfield: locality, see Tukfield.

Tuck River: stream, see Tuck Creek.

Tunichtrooms Mountains: mountains; see Tahini-chok Mountains.

Tuenta River: stream, see Nixon Fork.

Tuesday Creek: stream, flows W to Anikovik River, about 15 mi. SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Penin. High.; (map 111).

Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Tuft Rock: rock, in San Christoval Channel, 0.7 mi. W of Rosary Island, Alex. Arch.; 55°34'35" N, 133°19'20" W; (map 4). Name published by USC&GS in the 1917 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 109).

Tugak Lagoon: lagoon, 0.7 mi. long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 16 mi. NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 67°54' N, 164°59' W; BGN 1963; (map 128). Var. Toogak Lagoon.

Eskimo name meaning "walrus ivory," according to USC&GS in 1950.

Tugak Peak: mountain, 8,500 ft., in Romanoff Mts., 2 mi. S of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°17' N, 144°16' W; BGN 1965; (map 139). Var. Mount Murie, Tuak Peak.

Eskimo name [Tuk] reported to mean "walrus tusk" by G. G. Barnes, USGS. Originally approved by BGN as Mount Murie, November 1964, but rescinded April 1965 at the request of Mrs. Murie. Her late husband, Olaus Murie, leading proponent in establishing the Arctic Wilderness Range, disapproved applying personal names to physical features.

Tugamak: height, see Unimak Bight.

Tugamak Range: mountain range, 7.5 mi. long, on NW coast of Unimak Is., Aleutian Is.; 54°51' N, 164°27' W; BGN 1942; (map 24). Aleut name for Unimak Island; given by USC&GS in 1940 "because visible from Unimak Bay **." •

Tugedak: island, see Tugidak Island.

Tug-ga-rag-a-wick: stream, see Koyukuk River.

Tug Gulch: ravine, trends S 0.7 mi. to Lillian Creek, 9 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°37' N, 165°14' W; (map 94). Prospector's name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Tugedak, Tugidak: mountain, 1,080 ft., in Mulgrave Hills, 20 mi. SE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67°37' N, 163°51' W; (map 128). Var. Tukkingak, Tukk-key-auck Mountain, Tukkinaag.

Eskimo name meaning "to brace oneself" reported in 1950 by USCGS.

Tukingak Mountain: mountain, 4,675 ft., in Tukshunak Mts., 3.5 mi. SW of Chilkoot and 16 mi. SW of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°18' N, 135°38' W; (map 45). Indian name given by E. C. Robertson, geologist; published in 1952 by USGS.

Tukblak: locality, see Tukchak.

Tukikapak: locality, see Tukkapak.

Tuktuk: locality, see Tuktuk Channel.


Eskimo name reported in 1960 as "Tukching-" by A. C. Foote, Project Chariot.

Tuknuna: stream, see Tukkingarok Creek.

Tukkeraergut: locality, on coast of Beaufort Sea, W of Barter I.; (map 152).

This Eskimo name appears on John Simpson's 1853 native map. The name appears to be applied to a stream and is shown as, "Tuk-ke-ra-ee-run 5th sleep do."

Tuklak: locality, on right bank of Kukkwim River, between Kwigalok and Uknagiak, below Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage; 61°29' N, 160°27' W; (map 73). Var. Toohlagamu, Tukhlik.

Former Indian Village or camp recorded in 1879 as "Toohlagamute," population 92, by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, and reported by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Tukomarok Lake: lake, 4 mi. across, 9 mi. SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk, Low.; 66°27' N, 160°05' W; (map 114).

Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Engineers in 1955.

Tukluk Iglos: locality, see Tukluk.

Tuklukyet: locality, see Grant Creek.

Tuklukyet: locality, see Nuklukyet.

Tukluk: locality, on W bank of Tukluk River, on Naknek Peninsula, 31 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°49'35" N, 159°14'25" W; (map 40). Var. Tuklon Iglos.

Eskimo village, reported by USCGS in 1948 to be abandoned. It may be used as a camp because it had a population of 30 in 1950.

Tukluk River: stream, flows SE 24 mi. to Ighushik River, 28 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°50' N, 159°07' W; (map 40).

Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Tukmaunon Creek: stream, heads on Anachrite Ridge, flows SW 2.5 mi. to Mudflow Creek, between Kutzkatzka and Purinton Creeks, 36 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts., 61°49'10" N, 148°07'00" W; (map 69).

Reported in 1932 by a USGS field party.

Tukonima, Lake: lake, see Snohomish Lake.

Tukonima, Lake: lake, see North Snohomish Lake.

Tukpahlearik Creek: stream, in Baird Mts., flows SW 17 mi. to Omar River 22 mi. NE of its junc. with Squirrel River, 32 mi. N of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°26' N, 160°36' W; (map 127).

Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Engineers of Engineers.


Eskimo name meaning "inlet (entrance)" according to USCGS in 1950.

Tukruk River: water passage, see Tukruk River.

Tuk-sed-ni Bay: estuary, see Tuxedni Bay.

Tukshik: lake, see Tikchik Lake.

Tukshik-hia-mut: locality, see Tikchik.

Tukshik River: stream, see Tikchik River.

Tukuk: locality, on Seward Penin. at mouth of Tukuk Channel, 10 mi. E of Tellier, Seward Penin. High.; 65°14' N, 166°03' W; (map 111). Var. Klaxermette, Takchuk, Tako, Taksumut, Taksumute, Taksumutu, Tokchouk, Tolehkon, Tokesok.

Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1827 as "Toksuk" by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 541).

Tukuk Channel: water passage, extends NW-SE 9 mi. between Imuruk Basin and Granite Harbor, 10 mi. E of Teller, Seward Penin.
Tulik: locality, on E coast of Umnak L near Tulik Volcano. 45°19' N, 168°40' W; (map 111).  

Tulitdluk: stream, in Brooks, 1901, pl. 12, USGS.  

Tulik Bluff: locality, on E coast of Umnak L near Tulik Volcano. Aulheen Is.: 53°21' N, 167°55'W; (map 23).  

Tulik Lake, Mount: mountain, see Tulik Volcano.  

Tulik River: stream, on E coast of Umnak L, see Tulik Volcano.  

Tulik Volcano: mountain, 4,111 ft., on Umnak Is.: 53°21'30" N, 167°03'15" W; (map 22).  

Tulik, Mountain: mountain, see Tulik Volcano.  

Tulik Volcano: mountain, 2,4 mi. long, 2 mi. N of Gunight Mt. and 44 mi. NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope: 68°44' N, 152°18' W; BGN 1949; (map 134).  

Tuliksaya, Sopka: mountain, see Tulik Volcano.  

Tulikskaya: locality, see Tulik.  

Tulilkoski: locality, see Tulik.  

Tulilik Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, 2.1 mi. S of junction of Easter Creek and Killik River, Brooks Ra.: 68°07' N, 154°08' W; (map 133).  


Tulik, Volcano: mountain, see Tulik Volcano.  

Tulimanak Island: barrier island, see Tulimanik Island.  

Tulimanik Island: barrier island, see Tulimanik Island.  

Tulik River: stream, on E coast of Umnak L, flows SE to Umnak Pass, SW of Fort Glenn, Aulheen Is.: 53°21'0" N, 167°55'30" W; (map 23).  

Tokhok River, see Tokkoo River.  

Tukuto Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, in Noatak River Valley, N of Noatak Canyon, 42 mi. NE of Noatak, Brooks Ra.; 68°17'45" N, 151°29'00" W; (map 134).  

Tukimt, Zaliv: estuary, see Tuxedni Bay.  

Tukito, Punta de: point of land, see Fula, Point.  

Tulageak Point: point of land, on S shore of Elton Lagoon. 24 mi. SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°17'45" N, 151°29'00" W; (map 134).  

Tukito Creek: stream, heads in Howard Hills, flows NE 25 mi. to Etivluk River, 20 mi. NE of Howard Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°31' N, 156°44'10" W; (map 153).  


Tukukskoi, Tulinsk'ie: locality, see Bolte Extreme.  

Tuksuk River: stream, flows S 28 mi. to Copper River, 13 mi. S of Chistochina, Copper River Basin; 62°24' N, 145°04' W; (map 83). Var. Tualoa Creek.  

Tukudanuk, Aleutian Is.; 51°19' N, 168°25' W; (map 22). Var. Tomkuvskoi, Tulik-Tuksik, Tulinsk'ie  

Tulik Volcano, Aleutian Is.; 51°19' N, 168°25' W; (map 22). Var. Tetlakoki, Tulik-Tuksik, Tulinsk'ie  

Tuikitim: stream, in Brooks, 1901, pl. 12, USGS.  

Tunaghamiut: locality, see Tunagak.
Tunak Hill: hill, see Tunagak Hill.
Tunak River: stream, heads in lake, flows NW 29 mi. to Avak Inlet, 10 mi. S of icy Cape, Arctic Plain; 70°11' N, 161°44' W; (map 146).
Eskimo name recorded at Wainwright in 1956 by Orth; means "the one behind," referring to its position behind Sikolik Lake.
Tunaltken Hot Spring: spring, S of Tunaltken Lake, in Koyukuk River valley, 12 mi. NE of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana High; 66°12' N, 154°01' W; (map 116).
Indian name, reported to mean "hot spring," recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.
Tunaltken Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, in Koyukuk River valley, 12 mi. NE of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana High; 66°12' N, 154°01' W; (map 116).
Indian name recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth; named for Tunaltken Hot Spring.
Tundra: locality, on N shore, or near Taklesuk Lake, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°08' N, 162°49' W; BGN 1937; (map 74).
Former Eskimo village or camp recorded on a 1923 map, locality has not been definitely identified.
Tundra Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Smalls River, 10 mi. SW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°00'25" N, 161°44'30" W; BGN 1938; (map 53).
Local name reported in 1933 by USGS.
"So named because it flows through tundra consisting of dwarf shrubs and herbs with mosses and lichens, which covers much of this region."
Tundra Creek: stream, flows W 6 mi. from a lake to Kanayut River, 4 mi. E of Kanayut Bluff and 45 mi. NE of Anakuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68°43' N, 150°59' W; BGN 1960; (map 134).
Named in 1945 by R. E. Fellows, USGS, while doing geological investigation.
Tundra Hill: mountain, see Riot Hill.
Tundra Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., 1.5 mi. W of McLain Lake and 31 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°51'45" N, 150°36'30" W; (map 62).
Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.
Tundra Lake:lake, 4.5 mi. long, at head of Stink River, 56 mi. SE of Sleetmute, Lime Hills; 61°13'30" N, 155°43'40" W; (map 71).
Prospectors' name published in 1951 by USGS.
Tundra Point: point of land, see Survey Point.
Tundra River: stream, see Johnson River.
Tundra River: stream, see Pikmitkafl River.
Tunehean Creek: stream, flows W 10 mi. to Kukl Strait, on SW coast of Kuparufol I., 17 mi. N of Point Baker, Alex. Arch.; 56°30' N, 133°58'30" W; (map 6).
Indian name published by USGS in 1932.
Tundra River: stream, see Yankichafl River.
Eskimo name meaning ‘abounding with caribou’ reported in 1949 by USCGS.

Tunutulialik: village, pop. 144, 3 mi. NW of Tunukuchiak Creek, a stream, flows N 17 mi. to Tunulik: island, off Tungulik.

Tutuak: stream, heads at glacier on Mount Tupikchak, 2,950 ft., 45 mi. NNW of Misheguk Mtn., Arctic Slope; 68°19′30″ N, 158°42′00″ W; (map 130).

Tupik Creek: stream, heads at glacier on Mount Tupikchak, 2,950 ft., 45 mi. NNW of Misheguk Mtn., Arctic Slope; 68°51′ N, 161°45′ W; (map 131).

Tupikchak Mountain: mountain, 2,950 ft., 45 mi. NNW of Misheguk Mtn., Arctic Slope; 68°51′ N, 161°45′ W; (map 131).

Tupikchak Creek: stream, heads on Tupikchak Mtn., flows NE 17 mi. to Utukok River, Arctic Slope; 68°57′ N, 161°13′ W; (map 131). Named by USGS geologists in 1950 for the mountain.

Tupikchak Creek: stream, flows W 22 mi. to Kukpok River, 10 mi. N of Poko and Igloolik Mts., 40 mi. NNW of Mount Kelly, Arctic Slope; 68°59′ N, 162°54′ W; (map 130). Eskimo name meaning "new house (tent)" reported in 1926 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Tupikchak Mountain: mountain, 3,900 ft., 5 mi. SW of Mount Tupikchak, Arctic Slope; 68°34′ N, 161°06′ W; (map 129). Eskimo name meaning “tent,” recorded in 1956 by Kunuk, Orth, USGS.

Tupikchak Creek: stream, in De Long Mts., flows ESE 7 mi. to join Kogruk Creek to form the Utukok River, Brooks Ra.; 68°34′ N, 161°06′ W; (map 131). Named by USGS geologists in 1950 for Tupik Mtn. on the north side of this stream.


Tupik-sag: locality, see Topokok.
Turnabout Island

N, 133°58'40" W; (map 8). Var. Ostrov Povorotny, Povorotny Island.

This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of "Ostrov Povorotny"; the name published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396.

Turnabout Island: island, see Povorotni Island.

Turnabout Point: point of land, see Povorotni Point.

Turnagain: RR. nation, mile 106.2, on The Alaska RR., 6.3 mi. S of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°07'41" N, 149°52'00" W; BGN 1945; (map 69). Var. Edes, Finnegar, Turnagain.

Railroad station established about 1940.

Turnagain Arm: estuary, trends NW 48 mi. from mouth of Placer River to head of Cook Inlet; SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°06' N, 150°12' W; (map 63). Var. Resurrection Bay, River Turnagain, Turnagain Bay, Zaliv Povorotny.

So named "River Turnagain" by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 395-396), RN, on June 1, 1778, because he was unable to proceed any farther inland and had to turn around here. He made various observations and concluded, "These circumstances convinced me, that no passage [from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean] was to be expected by this side river, any more than by the main branch." The name was adopted by Capt. Vancouver, RN, in 1794 as "Turnagain Arm." The name "Zaliv Povorotny" meaning "Return Bay" was published for this feature by Capt. Tébenkov (1852, map 5), IRN.

Turnagain Bay: estuary, see Turnagain Arm.

Turnagain Heights: area, in SW part of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°11'54" N, 149°56'40" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Turnagain Island: island, see Fire Island.

Turnagain: locality, see Turnagain.

Turnagain: railroad station, see Turnagain.

Turnaround Creek: stream, flows NW 13 mi. to Meholina River, 48 mi. W of Birchos, Koksines-Hodzana High.; 65°04'00" N, 155°11'25" W; (map 97).

So named in 1956 by Orth because his air- craft pilot had to turn around here on two occasions because of bad weather.

Turn Cape: point of land, see Course Point.

Turner, Cape: point of land, see Chichagof Point.

Turner, Mount: mountain, 8,500 ft., in Glacier Bay Natl. Monument, on Alaska-Canada boundary, 4.3 mi. SW of Mount Pote and 90 mi. NW of Hoonas, St. Elias Mts.; 59°00'00" N, 137°16'50" W; BGN 1922; (map 101).

Named by USGS for George Turner, 1851-1932, who was Boundary Commissioner in 1903. He was U.S. Senator from Washington, 1887-1903, and a member of the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, 1913-14. The name was published on USC&GS Chart 8000 in 1916.

Turner: point of land, on S tip of Khantka 1., in Monti Bay, 1.9 mi. NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°35'30" N, 139°46'50" W; (map 46). Var. Mya Povorotni, Point Turner, Turning Point.

Named by Capt. George Dixon, RN, in 1879 for James Turner, the mate of his ship, Queen Charlotte. It was called "Mya" by Tébenkov, meaning "Point Turni," by Capt. Tébenkov, IRN, (1852, map 7); it was mistranslated from the English on the 1847 Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378 as "Ostrov Povorotny," meaning "Cape Turning" or "Turning Point" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 207).

Turner Bay: cove, 1.3 mi. long, at SW end of Cholutna Bay; 15 mi. NE of Nondalton, Alaska Ra.; 60°11' N, 154°33' W; (map 61).

Local name reported in 1934 by USGS.

Turner Cape: point of land, see Chichagof Point.

Turner Creek: stream, flows W 1 mi. from Turner Lake to Taku Inlet, 16 mi. E of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°19'10" N, 133°59'10" W; BGN 1931; (map 12),

Name derived from Turner Lake in 1931 by USFS.

Turner Creek: stream, flows SE 11 mi. to Noxapaga River, 1 mi. N of Noxapaga and 30 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°29' N, 164°15' W; BGN 1952; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Turner Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Cook, trends 20 mi. SE to its 1951 terminus on Enchantment Bay, 32 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°01' N, 135°05' W; BGN 1900; (map 66), Var. Dalton Glacier, Dufief Glacier, Summer Glacier.

This feature was named "Dalton Glacier" by Russell (1891, p. 98), "in honor of John Dalton, a miner and frontiersman." Dalton was subsequently accused of murder and Russell made a request to BCN in 1894 to change the name to honor John Henry Turner, USC&GS, who spent three years in Alaska making surveys. Before BGN acted in 1960, USGS used the name "Dalton Glacier" on its charts in honor of William Ward Duffield, USC&GS.

This name was originally applied to the Tongass National Forest, 300 ft. across, in Middle Channel, in Sitka Sound, S of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°02'40" N, 135°20'05" W; (map 9). Var. Ostrov Povorotny, Turning Islet.

This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name "Ostrov Povorotny" given by the Russians about 1850.

Turning Islet: island, see Island Turning Point.

Turning Point: point of land, see Turner Point.

Turner Island: island, 300 ft. across, in Cordova Bay, near entrance to Klakas Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°52'10" N, 132°23'30" W; (map 1).

Name published in 1899 by USGS.

Turner Island: island, see Amik Island.

Turner Islands: island, 0.2 mi. long, in Zimovia Strait, 1.5 mi. E of Anita Bay, between Wrangel and Eotolin Is., Alex. Arch.; 56°59'05" N, 132°24'10" W; BGN 1923; (map 6).

Named in 1923 by USC&GS.

Turn Mountain: mountain, 2,867 ft., in Cordova Bay, 1 mi. W of Petersburg, Coast Mts.; 57°03'55" N, 133°50'55" W; (map 8).

Local name reported in 1953 by USGS.

Turn Point: point of land, N tip of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 55°15'55" N, 133°21'35" W; (map 4).

Local name published by Dall (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 69).

Turn Point: point of land, W tip of Tukekan Island, Alex. Arch.; 55°50'45" N, 133°21'35" W; (map 4).

Named in 1903 or 1904 by E. F. Dickin, USC&GS, who wrote "named by our part-no has no local name."

Turn Point: point of land, on W bank of Port-Anchorage Canal, 5.6 mi. N of Bpr Point, Coast Mts.; 55°26'10" N, 130°03'00" W; (map 5).

Named in 1968 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Turn Point: point of land, NW tip of Mitkof Island, Wrangell Narrows, 1 mi. W of Petersburg, Coast Mts.; 56°50'05" N, 141°23'50" W; (map 1).

Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, called "Cone Point" in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.
Turn Point: point of land, at W end of Kootznamoo Inlet, on W coast of Admiralty I., 0.3 mi. N of Angoon, Alack. Arch. 57°30'25" N. 134°34'40" W; (map 9).

Named in 1889 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published on Hydrographic Chart 225. Boats turn at this point when going from Chatham Inlet to Stillwater Anchorage.

Turn Rock: rock, between Goat Mouth Inlet and Tlevak Strait on S coast of Goat I., Alack. Arch. 55°10'02" N. 132°54'50" W; (map 4).

Name published in 1905 by USCS&GS.

Turquoise Lake: lake, 5 mi. long, at head of Turn Rock; between Goat Mouth Inlet and Tlevak Strait on S coast of Goat I., Alack. Arch. 56°47' N, 152°37' W. (map 61).

Local descriptive name; reported by Capps (1935, pl. 2), USGS.

Turret Point: point of land, on S coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°36'45" N. 176°48'15" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN, commander of the schooner Fenimore Cooper, during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.

Turtle Hill: hill, 3,104 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, S of McKinley Bar, 7.5 mi. SE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°23' N. 150°41' W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Turtle Island: island, 0.7 mi. across, central Mulchatna River, 60 mi. NE of Nondalton, Alaska Ra.; 60°47' N. 152°57' W; map 61).

Named in 1847 as “Or’eroj Chuslylena,” meaning “a ramping place.”

Tusalik: locality, see Tutuak, The.

Tusigua: locality, on W side of Colville River, 25 mi. NE of Kivalina, Arctic Plain; 70°25' N, 151°10' W; (map 149).

Eskimo name appearing on Maguire’s map (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186). It may refer to a camping place.

Tutuak: locality, at junction of Kantishna and Yukon Rivers, Minto Flats; 64°45' N, 149°59' W; (map 100). Var. Too-clok.

Former Indian village or camp recorded in the 1880 Census by Petroff (1884 map); published as “Too-clock band” by Lt. Schwallie (1885, p. 95), USA.

Tutulik River: river, flows W 13 mi. to Angiyararvik Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°15' N, 165°37' W; (map 75).

Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1951.

Tutulik Pass: pass, 4,800 ft., between Tok and Robertson Rivers, 19 mi. SW of Tanacross, Alaska Ra.; 63°17' N, 143°57' W; BGN 1916; (map 85).

Local name reported by USGS in 1900.

Tusulik Creek: stream, flows W 13 mi. to Angiyararvik Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°15' N, 165°37' W; (map 75).

Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1951.

Tutuak Creek: stream, flows SW 15 mi. to Kuskugapa River, 11 mi. W of Earl Mtn. and 44 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula High.; 65°53' N, 166°37' W; (map 111).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerding (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Tutuak Lake: lake, 3 mi. across, central Kuskokwim I., Alack. Arch. 51°41'05" N. 177°16'00" W; BGN 1936; (map 171). Var. Cape Tutuak.

Mys Tusukh.
Tutuksuk River: stream, heads in Baird Mts., flows S 45 mi. to Kuskokwim River 2 mi. NE of its junct. with Salmon River, 36 mi. NE of Kiana, Brooks Ra.; 67°10'30" N, 150°22'00" W; BGN 1912; (map 127). Var. Labret River, Too-look-sook River, Tootooksook River.

In 1885, L. Stoney (1900, map), USN, gave the name for this stream as "Labret or Too-look-sook River." W. C. Mendenhall, USGS, in 1901 wrote the name "Too-look-sook" and says it means "caribou pelts.

Tutuiski, Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 5 mi. NE of village of Noatak and Nimikuk Rivers, Brooks Ra.; 68°10' N, 159°51' W; (map 131).

Eskimo name meaning "he meets a caribou," obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956.

Tutuliak Mountain: mountain, 4,474 ft., in Mayumberak Mts. of the Baird Mts., on W bank of Akikukchiak Creek, 49 mi. NE of Noatak, Brooks Ra.; 67°46' N, 116°10' W; (map 127).

Eskimo name meaning "caught a caribou," obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Tukisiak Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 15 mi. NE of Tukisiak, Brooks Ra.; 68°42'10" N, 158°24'30" W; (map 147).

Eskimo name meaning "old (stranded) ice cake," reported in 1956 by Orth.

Tuvirak, locality, see Nushagak.

Tuveux: locality, see Tuxecan.

Tuvaks, Lake: lake, 4 mi. long, 15 mi. NE of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70°42'10" N, 158°50' W; (map 65).

Native name published as "[aliv] Tukuskak," obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956; given the name for this stream as "Tootooksook" and says it means "caribou pelt." Tututirosk, Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 5 mi. NE of village of Noatak and Nimikuk Rivers, Brooks Ra.; 68°10' N, 159°51' W; (map 131).

Eskimo name meaning "he meets a caribou," obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956.

Tutulik Mountain: mountain, 4,474 ft., in Mayumberak Mts. of the Baird Mts., on W bank of Akikukchiak Creek, 49 mi. NE of Noatak, Brooks Ra.; 67°46' N, 116°10' W; (map 127).

Eskimo name meaning "caught a caribou," obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Tukingaq, see Tukingak Mountain.

Tuk, Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 15 mi. SE of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70°42'10" N, 158°24'30" W; (map 147).

Eskimo name meaning "old (stranded) ice cake," reported in 1956 by Orth.

Tuvirak, locality, see Nushagak.

Tuveux: locality, see Tuxecan.

Tuxecan: locality, see Tuxekan.

Twelvemile Bay: estuary, extends SE 14 mi. from mouth of Twelvemile River to Cook Inlet, at Chi-sik I., 52 mi. SW of Kenai, Aleutian Ra.; 60°12' N, 152°34' W; BGN 1926; (map 62).


Local name reported on a map of the Kotzebue Sound, 1905, pi. 13), USGS. Twelvemile Bay: stream, flows S 5 mi. to Walker Fork, 51 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°04'30" N, 141°20'00" W; (map 102).

Named by prospectors and reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS. So named because the stream is 12 miles up Walker Fork.

Twelvemile Creek: stream, flows E 8 mi. to Birch Creek, 56 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°23'30" N, 145°43'00" W; (map 104).

So named by prospectors probably because its mouth is about 12 mi. west of Mastodon Dome. Some of the early gold discoveries of the Birch Creek region were made there in 1893 (Spurr, 1898, p. 347). The name was reported in 1903 by Gerdes (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13, USGS).

Twelvemile Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 mi. to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 2 mi. NW of Cathedral Mtn. and 17 mi. S of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°11' N, 150°20' W; (map 124).

Local name reported on a map of the Koyukuk River dated 1899 made by G. H. Wonser, master of the steamer Dorothy.

Twelvemile Creek: stream, flows SW 10 mi. to Noatak River, 35 mi. SW of Survey Pass, Brooks Ra.; 67°35' N, 155°13' W; (map 125).

Named used by prospectors, reported by P. S. Smith (1913), USGS.

Twelvemile Creek: stream, see Angau Creek.

Twelvemile Fishing Camp: locality, on N end of Huggins I., opposite mouth of Batza River and 32 mi. NNE of Hochandochta Mtn., Kokrinc-Hodana High.; 65°56'50" N, 134°26'00" W; (map 107).

Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Twelvemile House: locality, on Birch Creek, 12 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°42' N, 144°23' W; (map 104). Var. Twelvemile Cache.

Twelvemile Canyon: canyon, 12 mi. long, near mouth of North Fork Bremner River, 8 mi. SW of Hanusa Peak and 69 mi. NE of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°58'40" N, 143°54'00" W; (map 65). Var. Twelve Mile Canyon.

Local name reported by H. F. Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS. Twelve Mile Creek: stream, see Excelsior Creek.
Local name for a former mining camp originally reported to be “Twelvemile Cache” by J. E. Spurr, USGS, in 1896. However, when a roadhouse developed there, local usage adopted the present form reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

**Twelvemile Island**: island, 1.5 mi. long, in Yukon River, 9 mi. ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°12' N, 151°47' W; (map 106).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a Yukon River track chart manuscript dated 1906.

**Twelvemile Island**: island, 0.7 mi. long, in Yukon River, 11 mi. W of Rampart, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°29'30'' N, 150°53'00'' W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1956 by Orth; so named because it was considered to be 12 miles downstream from Rampart.

**Twelvemile Island**: island, 3.4 mi. long, in the Yukon River, 12 mi. SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°26'30'' N, 145°03'00'' W; (map 69).

Local name reported on a 1961 Alaska Highway Division planning map.

**Twelvemile Lake**: lake, 0.6 mi. long, 0.7 mi. S of junction of Peters and Willow Creeks, 23 mi. NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°46'20'' N, 149°43'00'' W; (map 69).

Local name reported on a 1961 Alaska Highway Division planning map.

**Twelvemile Lake**: lake, 1.4 mi. across, 4.5 mi. NW of Lake George, and 34 mi. SE of Delta Highway Division Planning Map.


Local name shown on a manuscript chart of the Yukon River dated 1922; probably so named because the slough was thought to be twelve miles long.

**Twelvemile Summit**: pass, 3,000 ft. SW of Pinnell Mtn. and 62 mi. SW of Circle, along the Steese Highway, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°24' N, 145°58' W; (map 104).

This pass is on the divide between the Tanana and Yukon River drainage areas. It was named early by prospectors because of its distance from a group of mining claims on Birch Creek (Henning, 1965, p. 206). The name was published in 1952 by USGS.

**Twenty-Fathom Bank**: shoal, extends NE 2 mi. from E coast of Prince of Wales I., 4.5 mi. SE of Patterson I., Alex. Arch.; 55°20'30'' N, 132°07'00'' W; (map 4).

Descriptive name given in 1895 by USGS.

**Twenty-Five Mile Creek**: stream, flows W 4.5 mi. to Salcha River, 30 mi. NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°32' N, 146°17' W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS. So named because its mouth is approximately 25 miles upstream from the juncture of the Salcha and Tanana Rivers.

**Twenty-Four Mile Creek**: stream, flows 12 mi. to Deadwood Creek, 11 mi. SSE of Central and 37 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°26'10'' N, 144°58'00'' W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors and reported in 1952 by W. S. West and J. J. Matzko, USGS.

**Twenty-Four Mile Slough**: slough, NE 16 mi. to Hidakwennec River, 25 mi. NE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°41'30'' N, 147°04'00'' W; (map 118).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; so named because of its relationship to Twelvemile I.

**Twenty-Four Mile Slough**: slough, NE 16 mi. to Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°28' N, 147°12' W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; so named because the slough is about 12 miles from Fort Yukon by way of the winter trail.

**Twenty-Five Mile Lake**: lake, 1 mi. long, on S bank of Yukon River, 0.5 mi. S of Twelvemile I. and 9 mi. ENE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°11'30'' N, 151°48'00'' W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS; so named because of its relationship to Twelvemile I.

**Twenty-Five Mile Lake**: lake, 2 mi. long, 11 mi. SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°27' N, 145°32' W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; so called because the lake is about 12 miles from Fort Yukon by way of the winter trail.

**Twenty-Five Mile Lake**: lake, 1 mi. long, 9 mi. NE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°28' N, 147°12' W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; named from the distance to Beaver via a year-round trail.

**Twenty-Five Mile Lakes**: lakes, see Chicago Lakes.

**Twenty-Five Mile Mountain**: mountain, 3,190 ft., 6 mi. W of Cathedral Mtn. and 20 mi. S of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°09'15'' N, 150°27'00'' W; BGN 1922; (map 124).

Local name reported in 1932 by Robert Marshall who wrote "in general use since 1908, because the mountain and nearby creek stand about 12 mi. from Bettles."
Twentythree Mile Slough

Springs and 30 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°29'40" N, 144°52'10" W; (map 104).

Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Twentythree Mile Slough: stream, anabranch flows NW 8 mi. to Tanana River, 23 mi. SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Low; 64°41' N, 147°16' W; (map 100).

So called because it is 23 miles southeast of Fairbanks; published on recent maps.

Twentytwo Mile Slough: stream, anabranch flows NW 4.3 mi. to Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°03'30" N, 144°17'40" W; (map 119).

Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; so called because it is 22 miles downstream from Circle.

Twentytwo Mile Slough Village: locality, on an island in Yukon River, 46 mi. SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°02'20" N, 144°16'00" W; (map 119).

Local name of a camp derived from Twentytwo Mile Slough; name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Twenty-two Pup: stream, flows E 1.4 mi. to Deadwood Creek, 6.9 mi. W of Circle Hot Springs and 33 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°29'30" N, 144°53'00" W; (map 104).

Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Twin Butte Mountain: buttes, see Twin Buttes.

Twin Buttes: mountain, 1,902 ft., 28 mi. S of Flat and 33 mi. NW of Steeple, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°03' N, 157°52' W; (map 79).

Local name reported in 1933 by J. H. Mertie, USGS.

Twin Buttes: buttes, 1,368 ft., extend NE-SW 2.4 mi.; 8 mi. NW of Poorman and 44 mi. SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°08'0" N, 155°48' W; (map 98). Var. Twin Butte Mountain.

Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others. 1912, p. 294-296), USGS.

Twin Butte mountain, 3,025 ft., 30 mi. NW of Chena Hot Springs and 35 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°10' N, 146°58' W; (map 104).

Descriptive name given by prospectors: reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13).

Twincairn Cone: hill, 1,878 ft., 2 mi. NW of Twin Butte Mountain.

Twincairn: locality obtained in 1932 by F. G. Wells and S. C. Kain, USCS.

Twin Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 mi. to Pedro Creek, 13 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°00'47" N, 147°28'30" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors, reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine, (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Twin Creek: stream, flows S 3 mi. to Fortymile River, 37 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°01' N, 141°16' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Twin Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 mi. to Pedro Creek, 13 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°00'47" N, 147°28'30" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors, reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine, (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Twin Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 mi. to Tatalina River, 34 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°12'45" N, 148°28'50" W; (map 105).

Local name reported by USGS in the 1950's.

Twin Creek: stream, see Davidson Creek.

Twin Dewey Peaks: peaks, highest 5,645 ft. 0.4 mi. apart, 1.8 mi. E of Reid Falls and 3 mi. NE of Kagey, Coast Mts.; 59°28'15" N, 135°13'50" W; (map 45).

Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Twin Falls Creek: stream, heads in 3 lakes, flows S 3 mi. to head of Sawmill Bay, 18 mi. SW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°04'15" N, 146°47'10" W; (map 68).

Local name reported in 1911 by USGS.

Twin Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads 0.6 mi. S of Mount Merrim, trends E 1.2 mi., 64 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°53'35" N, 136°23'50" W; (map 10). Var. Twin Glaciers.

Descriptive name given in 1890 by Reid (1896, p. 427). At that time there were two glaciers here. Since then, one has disappeared and the larger has retreated northward.

Twin Glacier Camp: locality, see Taku Lodge.

Twin Glacier Lake: lake, 2.4 mi. across, at S terminus of West Twin Glacier, 0.4 mi. N of Taku River and 25 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°31'45" N, 133°53'00" W; BGN 1929; (map 12). Var. Tummy, Twin Lake.

Descriptive name given in 1929 by USFS and renamed as Twin Lake in 1923 on BGN Sheets (1951 Atlas).


Twin Glaciers: glacier, see East Twin Glacier.

Twin Glaciers: glacier, see Harvard Glacier.

Twin Glaciers: glacier, see West Twin Glacier.

Twin Glaciers: glacier, see Yale Glacier.

Twin Hills: mountain, 5,690 ft., 14 mi. SW of Lone Butte and 74 mi. W of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°23' N, 147°39' W; (map 87). Local descriptive name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Twin Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, 4.5 mi. S of Chichagof along W coast of Chichagof I. Alex. Arch.; 57°36'00" N, 136°05'40" W; BGN 1998; (map 9). Named in 1908 by USGS and published on Federal maps since 1908 on Chart 0280.

Twin Island Creek: stream, flows NW 10 mi. to Iditarod River, 23 mi. N of Flat and 51 mi. E of Holkachuck, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 62°46'50" N, 157°54'00" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Twin Island Lake: lake, 1.7 mi. long, 4.5 mi. N of Neck Lake, on Prince of Wales I. Alex. Arch.; 56°09'45" N, 133°13'00" W; (map 66). Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Twin Island Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. long, in Ehendorff Moraine, 7 mi. NW of Anchora, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°19'00" N, 150°00'45" W; (map 10). Local descriptive name reported in 1938 by USGS.
Twin Islands: islands, two, 0.2 mi. long, in Revillagigedo Channel at its junct. with Behm Canal and Felice Strait, 1.8 mi. N of Mary I., Alex. Arch.; 55°08' N, 133°21' W; (map 3). Var. The Sisters.

Named in 1880 by W. E. George, a local pilot; called "The Sisters" on USCS Chart 710 published in 1885.

Twin Islands: islands, two, 0.8 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, in Kachemak Bay, 0.8 mi. S of mouth of Kishgatza Creek, 2 mi. E of mouth of Chichikadrotna River, 24 mi.SE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°38' N, 153°55' W; (map 61). Descriptive name reported by Capps (1933, pl. 2). USGS.

Twin Islands: lake, 3 mi. long, at head of Chichikadrotna River, 55 mi. N of Nikiski, Alaska; 60°38' N, 153°55' W; (map 61). Descriptive name reported by Capps (1933, pl. 2). USGS.

Twin Lakes: lake, 12 mi. long, at head of Chilkadrotna River, 55 mi. N of Nikiski, Alaska; 60°38' N, 153°55' W; (map 61). Descriptive name reported by Capps (1933, pl. 2). USGS.

Twin Lakes: lakes, two, 1.2 mi. long, other 1.4 mi. long, NW of Heavenly Ridge and 59 mi. NW of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61°56'30" N, 146°40'0" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Twin Lakes: lakes, at head of Moose Creek, 16 mi. NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62°13'5" N, 145°56'6" W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1898 by Capt. Glenn (in Glenn and Abercombie, 1899, p. 63), USA.

Twin Lakes: lake, N of Jack Lake, 13 mi. NW of Naches, Wrangell Mts.; 62°32' N, 143°16' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Twin Lakes: lakes, two, each 900 ft. long, 9 mi. SE of Dickey Lake, 23 mi. SW of Paxson, Alaska; 62°48' N, 146°01' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

Twin Lakes: lakes, two, largest 0.4 mi. across, between Elk Creek and Nome River, 7 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°35'5" N, 165°15' W; (map 94). Local name reported on the 1930 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Twin Lakes: lake, at head of Twin Lakes Creek, 2 mi. NW of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66°02'20" N, 149°08'20" W; (map 118). Descriptive name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Twin Lakes: lake, 2.3 mi. long, 12 mi. S of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°11'55" N, 147°30'00" W; (map 118). Descriptive name reported in 1956 by USGS; so called because the north and south halves of the lake are almost cut off by a peninsula.

Twin Lakes: lakes, between Pat and Meadow Creeks, 20 mi. NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66°14' N, 148°59' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Twin Lakes: lakes, two lakes, each 1 mi. long, in Hogafla Flats, 21 mi. NW of Hughes, Hogafla High.; 66°19'30" N, 134°36'00" W; (map 116). Local descriptive name recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Twin Lakes: lakes, 1.5 and 3.5 mi. long, respectively, at N end of South Fork Flats. 15 mi. W of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°30' N, 149°04' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Twin Lakes Creek: stream, flows S 2 mi. to Canyon Creek which flows to Imuruk Basin. 17 mi. SE of Tellier, Seward Peninsula; 63°03' N, 166°05' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Twin Lakes: lake, see Ingi Butte.

Twin Mountains: mountains, 3,595 ft. in, Kuskokwim Mts., near head of Innoko River, 9 mi. E of Opiah and 24 mi. NW of McGrath, Kilkuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°23' N, 161°42' W; (map 53). Descriptive name given in 1914 by USGS "because it has two peaks of similar elevation, Northeast Twin and Southwest Twin."

Twin Mountains: mountain, 5,784 ft., 25 mi. SW of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°06' N, 143°28' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. C. Gerdine, USGS.

Twin Mountains: mountain, 1,140 ft., W of Snake River, 11 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°40' N, 165°28' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS. Probably so named because the mountain appears to have two peaks when seen from the north.

Twin Mountains: hill, see Ingi Butte.

Twin Mountains: hill, see Mulik Hills.

Twin Mountain: mountain, 5,784 ft., 25 mi. SW of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°06' N, 143°28' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS. Probably so named because the mountain appears to have two peaks when seen from the north.

Twin Mountain: hill, see Ingi Butte.

Twin Mountain: hill, see Mulik Hills.

Twin Mountain: mountain, 1,140 ft., W of Snake River, 11 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°40' N, 165°28' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. C. Gerdine, USGS.

Twin Mountain: mountain, 5,784 ft., 25 mi. SW of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°06' N, 143°28' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. C. Gerdine, USGS.

Twin Mountain: hill, see Ingi Butte.

Twin Mountain: hill, see Mulik Hills.

Twin Mountain: mountain, 5,784 ft., 25 mi. SW of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°06' N, 143°28' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. C. Gerdine, USGS.

Twin Mountain: hill, see Ingi Butte.

Twin Mountain: hill, see Mulik Hills.

Twin Mountain: mountain, 1,140 ft., W of Snake River, 11 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula; 64°40' N, 165°28' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. C. Gerdine, USGS.
Twin Peaks

twinned mountains, 3.090 ft., on Revillagigedo I., near mouth of George Inlet, 5 mi. NE of Ketchikan, Alex. Arch.; 55°22'10" N, 131°30'15" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Twin Peaks: mountains, 1,494 ft., includes North and South Peaks, on W shore of Altak Bay at S end of Kodiak I.; 56°54'15" N, 154°13'30" W; (map 32). Descriptive name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Twin Peaks: mountains, 7,087 ft., 20 mi. ENE of Hope, Coast Mts.; 59°43' N, 151°58' W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Twin Rocks: rocks, 0.7 mi. ESE of Harpoon Point, on S side of Harpoon I., 24 mi. NE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°54'45" N, 133°59'30" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN. This is the more seaward of two similar points.

Twin Rocks: point of land, on W coast of Kruzof I., 24 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°16' N, 135°51' W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN. This is the more seaward of two similar points.

Twin Rocks: points of land, on E coast of Glass Penin. on Admiralty I., 6 mi. N of Washburn Peak and 38 mi. SE of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 57°54'45" N, 133°59'30" W; (map 8). Descriptive name given in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published in 1922 by USC&GS.

Twin Rift: mountain, 3,502 ft., on Cleveland Penin., E of Lake McDonald, Alex. Arch.; 55°59' N, 131°48' W; (map 3). Name published in 1910 by USC&GS.

Twin Rocks: rocks, 0.7 mi. ESE of Harpoon Point, on SE coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°55'17" N, 177°37'15" E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Local name reported in 1906 by USGS.

Twin Rocks: rocks, awash at high tide, in St. Nicholas Channel, between Lulu and Noyes Is., Alex. Arch.; 55°28'30" N, 133°36'30" W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 181).

Twin Rocks: rocks, 7 mi. SE of Mummy I., 10 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°27' N, 145°57' W; (map 64). Descriptive name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Twin: islands, three, 10 mi. E of Nagai I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Is.; 54°57'30" N, 159°52'00" W; (map 26). Local name reported in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USGS.

Twin: rocks, see Hanin Rocks.

Twin, The: islands, one, 1 mi. across, in Galanlin Is., 1.2 mi. S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°02'30" N, 135°18'45" W; (map 9). Far Downie Bratet. Entrance Island

USCGS derived the name "Twin" about 1882 from translation of part of "Dvoini Bratet," meaning "twin brothers"; published by Lt. Sarchev (1826, map 19), IRN; given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasilevich in the first publication.

Twin, The: islands, in Stephens Passage, 3 mi. W of Hobart Bay and 73 mi. NE of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°25'30" N, 133°32'15" W; (map 8). Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, (USCGS, 1883, p. 129), USN.

Twin, The: islands, on S edge of Walrus Is., 3 mi. SW of Crooked I. and 20 mi. E of Hagemeister I., Kilkeuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58°35'30" N, 160°18'30" W; (map 39). These two islands were collectively named in 1890 by officers of the USBF steamer Albatross.


Twin Sisters: ridge, 2,000 ft., extends SW 5 mi. from junct. of Goldrun Creek and Pitka Fork, 45 mi. NW of Beaver, Kokoine-Hodzina High.; 66°48' N, 148°29' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Twin Sisters Peak: mountain, 5,750 ft., 3 mi. S of junct of Stya River and South Fork Kuskokwim River, 87 mi. NW of Tyonek, Alaska Ra.; 61°52'20" N, 153°10'00" W; (map 71). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Twin Slough: stream, flows NW 12 mi. to Yukon River, NE of Ham I., 23 mi. NE of Ruby, Nowitina Low.; 64°54' N, 154°49' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana Yukon-Rivers" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Twin Summit Ridge: ridge, with two peaks, 3,780 and 3,700 ft. high, extends 2 mi. NE from junction of the point. Two Hack Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, N end of the point. Two Hack Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, N end of the point. Two Hack Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, N end of the point.

Two-bit Creek: stream, flows S 1 mi. to Half Dollar Creek, 2.5 mi. S of Ketchikan and 34 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°25'30" N, 144°47'00" W; (map 104). Var. Two Bit Gulch.

Two-bit Gulch: ravine, trends E to Kougani River, S of Course Gold Creek, 16 mi. SW of Midnight Mtn., Seward Penin. High.; 65°34' N, 146°44' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1902 by Henash and Covert (1908, p. 95), USGS. This feature cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Two Bit Gulch: stream, see Two-bit Creek.

Two By Four Creek: stream, in Nuu-chah-nulth Mts.; 59°36' N, 150°03' W; (map 50). Descriptive name reported by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 3), USGS, in 1909.

Two-bit Creek: stream, flows S 1 mi. to Half Dollar Creek, 2.5 mi. S of Ketchikan and 34 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°25'30" N, 144°47'00" W; (map 104). Var. Two Bit Gulch.

Two-bit Gulch: ravine, trends E to Kougani River, S of Course Gold Creek, 16 mi. SW of Midnight Mtn., Seward Penin. High.; 65°34' N, 146°44' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1902 by Henash and Covert (1908, p. 95), USGS. This feature cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Two Bit Gulch: stream, see Two-bit Creek.

Two By Four Creek: stream, in Nuu-chah-nulth Mts.; 59°36' N, 150°03' W; (map 50). Descriptive name reported by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 3), USGS, in 1909.

Two-bit Creek: stream, flows S 1 mi. to Half Dollar Creek, 2.5 mi. S of Ketchikan and 34 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°25'30" N, 144°47'00" W; (map 104). Var. Two Bit Gulch.

Two-bit Gulch: ravine, trends E to Kougani River, S of Course Gold Creek, 16 mi. SW of Midnight Mtn., Seward Penin. High.; 65°34' N, 146°44' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1902 by Henash and Covert (1908, p. 95), USGS. This feature cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Two Bit Gulch: stream, see Two-bit Creek.

Two By Four Creek: stream, in Nuu-chah-nulth Mts.; 59°36' N, 150°03' W; (map 50). Descriptive name reported by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 3), USGS, in 1909.

Two-bit Creek: stream, flows S 1 mi. to Half Dollar Creek, 2.5 mi. S of Ketchikan and 34 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°25'30" N, 144°47'00" W; (map 104). Var. Two Bit Gulch.

Two-bit Gulch: ravine, trends E to Kougani River, S of Course Gold Creek, 16 mi. SW of Midnight Mtn., Seward Penin. High.; 65°34' N, 146°44' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1902 by Henash and Covert (1908, p. 95), USGS. This feature cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Two Bit Gulch: stream, see Two-bit Creek.
Two Headed Cape: island, see Twoheaded Island.

Twoheaded Island: island, 3 mi. long, 7 mi. NE of Kaguyak, on coast of Kodiak 1; 56°54' N, 153°35' W. (map 33). Var. Double Headed Point, Nazikach Island, Nasiikan Island, Naziak Island, Nakazik Point, Two Headed Cape. Two-Headed Point.

Descriptive name; first reported by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 406), RN, as Two-headed Point. It seems that he was not able of Rabbit Is, in Iliamna Lake, 6 mi. F.S. of north side of these lakes."

Two-mile Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to Innoko Low.; 63°16'20" N, 146°30'30" W. (map 86).

Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Twoprong Mountain: mountain; 6,000 ft., 5 miles N of Mt. Domesker and 40 mi. N of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°58'30" N, 150°37'-30" W. (map 124).

Named in 1930 by Marshall (1936, p. 50) who wrote "Directly across Nakashakluk Creek rose the paired pinnacle of Twoprong mountain, each prong jutting straight up into the sky."

Two Spot Mountains: mountain, 1,225 ft., on E of Cape Yakataga and 99 mi NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mts.; 60°46' N, 146°34' W; BGN 1910; (map 64). Var. Bowie Bay.

Local name reported in 1905 by U. S. Grant, USGS. The bay was originally called "Bowie Bay" in 1901 by H. P. Ritter, USGCS, for a member of his party, William Bowie.

Two Plate Creek: stream, heads at glacier and flows SE 2.8 mi. to McAllister River, 0.7 mi. S of McAllister Glacier terminus, 25 mi. SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Ra.; 63°16'20" N, 146°30'30" W. (map 86).

Tyonek Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Keno Creek, 32 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kushokwik Mts.; 59°33' N, 161°20' W; (map 53).

Name published by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7.), USGS.

Tyonek Glacier: glacier, heads 5 mi. S of The Hump, trends SW 16 mi. to head of Icy Bay, 65 mi. NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mts.; 60°03'-30" N, 141°18'-00" W; (map 65).

Named by members of the New York Times Expedition of 1886 for John Tyndall, 1820-93, British physicist and natural philosopher. In his early life he was a member of The Irish Ordnance Survey and English Survey. He received his Ph. D at the Univ. of Dublin in 1851 and in 1854 he was appointed professor of physics at the Royal Institution of London. He made frequent trips to Switzerland to study glaciers and glacial phenomena, especially the cause of the flow of glacier ice

Tyonek: locality, on Murder Cove, on S tip of Bradfield Canal. Coast Mts.; 56°11'-30" N, 131°28'-20" W; (map 79).

A post office named "Tyonek" was established in 1896; renamed Tyonok in 1915, Beluga in 1939; and I 32 in 1950.

Tyonek Bay, Tu-i-u'nak, Tu-i-u'nuk, Tyonick, Toyonok, Tyoonok, Tyunok.

A post office by this name was established in 1906 by Sidney Paige and Adolph Knopf (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 118), USGS. The name is an "Alaska jagron" word meaning "chief of men."

Tyonek Village, pop. 187, on NW shore of Cook Inlet, 43 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.: 61°04'-00" N, 151°08'-20" W; (map 70). Var. Beluga, Moquawks, Tinnok, Toyonok, Tu-i-u'nak, Tu-i-u'nuk, Tyonick, Toyonok, Tyonok, Tyunok.

Tanaina Indian village reported in 1880 as "Tyonok" by Ivan Petroff as consisting of "2 whites, 6 creoles, and 109 natives." This Indian name means "little chief" and the Eskimo name "Tu-i-u'nuk" reportedly means "marsh people." (Hodge, 1907, p. 860). A post-office named "Tyonek" was established in 1896; renamed Tyonok in 1905, Beluga in 1909, Moquawk in 1915, and Tyonek in 1933 (Ricks, 1965, p. 67). In 1890, the village had a population of 115: 50 in 1920: 136 in 1939; and 132 in 1950.

Tyonek Creek: stream, flows SW 15 mi. to Cook Inlet at North Foreland, 2 mi. SW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.: 61°02'-30" N, 151°11'-30" W; BGN 1910; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.
Ugashik Lakes: lake, see Lower Ugashik Lake.

Ugashik River: stream, heads in Upper Ugashik Lake and flows W, through Lower Ugashik Lake, 45 mi. to Ugashik Bay, on NW coast of Alaska Peninsula, 9 mi. SW of Ugashik, Bristol Bay Low: 57°30'N, 157°37'W; (map 36).

Eskimo name transcribed in French as "Oogatchik Riviere," in 1828 by Capt. Lake (1836, p. 259), IRN. At the same time Capt. M. N. Stanislovich of the corvette Molier, called it "Soulima" in his journal, and for many years there was considerable confusion concerning the name of the stream or streams. According to Grewingk (1850, p. 129) there were two streams. The present spelling was given by W. H. Dall in 1868.

Ugat, Cape: point of land, 6.5 mi. NE of Cape Kuliuk, on NW coast of Kodiak Island, 57°22'00" N, 153°50'40"W; (map 34).
Var. Mys Ugat, Ugaat.


Ugatschik River: stream, see Ugashik River.

Ugawik: locality, see Uknavik.

Ugavik: locality, see Uknavik.

Ugavik: locality, see Beaver.

Ugatrhtu Island: island, see Ushagat Island.

Uguligik Island: island, see Aguligik Island.

Ugujuk: village, see Uyak.

Uguvik: locality, see Uknavik.

Ugulnoi: island, see Ukolnoi Island.

Ugulnoy, Ostrov: island, see Charcoal Island.

Ugujuk: locality, see Uyak.

Uguligik Island: island, see Aguligik Island.

Ugushik, Ostrov: island, see Crooked Island.

Ugutikun: locality, on Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands; 56°25' N, 173°35' E; (map 13).

Former Aleut village or camp (Hodge, 1910, p. 863), BAE.

Ugup, Cape: point of land, between Kaffia and Kulak Bays, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 32 mi. E of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Islands; 58°16'45" N, 154°06'00" W; (map 42).
Var. Cape Igiak-gay, Cape Igiak, Igiak, Mys Igiak, Uigaiak, Uigaik.

Former Eskimo village or camp recorded in 1868 by Ivan Petroff as "Ookagamute," population 10, in the 10th Census.

Uikak: locality, on N shore of Norton Sound, at mouth of Nome River, 4 mi. SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°29' N, 165°18' W; (map 94).
Var. Oo-innakhtagowik, Ooninuktagowik, Oo-innakhtagowik, Ookagamute.

Uinakhtagowik: locality, see Uinak.

Uinakhtagewik: locality, see Uinak.

Uindoeheni, Mys: point of land, see Windham Point.

Uinak: locality, on N shore of Norton Sound, at mouth of Nome River, 4 mi. SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°29' N, 165°18' W; (map 94).
Var. Oo-innakhtagowik, Ooninuktagowik, Oo-innakhtagowik, Ookagamute.

Uinakhtagowik: locality, see Uinak.

Uinakhtagewik: locality, see Uinak.

Uindoeheni, Mys: point of land, see Windham Point.

Uinak: locality, on N shore of Norton Sound, at mouth of Nome River, 4 mi. SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°29' N, 165°18' W; (map 94).
Var. Oo-innakhtagowik, Ooninuktagowik, Oo-innakhtagowik, Ookagamute.

Uinakhtagowik: locality, see Uinak.

Uinakhtagewik: locality, see Uinak.

Uindoeheni, Mys: point of land, see Windham Point.

Uinak: locality, on N shore of Norton Sound, at mouth of Nome River, 4 mi. SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°29' N, 165°18' W; (map 94).
Var. Oo-innakhtagowik, Ooninuktagowik, Oo-innakhtagowik, Ookagamute.

Uinakhtagowik: locality, see Uinak.

Uinakhtagewik: locality, see Uinak.

Uindoeheni, Mys: point of land, see Windham Point.

Uinak: locality, on N shore of Norton Sound, at mouth of Nome River, 4 mi. SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°29' N, 165°18' W; (map 94).
Var. Oo-innakhtagowik, Ooninuktagowik, Oo-innakhtagowik, Ookagamute.

Uinakhtagowik: locality, see Uinak.

Uinakhtagewik: locality, see Uinak.

Uindoeheni, Mys: point of land, see Windham Point.

Uinak: locality, on N shore of Norton Sound, at mouth of Nome River, 4 mi. SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°29' N, 165°18' W; (map 94).
Var. Oo-innakhtagowik, Ooninuktagowik, Oo-innakhtagowik, Ookagamute.

Uinakhtagowik: locality, see Uinak.

Uinakhtagewik: locality, see Uinak.

Uindoeheni, Mys: point of land, see Windham Point.
Ulkakakogavik: village, see Utukakarkiv.

U Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 1 mi. S of Swan Lake and 8 mi. NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°13'30" N, 145°23'30" W; (map 136).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Ulakh Island: island, see Ulak Island.

U Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 1 mi. S of Swan Lake and 8 mi. NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°13'30" N, 145°23'30" W; (map 136).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

U Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 1 mi. S of Swan Lake and 8 mi. NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°13'30" N, 145°23'30" W; (map 136).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

U Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 1 mi. S of Swan Lake and 8 mi. NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°13'30" N, 145°23'30" W; (map 136).

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U Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 1 mi. S of Swan Lake and 8 mi. NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°13'30" N, 145°23'30" W; (map 136).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

U Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 1 mi. S of Swan Lake and 8 mi. NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°13'30" N, 145°23'30" W; (map 136).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

U Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 1 mi. S of Swan Lake and 8 mi. NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°13'30" N, 145°23'30" W; (map 136).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.
Eskimo name meaning "material for ulus [semi-circular knife]], reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.


Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Ullukuk Hills: hills, near the Unalakleet River, 30 or 40 mi. E of Norton Sound, Nulato Hills, near 63°55' N, 160°15' W; (map 91).

Eskimo name reported in 1866 by W. H. Dall.


Eskimo name reported in 1866 by W. H. Dall. The name "Ryka Touskatil ili Tatsytsektoyna," meaning "Toutkal or Little Tatsytsek River," was reported in 1842-1844 by L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Ulmurak Point: promontory, on SW coast of Nelson I., 4 mi. SE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°30' N, 165°22' W; (map 57).

Eskimo name meaning "old knife (ulu)" obtained in 1951 by USC&GS. Another source gives the meaning as "tongue."

Ulua Cove: cove, 0.4 mi. across, N of Knob Point on E coast of Amatignak I., Delarof Is.; 51°51'40" N, 176°03'00" W; (map 15).

Local name published on 1954 USGS map.

Ulyadak, Ostrov: island, see Ulak Island.

Ulyadakh, Ostrov: island, see Ulak Island.

Ulyuga, Ostrov: island, see Carlisle Island.

Ulyaga Island: island, see Herliet Island.

Ulyagan, Ostrov: island, see Carlisle Island.

Umaat Chak Peak: hill, see Umarachek Peak.

Umagachik Hill: mountain, see Umagatsiaq Hill.

Umagachyiam, Kugoraq: stream, see Umagatsiaq Creek.

Umagatsiaq Creek: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to Chukchi Sea, 20 mi. SE of Kivalina, Kotszub-Kobuk Low.; 67°52' N, 164°01' W; (map 57). Var. Oomagaahchayam Kogowranguya, Umagachyiam Kugoraq.

Eskimo name reported by E. S. Burch, in 1966, to mean "new heart."

Umagatsiaq Hill: mountain, 6 mi. N of Imik Lagoon and 21 mi. SE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67°34' N, 163°36' W; (map 57). Var. Oomagaahchayam, Ummagaatsiaq, Ummagashtiaq, Ummachik Hill.

Eskimo name reported by E. S. Burch, in 1966.

Umagatsiaq Mountain: mountain, 1,045 ft., 2 mi. SE. Kiemarahtuk Mtn. and 17 mi. N of Kifalina, Arctic Slope; 67°58' N, 164°34' W; (map 128). Var. Oomagaahchayam, Ummoogatsiaq.

Eskimo name meaning "new heart" according to E. S. Burch in 1966.


Eskimo name meaning "place where there is willows" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Umarachchek Creek: stream, heads in Tahinichok Mts. at SW end of Mulgrave Hills, flows SW 4.5 mi. to Chukchi Sea, 19 mi. SE of Kivalina, Kotszub-Kobuk Low.; 67°32' N, 164°00' W; (map 128). Var. Oomamaahchetchek Creek.

Eskimo name meaning "heart," according to USC&GS in 1950.

Umak, Cape: point of land, on SW coast of Umak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°51'40" N, 176°03'00" W; (map 15).

Name derived from Umak Island, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Umakalookta: stream, see Black River.

Umak Bight: cove, 0.6 mi. across, Umak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°53'45" N, 176°00'00" W; (map 15).

Name derived from Umak Island, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Umakah Island: island, see Umak Island.

Umak Islands: island, 6.5 mi. long, one of Andranof Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°53' N, 176°02'00" W; (map 15).

Name derived from Umak Island, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Umaklik: stream, see Oomilak Creek.

Umanangula Bluffs: cliffs, extends 1.3 mi. along SW coast of Umak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°51'30" N, 176°03'00" W; (map 15).

Name derived from Umak Island, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Umanak: hill, see Umarachek Peak.

Umanakq Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, between Sanak I. and Alaska Peninsula, 14 mi. SW of Deer I., Aleutian Is.; 54°48'10" N, 162°43'20" W; (map 25).

Aleut name reported in 1847 as "O[strov] Uman," or "Uman Island," by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1379.

Umanak Bend: bend, on Wulik River, 8 mi. NW of Kivalina, Kotszub-Kobuk Low.; 67°47' N, 164°17' W; (map 128). Var. Oomyeyak.

Eskimo name referring to an incident here when a skin boat (umak) was destroyed by rough water; reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Umanitak Mountain: mountain, see Igloo Mountain.

Umiat: village, pop. 5, on N bank of Colville River, 75 mi. S of Harrison Bay, Arctic Slope; 69°22' N, 152°08' W; (map 141).

Eskimo name meaning "boats," a name applied to the locality because the river boats were cached there. The name was borrowed from the Eskimo when an emergency airfield was established there, and in 1949 the place became a supply and operation base for oil exploration in Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4. The place is still maintained as a major airfield between Barrow and Fairbanks.

Umiat Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, on N bank of Colville River, 1 mi. NE of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69°23'05" N, 152°06'00" W; (map 141).

Named about 1945 by USGS geologists of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Umiatsi: mountain, 943 ft., on N bank of Colville River, 2.5 mi. NE of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69°23'30" N, 152°00'00" W; (map 141).

Named about 1945 by USGS geologists of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Umiamak Hill: hill, 1,045 ft., on N bank of Colville River, 1 mi. NE of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69°23'30" N, 152°00'00" W; (map 141).

Named about 1945 by USGS geologists of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Umikrrak Hill: hill, see Sentinel Hill.

Umikrrak Hill: hill, see Sentinel Hill.

Umikrrak Hill: hill, see Sentinel Hill.

Umikiuutil: locality, on Nelson I., on Kangirguts Bay, 9 mi. SE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°36' N, 165°12' W; (map 57). Var. Umikrutsi, Umikriott.

This is an Eskimo summer camp or village that had a population of 99 in 1950.

Umikriott: locality, see Umikriott.

Umikriott: locality, see Umikriott.

Umila Island: island, 0.7 mi. long, between Sanak
Ummagatsiaq

Umnak: village, pop. 20, on Umnak I., 3 mi. N of Nikolai, Aleutian Is.; 53°16' N, 168°13' W; (map 22).

Aleut village listed in 1960 census.

Umnak Island: island, 70 mi. long, on one of Fox Is., Aleutian Is.; 53°15' N, 168°20' W; BGN 1890; (map 22). Var. Amnuk Island, Oomnak Island, Oomnak Island, Umnak Island, Oumnak Island.

Aleut name reported in 1768 by Capt. Lt. Krenitzer and Lt. Levashov (Coxe, 1787, map p. 205). IRN. This island was called “Oomnak” by Capt. Cook (1786, v. 2, p. 504), RN, and “Umnak” by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 139). There is an old Aleut legend, as told by Ted Bank (1956, p. 227-228), that when the first Aleuts came to this island there were no trees, as now, except on this island. There was one tree, with no branches or leaves, so tall that it disappeared in the clouds. The tree was twisted, and to the Aleuts it looked like the seaweed that they used to make fish lines; therefore, they called the island “Umnak” meaning “fish line.” Visions told the people that the tree stood for the Aleut way of life, and if it were destroyed, the Aleuts would all die soon after. The Aleuts were afraid and built a house around the stump of this tree. The tree was twisted, and to the Aleuts it looked for Meares Glacier to Prince William Sound, 38 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°53'00" N, 147°33'15" W; (map 63). Var. Unaquick Glacier, Unaquick Glacier.

Aleut name reported as “Oonakagame” in 1808 by Capt. Glenn (in Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, p. 24). USA. Its present spelling was given by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Unaglakligmut: locality, see Ungalik.

Ungalik: village, see Ungalik.

Unakagak: locality, see Unakak.

Unaktolik: locality, see Ungalik.

Unakak: locality, on Ningaluk River near Hazeen Bay, 32 mi. NE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°54' N, 164°48' W; (map 58). Var. Oonakagame, Ukak, Unakagak, Unakagum.

Former Eskimo village listed as “Onakagame,” population 20, in the 1880 Census by Petroff (1884, p. 11); probably obtained by W. H. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, who visited the village in December 1878.

Unakerik River: stream, see Unakerik River.


Eskimo name reported by P. S. Smith (1913), USGS.

Unakit: locality, see Ungalik.

Unakil: locality, see Ungalik.

Unakik River: stream, see Ungalik.

Unakik River: stream, see Ungalik.

Unak River: stream, see Umnak Inlet.

Umnak Inlet: estuary, on S coast of Alaska, trends S 19 mi. from terminus of Meares Glacier to Prince William Sound, 38 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°53'00" N, 147°33'15" W; (map 63). Var. Unaquick Bay, Unaquick Inlet, Unakik Inlet.

Eskimo name reported in 1898 as “Unaquick Inlet” by Capt. Glenn (in Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, p. 24), USA. Its present spelling was given by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Unak Peak: mountain, 3,229 ft., near head of Lagoon Glacier, 50 mi. SW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°00'45" N, 147°33'15" W; BGN 1964; (map 69). Var. Unak Point.

Eskimo name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Unak Point: point of land, at E side of entrance to Unakik Inlet.

Eskimo name reported in 1898 by Capt. Glenn (in Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, p. 24), USA. Its present spelling was given by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Eskimo name published on recent USGS maps; derived from nearby Unakik Inlet.

Unalaschka: village, see Unalakleet.

Unalalakleet River: stream, see Unalaschka Bay.

Unalakleet: village, pop. 218, on S shore of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Is.; 53°52'30" N, 166°32'00" W; BGN 1934; (map 23). Var. Gavanskoe, Gavanskoii, Iljiljuik, Iliiulik, Ilyuluyuk, Iloolook, Oonalaska, Onalaska.

Aleut village reported as “Ilyuluyuk” by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, on a map dated 1792. R. H. Groeghegen considers the name to be derived from the Aleut word “hilulaq,” meaning “dwelling together harmoniously.” The village developed into the commercial center of the Aleutians in the 19th century and the name “Unalaska” derived from the island, became popular usage. The village population was 196 in 1831; 406 in 1880; 317 in 1890; 299 in 1920; 226 in 1930; 298 in 1939; and 173 in 1950. The Ounalaska post office was established in 1888; name changed to Unalaska in 1898.

Unalaska Bay: bay, 7 mi. across, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Is.; 53°58' N, 166°36' W; BGN 1965; (map 23). Var. Baird Strait, Baine Strait, Captain’s Bay, Captain’s Harbor, Kapitanskaya Gavan, Ounalaska Bay.

Named by George Davidson, USGS, in 1867. William H. Dall, USGS, called it Captain’s Bay in 1875, but the USBF reverted to “Unalaska Bay” in 1888. This feature was published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14, dated 1792), IRN, as “Kapitanskaya Gavan” or “Captain’s Harbor,” in honor of Lt. Michael Levashov. IRN, who spent the winter of 1768-69 in what is now known as Captain’s Bay, an arm of Unalaska Bay.

Unalaska Harbor: harbor, see Iliulik Harbor.

Unalaska Harbor: bay, see Iliulik Bay.


Unalaska Island: island, see Umnak Island.
This island, largest of the eastern Aleutians, was first discovered by the Russians in about 1760. They called it both “Unalaska” and “Agunalashka” (Coxe, 1878, chap. 8-10). The Aleut name was published by L. Sarsi chev (1826, map 14, dated 1792), IRN, as “Ostrov Unalaska,” or “Unalaska Island,” which Baker (1906, p. 632) says is “a contraction of the true name “Nagununastaka” —Naganunatiska” — Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 158), who lived on the island for ten years, wrote that the Aleuts called it “Nau- alan Akavshka,” meaning “this here Alakhska.” According to R. H. Groversen, the name comes from the word “ununak” which is the name the Fox Indians use to designate themselves.

Unalaska Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, S of Iliuluk irialga totality, on Malga Bay, on N side of Unalga Bight: coir, 0.7 mi. across, Bay of Is, Dak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°47'10" N, 176°48'-19" W; (map 17).

Var. Unalaska, Unalgska, Unalashka, or “Unalashka Island,” published by Cap! Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN, as “Ostrov Unalga.” Former Eskimo village recorded as “Unalinskoe” by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 158), who lived on the island for ten years, wrote that the Aleuts called it “Naualan Akavshka,” meaning “this here Alakhska.” According to R. H. Groversen, the name comes from the word “ununak” which is the name the Fox Indians use to designate themselves.

Unalga Bight: coir, 0.7 mi. across, Bay of Is, Iliuluk, Aleutian Is.; 51°59' N, 176°10' W; (map 23). Var. Oonalgs, Oonalginskoi, Unalinskoe.

Former Eskimo village recorded as “Unalinskoe” by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 158), List, in the 1880 census as “Oonangasik.” The population in 1890 was 23.

Unalga Cove: bay, see Malga Bay.

Unalga Island: island, 1.5 mi. across, one of Delort Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°34'40" N, 179°03'00" W; (map 16). Var. Ostrov Unalga, Ostrov Zapadnyy Unalga.

Name of Aleut origin; published in 1817 on Russian Hydro. Chart 1400, as “Ostrov Unalga.” Published by Captain Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN, as “[Misc] Unalghavak,” or “Cap. Unalghavak.”

Unalghavak, Cape: point of land, see Unalghavak, Cape.


Native name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN, as “[Misc] Unalghavak.”

Unalghavak, Cape: point of land, see Unalghavak, Cape.

Unalghavak, Cape: point of land, see Unalghavak, Cape.

Unaluk River: stream, flows SW 16 mi. to Kinenak River, 1 mi. E of Kineswasak and 24 mi. NE of Cape Newenham, Kibbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.: 58°50' N, 161°38' W; BGN 1936; (map 39).

Eskimo name reported in 1938 by J. B. Mertie and Gerard FritzFried, USGS.

Unana, Mount: mountain, 5,490 ft., 1 mi. NE of Shelter Cove on Russell Fd.; Russell Mts.: 59°45'35" N, 139°17'05" W; (map 46).

Name reported by Russell (1892, p. 88), USGS.

Unanganishik: locality, near Steenof Point, SW entrance to Port Heiden, Bristol Bay Low.; 56°50' N, 158°57' W; (map 30). Var. Oonangashik, Oonangashik.

Former Eskimo village listed as “Oonangashik” and “Oonangashik” in the 1880 Census with a population of 37; 190 in 1890.

Unanimous Creek: stream, heads on Eureka Dome, flows SE 1.2 mi. to Eureka Creek, 20 mi. S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°12'15" N, 150°12'50" W; (map 106). Prospectors’ name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Unanquak Bay: situation, see Unakwik Inlet.

Unanuk Island: island, see Yuneska Island.

Unats Island: island, see Guide Island.

Unakvuk Island: island, see Wonneesenski Island.

Unalcrag: bluff, on N bank of Kukuk River, 1 mi. SW of Allakaket, Hocatza High.; 66°38'-34" N, 152°41' W; (map 117). Var. Nish- lation, Unalcrag.

Kowakian Indian name obtained in 1985 by Lt. Allen (1987, p. 98), USA. The area on top of the bluff was a trading place of the Eskimos and Indians. Archdeacon Stock (1917, p. 340) gave the name as “Nish-thlatsottili.”

Unatlow Creek: stream, heads in lake and flows SE 10 mi. to Kuskuk River. 2 mi. SW of Allakaket, Hocatza High.; 66°33'2" N, 152°42' W; (map 117).

Name reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 99), USA.

Uncle Sam: locality, see Unakwik.

Unavikshakah, Ostrov: island, see Unavikshakah Island.

Unavikshakah Island: island, 2 mi. long, S of Alaska Peninsula, 4 mi. E of Cape Kumliuni and 27 mi. SW of Cape Kumliuni, Aleutian Ra.; 56°30' N, 157°43' W; (map 31). Var. Ile Ouna-nigh-mack, Ostrov Unavikshakah.

Eskimo name published as “Ile Ounau-kishmah” by von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN, and as “[Ostrov] Unavikshakah” by the Russian Hydro. Dept. (1847, Chart 17379).

Unavik Point: mountain, see Unakwik Peak.

Uncle Sam Creek: stream, flows SW 8 mi. to McCoy Creek, 28 mi. NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°29' N, 146°21' W; (map 101).

Prospectors’ name; reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Uncle Sam Creek: stream, flows S 3.7 mi. to Pine Creek, 5 mi. NE of Solomon. Seward Penin. High.; 64°36' N, 164°18' W; (map 95).

Prospectors’ name shown on Arthur Gibson’s “Map of Nome Precincts” dated 1904.

Uncle Sam Creek: stream, flows E 13 mi. to Tolovana River, 35 mi. SE of Rampart, Tanana Low.; 65°09'30" N, 149°19'30" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Uncle Sam Creek: stream, see Sam Patch Creek.

Uncle Sam Mountain: locality, 1,297 ft., 7 mi. NE of Solomon. Seward Penin. High.; 64°37'3" N, 164°16' W; (map 95).

Loca! name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gorden, USGS.

Uncampagne Creek: stream, flows N 4 mi. to Charley River 12 mi. S of that stream’s junct. with Yukon River, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°09'0" N, 142°53' W; (map 103).

Probably named by prospectors from the mining area of southwestern Colorado, where this Ute Indian name was common, from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Under Cloud Mountain: peak, 4,005 ft., 4.5 mi. NW of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.; 68°11' N, 145°36' W; (map 136).

Translation of a Kutchin Indian name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Underhill Creek: stream, flows W 10 mi. to Stony River 15 mi. NW of its junct. with Telugaua River, 65 mi. NW of Lake Clark, Lime Hills. 61°14' N, 154°44' W; (map 71).

Prospectors’ name published in 1951 by USGS.

Ungia: village, pop. 43, on Delord Harbor, on SE coast of Unga I., in Shumagin Is., Aleu-
Ungaan Islands: viands, see Shumagin Islands.

L'nga Cape

Ungalambirigoi: dunei. ser Oongalambingoi

Unga Island: island, 15 mi. long, largest and

Unga Harbor: tovt. see Delarof Harbor.

Untcaliktalik ' totality, see Ungalik

Ungalak Mountain: mountain, 1,593 ft., N of

Ungalik River: stream, heads at 59°15' N, 159°45' W, flows SW 40 mi. to Togik Bay E of Rocky Point, 13 mi. SE of Togik, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.: 58°54' N, 160°10' W; (map 39). Var. Kukuyachagak River, Nukayachagak Creek, Nukayachagak River. Eskimo name obtained about 1948 by USGS from Frank Waskey, local trader and prospector.

Ungalikthluk River: stream, see Negukthluk River.

Ungaluk River: stream, see Negukthluk River.


Ungashik: village, see Ungashik.


Local name published by USCGS in 1926

Ungast: see Unga.

Ungayak Hill: hill, see Oongayuk Hill.

Ungay Bay: bay, see Alimuda Bay.

Ungaykaukunik: mountains, see Parents Mountains.

Ungayarjakan: stream, see Reed River.

Ungayla: stream, see Reed River.

Unglayagat Mountain: mountain, 1,400 ft., E of Goodnews Lake, 45 mi. NE of Goodnews.

Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.: 59°28' N, 160°30' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1948 by USC&GS for Unga.

Ungatuk: islands, see Four Mountains Islands.

Ungulungwak Hill: hill, 377 ft., 35 mi. S of

Kwieuq, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°17' N, 164°14' W; (map 77). Var. Ungak.

Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. E. Putnam, l.S.C.G.S.

Unguriak Camp: locality; see Unga.

Unguruaq Camp, on Oonguruaq Lagoon, 29 mi. SE of Savoonga, St. Lawrence I.: 61°27' N, 160°47' W; (map 91). Var. Fronts Camp, Oonguruaq Camp, Onguruaq Camp, Unga Camp, Segilla Camp.

Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska, as "Oongouvak." Village name seen, see Ungalik.

Ungyat: point of land, see Ungyat Point.

Unikhalen: bay, see Uuniktau Bay.

Unigun: islands, see Four Mountains, Islands of.

Unikaita: bay, see Uuniktau Bay.

Unikut Bay: bay, 0.7 mi. across, part of Beaver Inlet, E coast of Unalaska I., Aleutian Is.: 53°47'15" N, 166°30'00" W; (map 23). Var. Mountain Bay, Unikaita, Uniktalhleak.

Eskimo name called "Zhali[j] Unyktalhleak," or "Unyktalhleak Bay," by Li. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN. This name possibly comes from the Aleut word "unak'tak" which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "broken." This bay was called "Mountain Bay" by USGS in 1888.

Unilik: locality, see Omilik.

Unimak: locality, at SW end of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.: 54°28' N, 164°40' W; (map 24). Village reported in the 1940 Census with a population of 88.

Unimak Bay: bight, see Unimak Bight.

Unimak Bight: bight, extends 15 mi. from Cape Lutke to Cape Rukavitsie, on S coast of Unimak I., Aleutian Is.: 54°35' N, 164°10' W. BGN 1965; (map 24). Var. Toogamal, Togamak, Ungaluk Bay.

Named about 1885 by USC&GS for Unimak Island. Its Aleut name was recorded by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1. p. 211) as "Tyaramak" ["Tugamak"].

Unimak Cove: bay, 0.7 mi. across, on N central coast of Sanak I., Aleutian Is.: 54°27'30" N, 162°39'30" W; (map 25). Name derived from Unimak Island, reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USCGS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Unimak Island: island, 67 mi. long and 22 mi. wide, in Fox Is., Aleutian Is.: 54°45' N, 165°00' W; BGN 1890; (map 24). Var. Don Jose de Flores, Ile de Ounimak, Ila San Gonzalez, Oonemak Island, Oonimak Island.

Aleut name recorded by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 425), RN, July 2, 1778; it called by the people of these parts "Oonimak, • • •." Esteban Jose Martinez called the island "Don Jose de Flores" in 1788, and López de Haro called it "Isla San Gonzalez" on July 16, 1788, probably derived from his Christian name (Wagner, 1937, p. 500).


Eskimo name reported by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 425), RN, July 2, 1778; it called by the people of these parts "Oonimak, • • •." Esteban Jose Martinez called the island "Don Jose de Flores" in 1788, and López de Haro called it "Isla San Gonzalez" on July 16, 1788, probably derived from his Christian name (Wagner, 1937, p. 500).


Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 304-5), IRN. reports this name as "Oonimak detroit" [straat probably for convenience] after the island name. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, shows "Prolet Unimakskyi" meaning "Unimak Strait." Unimak Pass is one of the
principal ship passages through the Aleutian Islands.

Unimakskiy, Proliv: water passage, see Unimak Pass.

Union City: locality, see Union City.

Union Bay: bay, near mouth of Ernest Sound, on NW coast of Cleveland Penin., 42 mi. NE of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°46' N, 132°15' W; (map 4).

Name appears prior to 1880 on unpublished charts (Baker, 1906, p. 563).


Name reported in 1899 by G. H. Wolson, Master of the steamer Dorothy, on his manuscript map of the Koyukuk River. One of several temporary camps established by prospectors caught on the river durin the winter of 1898-99.

Union City: locality, see New Boston.

Union Creek: stream, flows W 1.7 mi. to Khichak River, 1 mi. S of Levelock and 38 mi. E of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 59°05'45" N, 156°50'30" W; (map 52).

Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Union Creek: stream, flows N 1 mi. to Teddy Fork, 10 mi. SW of Eagle. Yukon-Tana High.; 64°45'14" N, 141°22' W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff of Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Union Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Bonanza River, 17 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°45'40" N, 164°45'30" W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blaklee.

Union Creek: stream, flows NW 8 mi. to Troublesome Creek, 17 mi. E of Rampart, Yukon-Tana High.; 65°30' N, 149°33' W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 5).

Union Creek: ravine, see Union Gulch.

Union Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.7 mi. to Buster Creek, 9 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°36' N, 163°13' W; (map 94).

Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Geidtine, USGS.

Union Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1.3 mi. to Fourth of July Creek 7 mi. WSW of that stream's junct. with Yukon River and 33 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tana High.; 65°07'45" N, 141°59'50" W; (map 103). Var. Union Creek.

"Union Creek" was reported in 1918 by Mertsie (1942, p. 250), USGS.

Union Point: point of land. W tip of Cleveland Penin., between Union Bay and Vincen Inlet. Alex. Arch.; 55°48'10" N, 132°11'05" W; (map 4).

Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBL.

Unishka, Ostrov: island, see Unishka Island.
Upper Arm Cabin Cove

Upper Arm Cabin Cove: cove, 0.5 mi. across, part of Cabin Cove, on E coast of Kagalaska I., Aleutian Is.; 51°54'00" N, 176°18'45" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Var. North Cabin Cove.

Descriptive name given in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.

Upper Basin: valley, 1.2 mi. long, along upper course of Nugget Creek, 3 mi. E of Mendehall Lake and 9 mi. N of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°26' N, 134°26' W; (map 11).

Name published in 1962 by USGS.

Upper Boulder Creek: stream, flows NW 6 mi. to Salcha River 11 mi. E of that stream's junction, with its North Fork and 46 mi. NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High; 64°40' N, 144°35' W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Upper Brewster Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, one of Brentwood Lakes, 2.5 mi. W of Patterson Bay, on SE Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°53' N, 134°45' W; (map 5).

Local name reported in 1939 by USGS.

Upper Camp Creek: see Camp Creek.

Upper Canyon: canyon, of Moose Creek, extends E 5 mi. from junction of Eureka Creek, 1.3 mi. N of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°31' N, 150°53' W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Upper Carmen River: stream, flows NW 3.5 mi. to Carmen Lake, 85 mi. NW of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°53'35" N, 148°45'50" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Upper Checates Lake: lake, 3.6 mi. long, 3 mi. E of Behm Canal between Punchbowl and Winstanley Lakes, Coast Mts.; 55°28'30" N, 130°47'15" W; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1937 by LT. COMDR. J. F. MUW, USN.

Upper Chugach Mountain: locality; see Chulik.

Upper Chevak: lake; see Black Lake.

Upper Chulik: lake; see Bulkhead Lagoon.

Upper Cohoe Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, one of Cohoe Lakes, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, 15 mi. SW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°20'00" N, 150°19'35" W; (map 62).

D. F. Smith, Anchorage, proposed this name in 1965 to differentiate the Cohoe Lakes.

Upper Copper Lake: lake, 2.5 mi. long, 1 mi. SW of Meadow Lake and 30 mi. NW of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°35'45" N, 134°07'30" W; (map 51).

Name published in 1954 by USGS.

Upper Dewey Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, 1.4 mi. E of Lower Dewey Lake and 2 mi. SE of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°26'30" N, 115°18'45" W; (map 451).

Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1940.

Upper Doane Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, in Deception Hills, 2.4 mi. SE of Lower Doane Lake and 64 mi. SE of Yakataga, St Elias Mts.; 60°06'24" N, 138°10'20" W; (map 46).

Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Upper Fire Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, one of the Lake Lakes, along Glenn Highway, 15 mi. NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°21' N, 149°32' W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Upper Fish Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, at head of Fish Creek, 3.5 mi. NE of Paxson, Alaska Ra.; 63°04' N, 145°23' W; (map 96).

Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Upper Fish River Basin: basin, see McCarthy's Marsh.

Upper Fork Twelvemile Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Twelvemile Creek, 3 mi. NW of Twelvemile Mtn. and 18 mi. SW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°12'00" N, 150°30'00" W; (map 124).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Upper Halfway Lake: lake, 1.3 mi. long, 1.5 mi. SW of Lower Halfway Lake and 24 mi. SE of Beaver, Yukon-Tanana High; 66°04' N, 147°00' W; (map 119).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Upper Jean Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, at head of Jean Creek, 37 mi. E of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°31'45" N, 150°12'30" W; (map 62).

So named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, because it is the largest of several lakes above Jean Lake.

Upper Kalkaa: village; see Kaltag.

Upper Ketchikan Lake: lake, 1.7 mi. long, in course of Ketchikan Creek, 2.4 mi. N of Ketchikan, Revillagigedo I., Alex. Arch.; 55°23'30" N, 131°37'30" W; BGN 1966; (map 3).

Var. Ketchikan Lake, Ketchikan Lake Number Two.

Local name reported in 1911 as "Ketchikan Lake" by USFS.

Upper killey Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 5 mi. NE of Killey Glacier terminus and 40 mi. SW of Kenai, Chugach Mts.; 60°12' N, 150°18'50" W; (map 62).

Named for the Killey River about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Upper Kubuk Canyon: canyon, along Kubuk River, 10 mi. N of Norotak Lake, Brooks Ra.; 66°56' N, 154°22' W; (map 116).

Name published in 1956 by USGS. Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS, refers to it as a gorge (Healy, 1887, p. 34).

Upper lake: lake, 0.1 mi. across, on NE coast of St. George I., in Pribilof Is.; 56°35'55" N, 169°32'05" W; (map 38). Var. Ko'era-anag.

This is a translation of an Aleut name listed on the "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Upper Ohmer Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.5 mi. long, 0.5 mi. E of Lower Ohmer Lake, 34 mi. E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°27'20" N, 150°17'30" W; BGN 1966; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for the late Earl N. Ohmer, former chairman of the Territorial Game Commission.

Upper Paradise Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, at NE end of Paradise Lakes, 22 mi. NE of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°22' N, 149°01' W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Upper Passage: water passage, in Prince William Sound, 3.5 mi. long, between Eleanore and Ingot Is., 24 mi. NE of Chneraga, Chugach Mts.; 60°32' N, 142°37' W; BGN 1966; (map 63). Var. Eleanor Passage.

Local descriptive name reported in 1938 by USCGS.

Upper Quartz Creek: stream, see Slate Creek.

Upper Ramparts: canyon, extends 11 mi. along Porcupine River, 8 mi. N of Old Rampart, and 33 mi. NE of Coleen Mtn., Porcupine Flat; 67°19' N, 141°30' W; (map 121).

Name reported in 1895 by USCGS.
Upper Rock Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to Rock Creek, 13 mi. NNE of Porcupine Dome and 39 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; (map 104).

Upper Russian Lakes: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, 3 mi. SE of Cooper Mtn. and 22 mi. NW of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°20’30" N, 149°52’30" W; (map 63).

Upper Tagigak Lake: lake, 5 mi. long, in Ivvik River, 7 mi. NE of Tagigak and 90 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kluane-Kuskokwim Mts.; 59°30’ N, 159°30’ W; (map 53).

Upper Trail Lake: lake, 5.8 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula in course of Trail Creek, 6 mi. of Lower Trail Lake, 24 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts.; 60°30’ N, 149°22’ W; BGN 1966; (map 63).

Upper Trout Lakes: lake, see Trout Lake.

Upper Ugashik Lake: lake, 17 mi. long at head of Ugashik River S of Becharof Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 22 mi. NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Arch.; 57°41’ N, 156°39’ W; (map 36).

Upper Utkuuk Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 mi. to Willow Creek SE of Bullion Mtns., 14 mi. NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°45’40" N, 149°21’25" W; (map 69).

Upper Uylas Lake: lake, see Uylas Lake.

Upper Urey Rocks: rocks, off W coast of Chichagof I., 17 mi. NW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°49’15” N, 136°25’00” W; (map 9).

Upper Ursus Cove: bay, 6 mi. across, enters Kamishak Bay on SE coast of Alaska Peninsula. 14 mi. NW of Augustine I., Aleutian Arch.; 59°32’ N.
Ursus Lake: lake, 1.2 mi. long, on Krmai Prnin.

U-S. Creek: stream, flows S 3 mi. to Chatinika

U-S. Camp: totality, at mouth of U.S. Creek 45 mi.

Usak: locality, along shore of Chukchi Sea, 4 mi.

Unus Peak: peak, 4,850 ft., in Endieott Mis.

Uschucit Island, island, see Ushagat Island

US Gulch: rut, inc. trends N 1 mi. to Uhler

Uschuk Point: point of land, see Zral Point

Useless Cove: estuary, extends SW 1 mi. to SF.

Useless Cove: locality, extends SW 1 mi. to SF.

Usetupa River: stream, heads at Ustay Lake and flows S and NW to Akwe River, 37 mi.

Ushagat Island: island, 8 mi. long, in Gulf of Alaska, westernmost of Barren Is., between Nord and Sud Is., 68 mi. NE of Afognak, Chugach Mts.: 58°35'N, 152°15'00" W. (map 43).

Ugruchta Island, Ushaghit Island.

Aulet (?) name reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5).

Ushagat. Island. and as "Ostrov Ugushlu," or "Ushagat Island," and as "Ostrov Ugushlu," or "Ushagat Island" (map 22). The feature was called Usaghat Island by USGS in 1866.

Usher Rocks: rocks, in Western Channel, Sitka Sound.

Us, 2 mi. W of Sitka, Arch.: 57°03'15" N, 135°23'55" W (map 9).

Named in 1897 by the U.S. Navy for Lt. Nathaniel R. Usher, USN, then on duty at Sitka.

The name was published by USGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 140).

Ushk Bay: bay, 4 mi. long and 1 mi. wide, 4 mi. S of Hoornah Sound, 20 mi. SE of Chichagof, Arch.: 57°34'N, 135°35'55" W; (map 9).

Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN; published in 1899 by USGS on Chart 8050.

Uskil Hills: hills, see Nichols Hills.

Uskhi Point: point of land, on Chichagof I., 4 mi. S of Hoornah Sound, 20 mi. SE of Chichagof, Arch.: 57°34'15" W, 135°35'45" W (map 9).

Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN; published in 1900 by USGS on Chart 8052.

Ushaghat Island: island, see Ushagat Island.

Uskubini, settlement, pop. 30, on right bank of Healy Creek 6 mi. E of Healy, Alaska Ra.: 63°51'40" N, 148°46'45" W (map 87).

Named for Emil Uskubini who opened a coal mine in the area about 1940.

Uskubini Peak: peak, 6,129 ft., 1.4 mi. W of Mount Latham and 13 mi. ENE of Healy, Alaska Ra.: 63°34'20" N, 148°28'30" W; BGN 1965; (map 87).

Named in 1965 by USGS for Emilie Uskubini, 1892-1964, former operator of a local coal mine.

Usinka: village, see Zhinki.

Usinka Narrows: water passage, see Narrow Strait.

Uski Point: point of land, see Zeal Point

Utua River: Miss. point of land, see Zeal Point

Utulik Creek: stream, springs trend N 1 mi. to Utluk Creek. 45 mi. SW of Unalaska, Yukon-Tanana Hieh.: 65°12' N, 141°14' W (map 102).
Utukok River: stream, see Utukok River.
Utusko River: stream, see Utukok River.
Utachkak River: stream, flows SW 1 mi. to Ophir Creek, flows E of Council and 42 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.: 65° 01'N, 163° 39'W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Utachkak River: town, see Barrow.
Utakhiak: town, see Barrow.
Utakiak: town, see Barrow.
Utakik: town, see Barrow.
Utakiak: locality, 25 mi. NE of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; near 68° 30'N, 166° 15'W; (map 129).

Archeological site reported in 1932 by H. B. Collins (Giddings, 1961, p. 38).

Utakik: locality, airplane landing field and installation, between Utopia Creek and Indian Village, to Indian mining community of Utopia, to Indian Village, to Indian mining community of Utopia, to Indian Village, to Indian mining community of Utopia, near 68° 34'N, 166° 09'W, flows NW 225 mi. to Kuskokwim Delta.

Utopia Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 mi., S of mining community of Utopia, to Indian River, 60 mi. N of Barrows, Cookines-Hodzana High.: 65° 59'40"N, 153° 49'30"W; (map 107).

Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Utopia Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 mi., S of mining community of Utopia, to Indian River, 60 mi. N of Barrows, Cookines-Hodzana High.: 65° 59'40"N, 153° 49'30"W; (map 107).

Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Utoqaq: village, see Utukok villages.
Utua: Rock: rock, see Hattie Rock.
Uttu: locality, see Ootokok.
Utuaq: locality, see Utokok.
Utqak: locality, see Utokok.
Utqik: locality, see Utokok.
Udukkakarvik: village, on W bank of Black River, 27 mi. N of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 57'40"N, 164° 15'00"W; (map 74).
Var. Ootokokkugavik, Utalokokavig.

This Eskimo name is probably better rendered "Ulakakovik" and generally means "place where slate [for making slate] is found." The name was reported by USGS in 1948 as "Ootokokkugavik."

Utukok River: stream, see Utukok River.
Utukok River: locality, see Utokok.
Utukak River: stream, see Utukok River.
Utukok: locality, see Utokok.

Utukok Cape: point of land, see Icy Cape.
Utukok Pass: water passage, in barrier bar between Chukchi Sea and Kasegalak Lagoon S of Solvick, 24 mi. SW of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain: 70° 05'N, 162° 31'W; (map 146).

Name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Utukok River: stream, formed in De Long Mts. by junct. of Kosruk and Tukup Creeks, at 68° 34'N, 164° 06'W, flows NW 310 mi. to Kasegalak Lagoon, 20 mi. SW of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain: 70° 02'N, 162° 21'W; (map 146).

Var. Ootokok River, Ootookok River, Ottoolok River, Uttoq River, Utukak River.

"Utqaq" is the Eskimo name for "Icy Cape" and means "old" or "ancient." The name of the river appears to have been first mentioned by Lt. Zagoskin (1847, p. 74), IRN, when he referred to the Utukak-myut, "on river of same name." Zagoskin received this information from the Utukak-myut, whose Creole guide, Utukak, drew a map of the coast south of Point Barrow in 1838. The name was published in 1899 by USGS as "Utukak River."
Uyak

Uyak: village, see Larsen Bay.

Uyak: Cape: point of land, NE of Kukilak, 10 mi. W of Cape Uylak, with exit to Narrow Strait, NE of Kukilak, NE of Kodiak Island; 57°38'20" N, 154°00'00" W; (map 34). Var. Bobrowskoje, Ooik, Ooiaak, Uyguk.

Eskimo village reported in 1805 as "Ooiaak" by Capt. Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169). Listed in the 10th Census as "Ooiaak," population 76, by Petroff (1889, p. 29); and in the 11th Census as "Uyyak," population less than 20 (1893, p. 79). A post office, established in 1900, was discontinued in 1937 (Ricks, 1965, p. 68).

Uyak: village, see Larsen Bay.

Uyak: Cape: point of land, 6.5 mi. NE of Kukilak, on W coast of Kodiak Island; 57°38'20" N, 154°20'50" W; (map 35). Var. Sevenmile Point, West Point.

Alet name published by Capt. Tetenkov (1852, map 22), IRN, as "Mys Uyak," or "Cape Uyak." This feature was called "West Point" by Capt. Lisianski (1814, map p. 169), IRN, and Baker (1906, p. 656) reports "locally called "Sevenmile Point.""

Uyak Anchorage: water passage, at mouth of Uyak Bay between Harvester I. and NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57°39' N, 154°00' W; (map 35). Alet name derived from Cape Uyak; reported in 1897.

Uyak Bay: bay, extends SSE 4 mi. off Shelikof Strait, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57°48' N, 154°04' W; (map 34). Var. Bay of Ooiaak, Ooak Bay, Oyak Bay, Usak Bay, Zalik Yav.

Native name recorded in 1805 as "Bay of Ooiaak by Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169). The name was given as "Zalik Yav," or "Uyak Bay," by Capt. Tetenkov (1852, map 9) and "Oyak Bay" by Petroff (1881, p. 29) in the 10th Census in 1880.

Uyak Island: island, 0.15 mi. across, in center of Nayan Bay, on E coast of Atka I.; 52°12'20" N, 174°00'2" W; (map 18). Var. Ujaka Ilet.

Alet name published as "O(strov) Uyak," or "Uyak Island," by Capt. Tetenkov (1852, map 27), IRN.

Uykuturok Creek: stream, heads in Liaburne Hills, flows E 19 mi. to Nilik River, N of its junc. with Ipekwi River, 28 mi. NE of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68°32'30" N, 165°09'00" W; (map 129). Var. Yarakuruk Creek.

Eskimo name reported in 1960 by D. C. Foote, of Project Chariot, to mean "rough rocks.""}

Uyarakivik Hill: hill, see Uyarakivik Hill.

Uyarakivik Hill: hill, 268 ft. high, on right bank of Kivalina River 14 mi. NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67°53' N, 164°14' W; (map 128). Var. Oyarakutseveik, Uyarakivin.

Eskimo name meaning "place where things are buried under stones": so called because the Eskimo reportedly once buried here for safe keeping, under moss and stones, the caribou they killed; reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Uyan Lakes: lakes, two, 2.3 mi. and 3.5 mi. long, drain NW to Noatak River 12 mi. SW of its junc. with Nimnukuk River, 68 mi. N of

Kiana, Brooks Ra.: 67°51' N, 160°13' W; (map 127).

Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Uyak Bay: bay, see Zalik Yav.

Uzak River, stream, see Oyk River.

Uzenkiy, Proov: water passage, see Narrow Strait.

Uzenki Point: point of land, water passage, see Narrow Strait.

Uzenki: village, see Ouzinkie.

Uzinkie: tillage, see Ouzinkie.

Uzcotcy, Mys: point of land, see Uzkosti Point.

Uzkosti Point: point of land, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57°55' N, 152°31' W; BGN 1909; (map 34). Var. Elovoy, Mys Yelovoy, Spruce Cape, Spruce Point, Yelovoy.

Transliteration of the Russian "Uzak," or "Uzak River," by Capt. Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169). Native name recorded in 1805 as "Ooiaak by Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169). The name was given as "Zalik Yav," or "Uyak Bay," by Capt. Tetenkov (1852, map 9) and "Oyak Bay" by Petroff (1881, p. 29) in the 10th Census in 1880.

Uyak Anchorage: water passage, at mouth of Uyak Bay between Harvester I. and NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57°39' N, 154°00' W; (map 35). Alet name derived from Cape Uyak; reported in 1897.

Uyak Bay: bay, extends SSE 4 mi. off Shelikof Strait, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57°48' N, 154°04' W; (map 34). Var. Bay of Ooiaak, Ooak Bay, Oyak Bay, Usak Bay, Zalik Yav.

Native name recorded in 1805 as "Bay of Ooiaak by Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169). The name was given as "Zalik Yav," or "Uyak Bay," by Capt. Tetenkov (1852, map 9) and "Oyak Bay" by Petroff (1881, p. 29) in the 10th Census in 1880.

Uyak Island: island, 0.15 mi. across, in center of Nayan Bay, on E coast of Atka I.; 52°12'20" N, 174°00'2" W; (map 18). Var. Ujaka Ilet.

Alet name published as "O(strov) Uyak," or "Uyak Island," by Capt. Tetenkov (1852, map 27), IRN.

Uykuktohuk Creek: stream, heads in Liaburne Hills, flows E 19 mi. to Nilik River, N of its junc. with Ipekwi River, 28 mi. NE of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68°32'30" N, 165°09'00" W; (map 129). Var. Yarakuruk Creek.

Eskimo name reported in 1960 by D. C. Foote, of Project Chariot, to mean "rough rocks.""
Valdez Narrows: water passage, trends SW 2 mi. from Port Valdez to Valdez Arm, 14 mi. SW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°00'N, 146°40'W; (map 68). Var. Stanton Narrows, Valdez Narrows.

Named “Valdez Narrows” in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA. He also called the passage “Stanton Narrows.”

Valdez Summit: pass, highest point on trail over Valdez Glacier: Chugach Mts.; 61°00'N, 146°20'W; BGN 1904; (map 68). Var. Valdez Summit.

So called by the 3,000 (more or less) prospectors who used it in 1898” (Baker, 1906, p. 637).

Valle, Mys: point of land, see Whaley, Point.

Valerie Glacier: glacier, heads at 60°11'N, 139°45'W, trends SE 14 mi. to Hubbard Glacier, 2 mi. NE of head of Disenchantment Bay and 29 mi. NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mts.; 60°04'N, 139°25'W; BGN 1960; (map 66).

Named after Miss Valerie F. Wood, 1933-1951, who served as an assistant to the scientific part of Project Snow Cornice of the Arctic Institute of North America. She was killed in an airplane crash about July 27, 1951, with her mother (see Mount Foresta), somewhere in the vicinity of this glacier. The name was proposed by the Arctic Institute of North America.

Valhalla, Mount: mountain, 12,135 ft., 2.5 mi. SE of Mount Willard Gibbs and 36 mi. NW of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°27'35"N, 147°04'40"W; BGN 1963; (map 69).

Named in 1957 by L. E. Nielsen because the peak is “a sitting throne of the gods” Nielsen was a member of the first ascent party on July 1, 1957.

Vancliff Bay: estuary, extends SE 2 mi., off Clarence Strait, on NW coast of Gravina I., Alex. Arch.; 55°22'30"N, 131°51'30"W; (map 3).


Valley Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Valley Bay, on Gravina I., Alex. Arch.; 55°22'35"N, 131°49'40"W; BGN 1962; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1961 by USGS.

Valleym Point: point of land, N tip of Gravina I., Alex. Arch.; 55°25'55"N, 131°51'10"W; (map 3).


Valleym Rocks: rock, see Valvillain Rock.

Valley Creek: stream, flows S 5.2 mi. to Bonanza Creek, 3 mi. SW of Monzonite Hills, Nowitna Lows.; 64°21'12"N, 154°40'45"W; (map 98).

Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Valprock: stream, flows NE 3 mi. to Canyon Creek which flows to Imuruk Basin, 33 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°56'N, 165°54'W; (map 94).

Prospector's name published on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Valpol, Mys: point of land, see Walpole, Point.

Valpel Creek: stream, heads on Serpentine Ridge, flows NW 1.7 mi. to Boulder Creek, 23 mi. ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°07'50"N, 151°16'50"W; (map 106).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Vanderlann Peak: mountain, 1,810 ft., 1.1 mi. SW of Vankahini River. Named by Capt. Theodore Van Horn, 1872-1933, for Van Horn, who was the author of numerous scientific papers mainly dealing with mineralogy.

Vankahini River: stream, see Vankahini River.
Vank Island

Alaska, 50 mi. SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°07' N, 138°30' W; (map 46). Var. Vankagina River.

Tlingit Indian name reported by Capt. Tenken (1852, map 7), IRN, as "[Reka] Vankagina," or "Vankagina River." Name is not shown on recent maps.

Vank Island: island, 3.5 mi. long, 8 mi. W of Wrangell, Alex. Arch.; 56°28' N, 132°36' W; (map 6). Var. Ostrov Vank.

Published in 1864 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 as "V[ atol ]Vank," or "Vank Island."

Van Milligan Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 mi. to Fish Creek, 58 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°19'15" N, 142°44'00" W; (map 102).

Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Vanover: area, in NE part of Anchorage, between Glenn Highway and Lawrence, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°13'12" N, 149°48'15" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Van Sant Cove: bright, 0.5 mi. across, off Davidson Inlet, on SE coast of Kuskusko I., 40 mi. NW of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°59' N, 133°32' W; (map 9).

Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickens, USCS&GS "after the Superintendent of the Holbrook Fishery.

Vantage Peak: peak, 3,585 ft., 0.5 mi. N of Icy Buss, 3.8 mi. SE of Exploration Peak and 26 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°39'20" N, 134°09'50" W; (map 11).

Name proposed by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Program and published in 1960 by USGS.

Vantage Rock: rock, at mouth of Seal Bay, 3.5 mi. SW of Stika, Alex. Arch.; 56°37'15" N, 135°26'00" W; (map 5).


Named "Podrodnaya banka Vasilev," meaning "Vasilev's submerged bank," in 1809 by the Russians; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN. It was probably named for the navigator Ivan Vasilev the first, IRN, who made surveys in this vicinity in 1809.

Vassilev Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on SE coast of Aitka I., Aleutian Is.; 52°06'20" N, 174°22'00" W; (map 18).

Named for the pilot, Ens. Vasiliev, IRN, and published as "Bukhta [a Vasilev],[a Vasilev], or "Vassilev Bay," by Capt. Luke (1836, p. 317), IRN. Vasilev means "Basil" or "William.

Vassilev Point: promontory, near Corwin, Cape. Vasilev Reef: reef, see Williams Reef.

Vassilev Rock: rock, on W coast of Baranof I., 1.3 mi. S of Biorka I. and 19 mi. NW of Stika, Alex. Arch.; 56°49'00" N, 135°32'30" W; (map 5). Var. By Podvodnaya Banka Vasilleva, Vasilevka.


Vassilev Reef: reef, see Williams Reef.

Vassilev Rock: rock, in Chiniak Bay, 1 mi. S of Woody I. and 4 mi. SE of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°45'05" N, 152°19'35" W; (map 34).

Var. Banka Vasilleva.

Name published as "Banka Vasileva" meaning "Vasilev's Bank" by Sarichev (1826, map 16) and given its present form by USCS&GS in 1907.

Vassilevka Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, at foot of Tnis Mtn., 4.7 mi. W of Juneau, South Fork Kuskokwim and Post Rivers and 75 mi. S of McGarth, Alaska Ra.; 62°24'00" N, 153°36'40" W; (map 80).

Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.
Venetie Uke: lake, 24 mi long, 3 mi N of Venetie.

Venetie: village, pop 107, 41 mi SW of Chris-

Velvet Creek: stream, flows S 4 mi, to Barnum

Veniaminof Volcano: volcano, sec Veniaminof,

Veniaminof, Point: point of land, in Glarirr Bay Na-

Vendepit, Mys: point of land, see Vendepit, Point.

Vent Mountain: cratcr, see Aniakchak Crater.


Spanish name referring to a "woman inn-keeper" given by the 1779 Artega expedition (Wagner, 1937, p. 522).

Ventura Creek: stream, flows W 0.5 mi. to Alma Creek, 18 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.: 64'48" N, 164'10" W; (map 95). Prospector's name reported on a 1902 prospector's manuscript map.

Venturi Lake: lake, 1 mi. across, 3 mi. SW of Seven Sisters and 31 mi. W of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.: 59°23' N, 154°17' W; (map 51).

Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Vera Bay: bright, 1.1 mi. across, on N coast of Long I.: 6 mi. E of Kodiak, Kodiac Island: 57°47'-

10° N, 152°14'00" W; (map 34).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Verdant Island; island, 0.3 mi. across, at mouth

of Icy Bay, off E coast of Kenai Penin., 4 mi.

SE of Harris Peinin, and 32 mi. SW of Seward,

Mount. (map 49).

Local name reported in the early 1950's by USCSGS.

Verdant Island; island, 0.3 mi. across, at mouth

of Icy Bay, off E coast of Kenai Penin., 4 mi.

SE of Harris Peinin, and 32 mi. SW of Seward,

Mount. (map 49).

Local name reported in the early 1950's by USCSGS.

Verdant Island; island, 0.3 mi. across, at mouth

of Icy Bay, off E coast of Kenai Penin., 4 mi.

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Local name reported in the early 1950's by USCSGS.

Verdant Island; island, 0.3 mi. across, at mouth

of Icy Bay, off E coast of Kenai Penin., 4 mi.

SE of Harris Peinin, and 32 mi. SW of Seward,

Mount. (map 49).

Local name reported in the early 1950's by USCSGS.
Vesoki: island, see High Island.

Vesola Mista: locality, just NE of Big Lake, on NE coast of St. Paul I., in Pribilof I.: 57°13′30″ N, 170°08′30″ W; (map 38).

Russian name reported by Elliott (1881, p. 20) meaning "jolly place"; the site of one of the first settlements on St. Paul I. "where much carousing was indulged in."

Vesper Peak: peak, 4,505 ft., E. of Ptarmigan Glacier, 1.3 mi. NW of Observation Peak and 5 mi. NE of Juneau, Coats Mts.: 58°22′15″ N, 134°21′45″ W; (map 11).

Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Vesta, Mount: mountain, 2,095 ft., 0.6 mi. S of Rose Inlet, on W coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.: 54°56′ N, 132°58′ W; (map 1).

Name derived from Vesta Bay; published in 1951 by USGS.

Vesta Bay: estuary, extends W 1.4 mi. off Kasiagni Strait, on E coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.: 54°56′15″ N, 132°54′00″ W; BGN 1908; (map 1).

Local name recorded in 1907 by Capt. E. F. Dickins, USCGS.

Vesta Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Vesta Bay, on E coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.: 54°56′20″ N, 132°54′20″ W; BGN 1928; (map 1).

So named in 1927 by Capt. R. S. Patton, USCGS, "because of its proximity to Vesta Bay and also because the triangulation station Vesta is on this point."

Venustius Valley: valley, extends 2.5 mi. N of Copper Mountain, 38 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.: 60°54′ N, 146°35′ W; (map 64).

Local name reported by Gapps and Johnson (1915, pl. 1), USGS. The valley derives its name from a mining claim in the area.

Veta, Mount: mountain, 5,825 ft., 15 mi. NW of Kekhemutk Mtn. and 68 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.: 64°12′ N, 143°00′ W; (map 102).

Named by prospectors and shown on a manuscript map compiled in 1905 by Maj. William A. Glassford, USA.

Veta Bay: bay, 3 mi. wide, on W coast of Baker I., 21 mi. SW of Craig, Alex. Arch.: 55°21′ N, 133°39′ W; BGN 1923; (map 4).

Spanish word meaning "a vein (or stripe of mineral)," given in 1923 by USCGS, because "it is bordered by bluffs of veined or striped rock."

Veta Creek: stream, flows SE 6 mi. to Kekhemutk Creek, kil mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.: 64°08′30″ N, 142°54′40″ W; (map 102).

Local name derived from Mount Veta; published in 1956 by USGS.

Veta Point: point of land, on W coast of Baker I. N point of entrance to Veta Bay, Alex. Arch.: 55°22′05″ N, 133°38′45″ W; (map 4).

Named in 1923 by USCGS. See Veta Bay.


Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Vettatrin Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 5 mi. NW of Tetyshe Mtn. and 28 mi. NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.: 68°30′ N, 145°04′ W; (map 136).

Kutchin Indian name obtained at Arctic Village in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Vettik Wildlife Lake: lake, 3 mi. long, 2.5 mi. NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Ra.: 60°09′ N, 145°25′ W; (map 136).

Kutchin Indian name obtained at Arctic Village in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Vexation Point: point of land, easternmost point of Woody I., in Wrangel Narrows, off coast of Lindenberg Penin., Kuparional I., 11 mi. of Petersburg, Alex. Arch.: 56°39′15″ N, 132°55′40″ W; (map 6).

Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for charting purposes; "in memory of the annoyance experienced at this point in taking the Saginaw through Wrangel strait."

Viapen Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, on NW shore of Cook Inlet, 4 mi. NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low.: 61°08′00″ N, 151°06′20″ W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Vichiaski Rock: rock, in Sumner Strait, off NW coast of Zarembo I., Alex. Arch.: 56°26′15″ N, 133°01′00″ W; (map 6).

This feature was probably named in the middle 1800s by the Russians.

Vickery Creek: stream, see Victor Creek.

Viccy Creek: stream, see Victor Creek.

Vi Creek: stream, flows SSE 8 mi. to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 1.2 mi. N of mouth of Gold Creek and 36 mi. W of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.: 67°32′ N, 149°52′ W; (map 123).

Var. Adams Creek.

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Vicari Creek: stream, see Victor Creek.

Victor Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Mother Goose Glacier, flows 5 mi. to E shor of Kenai Lake, 17 mi. N of Seward, Chugach Mts.: 60°21′45″ N, 149°21′15″ W; BGN 1912; (map 63).

Var. Victor Creek, Vickery Creek.

Local name published in 1910 by D. H. Sleem on a map of Central Alaska.

Vig Guch: raceine, extends N 1.2 mi. to left bank of Innoko River, 1.2 mi. SE of Ophir and 30 mi. NW of McGrath, Kuklackusakwim Mtns.: 63°08′ N, 156°29′ W; (map 90).

Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by A. G. Madden and H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Vig Guch: raceine, at head of Nugget Creek, extends 2.5 mi. NW from Port Mtn., 35 mi. W of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.: 68°28′ N, 149°52′ W; (map 123).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Vicari Creek: stream, flows N 15 mi. to Kuskokwim River, 63 mi. SW of Little Mountain Village and 27 mi. E of Aniak, Kuklackuskakwim Mtns.: 61°31′50″ N, 158°44′20″ W; BGN 1948; (map 72).

Local name given when the steamboat Victo-
Viekhova: point of land, see Outlet Cape.

Viekhoda Bay: bay, extends SE 18 mi., off Shellikof Strait, on N coast of Kodiak I.; 57°55' N, 153°15' W; BGN 1989; (map 34).

Russian name meaning 'outlet' given in 1909 by US&CGS. The name was derived from "Viekhova" or "Viekhoda Cape," given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Muravev in 1839 or 1840 for the eastern point of entrance to this bay, and was published in 1849 on Russian Hydro. Dept. Chart 1425.

Viesoki: see Redoubt Volcano.

Viesoki Kamien: rock, see Pillar Rock.

Viesoki Island: islands, group extends 1.7 mi. in Zimovia Bay, on N 6 mi. to Lopp Lagoon, 8 mi. NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 52 mi. NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 65°40' N, 167°52' W; (map 111). Promoters' name reported in 1908 by Knopp (1908, pl. 1), USGS.

Village Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Bergey Strait at Wales, on Cape Prince of Wales, 55 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°36' N, 168°05' W; (map 111). Var. Mission Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by Knopp (1908, pl. 1), USGS.

Village Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows N 6 mi. to Lopp Lagoon, 8 mi. NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 52 mi. NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low.; 65°40' N, 167°52' W; (map 111). Promoters' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Village Ekouk: village, see Ekuk.

Village Islands: islands, group extends 1.7 mi. in Uganik Bay, 1.6 mi. NW of Rock Point, on N coast of Kodiak I.; 57°47'15" N, 153°32'-30" W; (map 34). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, so called because he "found an Indian village here containing 15 houses."

Village Islands: islands, group extends 1.7 mi. in Uganik Bay, 1.6 mi. NW of Rock Point, on N coast of Kodiak I.; 57°47'15" N, 153°32'-30" W; (map 34). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, so called because he "found an Indian village here containing 15 houses."

Village Reef: reef, 1 mi. long, 1.5 mi. E of Alognak, off S coast of Alognak I.; 58°00'30" N, 152°45'00" W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBS steamer Albatross.

Village Rock: rock, along W coast of Admiralty I., at W end of Kootanahoe Inlet, 0.1 mi. N of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°30'20" N, 134°34'50" W; (map 9).

Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1869 on Hydrographic Chart 225. So named because the village of Angoon is just to the S.

Village Shoal: shoal, 0.5 mi. across, at mouth of Port Mulgrave, on Khantaa Island, 2 mi. NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°34'10" N, 139°46'30" W; (map 46).


Village Slough: estuary, see Estakuat.

Village Spits: spits, on Alaska Peninsula. SW of village of Port Moller, on W shore of Herendeen Bay, Bristol Bay Low.; 55°18'15" N, 160°54'00" W; (map 28).

Named local name published by USGS in 1963.

Villalunga, Point: point of land, in Glacier Bay National Monument, N shore of Cross Sound, 0.6 mi. W of Cape Spencer and 46 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°12'45" N, 136°40'45" W; BGN 1930; (map 10).

Named by Duflot de Mofras in his "Exploration du Territoire de l'Oregon, 1830-42," for an unidentified point on Cape Spencer.

A sharp point drawn in this area on his chart resembles this point more than any of the others. The name is probably a surname.

Villalunga, Punta de: point of land, see Cape Spencer.

Villard, Mount: mountain, 4,991 ft., 5 mi. N of mouth of Katzezhin River, on Chilkoot Inlet, 13 mi. S of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°16'15" N, 135°18'10" W; (map 45).

Probably named by W. H. Dall, US&CGS, in 1888 for Henry Villard, 1835-1900, American journalist and financier. The name was published in the 1888 Coast Pilot (p. 199). Henry Villard was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1853. He was a newspaper reporter and reported the Lincoln-Douglas debates. He was also a Civil War correspondent.

Villard Glacier: glacier, on N side of Mt. Villard, trends NE 2 mi. to its 1964 terminus, 12 mi. S of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°17'30" N, 155°15'30" W; (map 45).

Named by W. H. Dall, US&CGS, for Henry Villard, and published in the 1888 Alaska Coast Pilot (pl. 1819).

Vinasahle Mountain: mountain, see Vinasaale Mountain.

Vinasaale Mountain: mountain, see Vinasaale Mountain.
Vinasale: **location**, on left bank of Kuskokwim River, 20 mi. S of McGrath, Kilkuck-Kuskokwim Mts.: 62°40'30" N, 155°44'30" W; (map 80). Var. Gorod Vinisaal, Vinizalli, Vinasohte. Indian village and later a trading post reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "Gorod Vinisaala." W. S. Post and J. E. Spurr, USGS, who visited the place August 1, 1899, found it deserted, and Post reported "Vinasahl" on his fieldsheet. It is reported to have been abandoned about 1935 (Holsey, 1961, p. 112). The population in 1890 was 140.

Vinasale Mountain: **mountain**, 1,683 ft., on SE side of Chichagof I. 1 mi. N of Codova, Chugach Mts.; 60°53'30" N, 146°42'30" W; (map 64). Var. Gladhaugh Bay. Local name reported by Capps and Johnson (1915, pl. 1), USGS. The bay has also been called "Gladhaugh Bay" for M. O. Gladhaugh who, with C. Peterson, staked mining claims here in 1897.

Virgin Creek: **stream**, flows W 3.5 mi to Glacier Creek, 1 mi. NE of Girdwood and 35 mi. SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 60°57'00" N, 149°08'30" W; (map 63). Local miners’ name reported in 1898 by Lt. Herron (1901, map facing p. 11), USA. Virgin Creek: **stream**, see Virginia Creek.


Virginia Creek: stream, on Seward Penin., flows NE 5.3 mi. to Kirk Creek, 19 mi. SE of Deer- ing, Kootz-Ebukobuk Lows.; 66°00' N, 162°04' W; (map 113). Prospectors’ name reported in 1908 by F. F. Hendrauw (in Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21), USGS. Virginia Gulch: ravine, trends N.W. 1.3 mi. to White Creek, 17 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°16' N, 142°32' W; (map 67). Named by prospectors; reported for George M. Esterly of Valdez on his 1902 map of the Ninina Mining District: and used by USGS (Mendenhall and Schradrr, 1903, fig. 5).

Virginia Lake: lake, 2 mi. long, 8 mi. E of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°28'45" N, 132°10'00" W; BGN 1896; (map 6). Var. Lake Virginia, Mill Lake. Named in 1914 by E. L. Jones, USBF, for his wife Virginia Brent Fox: Jones. "Mill Lake" was reported as a local name for this feature in 1905 by F. E. Wright and C. W. Wright (1908, fig. 22), USGS.


Virgo Mountain: mountain, 1,400 ft., 15 mi. SE of Susie Mtn. and 14 mi. NW of Hagermeister I., Kilkuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 58°51' N, 161°16' W; (map 39). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Virublennoi Island: **island**, 0.1 mi. across, connected to Japonski I., in Sitka Sound. 1.5 mi. SW of Skuk Creek, Alaska Arch.; 57°02'44" N, 135°22'30" W; (map 9). Var. Ostrov Vyrublennoy. Russian name meaning “cut out” given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasilev. Named first by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19, IRN, as “Ostrov Vyrublennoy.”) Visokoi: island, see High Island.

Visokoi Rock: island, see Vioksi Island.

Vista Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Nugget Creek. 1.8 mi. E of 1962 terminus of Mendenhall Glacier and 8.5 mi. NW of Juneau. Coast Mts.; 56°25'15" N, 134°29'00" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Vistkari Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in Sitka Sound. 8.5 mi. SW of Skatka, on W coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 57°00'00" N, 135°32'30" W; (map 5). Var. Middle Islands Ostrov Vistkari. Named in 1894 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasilev the first published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19, IRN, as “Ostrov Vyrublennoy.”)
1804 this feature was called "Middle Islands" by Capt. U. T. Latsianski, IRN.

Vitskari Rocks: rocks, N of Vitskari I., in Sitka Sound, 8.5 mi. SW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.: 57°06'25" N, 133°31'00" W; (map 9). Var. Kamien Vitskari, Middle Rocks.

Named "Vitskary" in 1805 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasilev the first. See Vitskary Island.

Vitskary, Kamien: rocks, see Vitskary Rocks.

Vivghaanok, Mount: hill, see Kookoolik Hill.

Vixen Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2 mi. W of Black Cap Mtn., and 62 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.: 58°50'30" N, 136°27'20" W; BGN 1962; (map 10).

So named by NPS in 1962, "because its vivid blue-green color is in striking contrast to the color of the other lakes in the area."

Vixen Bay: estuary, extends S 3 mi. off Boca de Quadr, 3 mi. W of Mink Bay, Coast Mts.: 55°04'30" N, 130°47'50" W; (map 10).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Vixen Harbor: bay, 1 mi. wide, near mouth of Vixen Inlet, on W coast of Cleveland Peninsula, 45 mi. NE of Craig, Alex. Arch.: 55°48'15" N, 133°09'15" W; (map 4). Name derived from Vixen Inlet; published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Vixen Inlet: estuary, 3.5 mi. long, W coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alex. Arch.: 55°50' N, 132°07' W; (map 4).


The name was published in 1900 by USGS on Chart 8282.

Vixen Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, on Kenai Penin., E of Coyote Lake, 11 mi. NF. of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.: 60°54'00" N, 150°25'30" W; (map 2). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Vixen Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Vixen Inlet, W coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alex. Arch.: 55°50'45" N, 132°05'50" W; (map 4). Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USFB.

Vkhoda, Mys: point of land, see South Point.

V Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, S of Grayling Lake, 44 mi. NNE of Glennallen, Copper River Basin: 62°16'45" N, 146°32'00" W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1919 by USGS.

Vorechini Rock: rock, see Outer Rock.

Vngyat Cape: point of land, see Nvngyat Point.


Eskimo name meaning "boat" [ungyat]; so named, according to Orth in 1965, because rocks on the point look like boats from a distance. The "V" spelling, recommended in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF, appears to be an error.

Vnutrennie: point of land, see Inner Point.

Vnutrennyi, Mys: point of land, see Inner Point.

Vnutrennyi Gorbun, Kamys: rock, see Inner Humpback Rock.

Vynshniy. Katnen: rock, see Outer Rock.

Vodopoini Point: point of land, see Vodopoini Point.

Voronenko Island: island, see Lively Islands.

Vork, Mys: point of land, see Cape York.

Voroshevs'kaya, Ostrov: island, see Voroshevs'kaya Island.

Vorontsovskiy, Ostrov: island, see Vorontsovskiy Island.

Vo- gels: point of land, see Vongel Point.

Vogel Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, at head of Miller Creek. 3.5 mi. SW of Point Possession and 25 mi. SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.: 60°59'30" N, 150°25'30" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Vorlan de Miranda: mountains, see Himana Volcanes.

Vorolico Island: island, see Vorolico Island.

Vora Volcano Creek: stream, head on N side of Kavuksurak Mtn., flows 9 mi. to Etuvlik River, 12 mi. NNE of Howard Pass, Brooks Ra.: 68°22'30" N, 156°42'00" W; (map 132).

Named in 1966 by geologists of BP Exploration Company, Alaska, Inc., "for the volcanic rock, well exposed in cliffs along the creek course."

Volcanoes. The: hills, see Ingakslugwiat Hills.

Volutnall Point: point of land, see Volutanall Point.

Volchir Island: barrier beach, see Walrus Island.

Volga Island: island, 200 ft. long, in Middle Channel, Sitka Sound, 0.8 mi. S of Sitka, Alex. Arch.: 57°02'28" N, 135°20'45" W; (map 9). Var. Ostrov Volga.

Russian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 38) as "O[strov] Volga," meaning "Volga Island," presumably for the great river in Russia.

Volkmar Lake: lake, 1.7 mi. long, 20 mi. E of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°07' N, 145°11' W; (map 101). Var. Magoflin Lake.

Named in 1887 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA.

Volkmar River: river, head on 64°09' N, 144°12' W, flows SW 33 mi. to Tanana River, 25 mi. SE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°04' N, 143°08' W; (map 101). Var. Goodpaster River.

Originally named Goodpaster River in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, "in honor of the Goodpaster family in Kentucky." The stream now known as Goodpaster River he named Volkmar River for Col. William Volkmar, USA (Allen, 1887, pl. 3). Later, the names were transposed by explorers and Volkmar River was reported in 1903 by USGS at its present location (Frid, foris, 1913a, pl. 16).

Volkmar River: stream, see Goodpaster River.

Volunteer Creek: creek, flows SE 2.2 mi. to Bonanza River, 10 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°37' N, 164°44' W; (map 95).

Prospector's name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Von Frank Creek: stream, flows SW 9 mi. to Nixon Fork, 24 mi. NE of Medfra, Kibbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.: 63°26' N, 154°28' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 14), USGS.

Von Frank Mountain: mountain, 4,508 ft., 32 mi. NE of Medfra, Kibbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.: 63°33' N, 154°20' W; (map 89).

Local name obtained in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1926, pl. 5), USGS.

Vorontsovskiy Island: island, see Vorontsovskiy Island.

Voroshevs'kaya, Ostrov: island, see Voroshevs'kaya Island.

Voronkowski Island: island, see Voronkowski Island.
Vuuskottlui Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, in Dempsey Creek, 23 mi. W of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Flat; 66°06' N, 141°54' W; (map 120).
Tranjik-kutchin Indian name; obtained in 1936 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Vuunik Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 17 mi. NW of Bearman Lake and 42 mi. NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°48' N, 146°39' W; (map 119).
Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Vykhodnny, My: point of land, trr Outlet Cape.

Vysokoy, Ostrov: island, trr Viesoki Island.

Vysylovskoe: locality, trr Cheerful.

Wabash Creek: stream, flows NW 10 mi. to Wachusett Cove; 0.4 mi. across, at mouth of Freshwater Bay, on E coast of Chukhagof Charles Wachsmuth, 1829-96, American geologist and paleontologist, represented the U.S. Department of Justice in the public affairs of Canada and was the author of several books.

Wachusett: village, pop. 253, on Chukhchi Sea coast N of Wainwright Inlet, 47 mi. NE of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain; 70°38'15" N, 160°1'45" W; (map 146). Var. Oltion, Wainwright Inlet.
Name derived from that of the lagoon. This area has been conducive to settlement for centuries. Several villages have existed on the land between Wainwright Inlet and the sea, the most recent one being Wainwright, the major village between Barrow and Point Hope. A post office was established here in 1916.

Wainwright Inlet: bay, 6 mi. across, at mouth of Kuk River, S of Wainwright Inlet, Arctic Plain; 70°36' N, 160°00' W; BGN 1925; (map 146). Var. Oltion, Tutagvak Bay, Wainwright Lagoon.
Named by Capt. F. W. Beechey, RN, for Lt. John Wainwright, RN, astronomical observer and officer on his ship, the H.M.S. Blossom. Surgeon John Simpson's native map of 1853 shows the Eskimo name "Oltion" and P. Tikhomirsky's 1861 map shows "Zaliv Tutagvak," which may mean "big lagoon." Wainwright Inlet: village, see Wainwright.

Wainwright Lagoon: bay, see Wainwright Inlet.

Wait Creek: stream, flows SE 6.6 mi. to Jacksina Creek 8.5 mi. SW of its junct. with Nabesna River, Wrangell Mts.; 62°18' N, 143°06' W; (map 84). Var. Wait Creek.
Named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, because for a week he was delayed here by bad weather.

Waike Creek: stream, see Wait Creek.

Wakefield Lakes: lakes, on Baranoj I., includes Deep and Long Lakes, 27 mi. SE of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 56°52' N, 134°44' W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Wakup Creek: stream, flows 1.7 mi. SE, then SW, to California Creek, 3 mi. SW of Big Lake and 26 mi. W of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°28'30" N, 149°28'00" W; (map 123).
Waklarok

This name was applied to a neighboring stream, as reported in 1923 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 61), USGS. The present name application was first published by USGS on a 1956 map.

Waklarok locality, site of an Eskimo village, on S shore of Kwemeluk Pass, 17 mi. NE of Black, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62°32'15" N, 165°00'00" W; (map 76). Var. Waklarokamit.

Eskimo name obtained by G. R. Putnam, USGS, in 1899, as "Waklarokamitiu," or "people of Waklarok." 

Waklarokamit locality, see Waklarok.

Waklarokamit locality, see Waklarok.

Waklarokamit locality, see Waklarok.

Waklarokamit locality, see Waklarok.

Waklarokamit locality, see Waklarok.

Waklarokamit locality, see Waklarok.

Walakpa: locality, on Chukchi Sea roast, at Waklarok; 60 mi. W of Point Barrow, 11 mi. SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 62°32'15" N, 165°00'00" W; (map 76). Var. Walapai, Walakpan, Walakpa, Wallikipi, Wolikpot.

Eskimo name, Walakpak, reported to mean "big village" (see Walakpa Bay). This locality has been a campsite for generations because of its relation to a good coastal inlet. William Smyth reported that in August 1826 a village of nine tents was located one-half mile from the mouth of the inlet (Beechey, 1831, p. 312, 315).

Walakpa Bay: estuary, extends 6 mi. E from Chukchi Sea, 11 mi. SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°08'00" N, 152°02'42" W; (map 153). Var. Walapai, Walakpan, Walakpa, Wallikipi, Wolikpot.

Eskimo name, Walakpak, reported to mean "big village" (see Walakpa Bay). This locality has been a campsite for generations because of its relation to a good coastal inlet. William Smyth reported that in August 1826 a village of nine tents was located one-half mile from the mouth of the inlet (Beechey, 1831, p. 312, 315).

Walden Creek: stream, flows W 11 mi. to Yukon River; 60 mi. NE of Rampart, 149°19'14" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported by Lt. Erickson, USA, in 1902. Name was published by USGS (Prindle, 1905, p. 16)

Wales: village, pop. 128, on Island Creek, on coast of Cape Prince of Wales, at W end of Seward Penin., Kotzebue-Kokok Low.; 65°37' N, 165°05' W; (map 111). Var. Eddannoo, Kingaghee, King-a-khi, Kingegan, Kingegan Mission, Kingeege, Kingigamute.

In 1827 Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 540), RN, wrote: "The natives have a village upon the low land near the cape called Eddannoo, and another inland named Kingaghee..." Beechey later noted (1831, p. 543): "These were some of the most clearly and well dressed people we had seen anywhere on the coast. Their residence was at King-a-khi, a place which, judging from the respectability of parties from that place, whom we had seen elsewhere, must be important among the Esquimaux villages upon the coast." Capt. E. E. Smith, USRCS, reported the village as "Kingigamute" with a population of 400 Eskimo in the 10th Census in 1880. The 1890 Census listed 488 persons. In 1890 the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church established a mission here (Brooks, 1901, p. 23), and in 1894 a U.S. Government reindeer station was organized. The post office of Wales was established in 1902 and continues in operation today. The population in 1910 was 397; in 1920, 136; in 1930, 170; in 1939, 193; and in 1950, 141.

Walhalla Slough: stream, 8 mi. long, distributary of Copper River, 20 mi. SE of Cordova, Matanuska Coastal Plain; 60°21' N, 145°22' W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Walker Creek: stream, flows N 8 mi. to Pebble Bay, 9 mi. SE of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70°47'00" N, 158°33'35" W; (map 147). Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Walker Creek: stream, flows N 8 mi. to Pebble Bay, 9 mi. SE of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70°47'00" N, 158°33'35" W; (map 147). Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Wallik Creek: stream, flows N 8 mi. to Hunt Fork, 65 mi. NE of Sillyshen Mtn. and 7¼ mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°51' N, 152°37' W; BGN 1932; (map 124).

Named in 1931 by Marshall (1956, p. 105) as a result of his party's light-hearted approach to the difficulties they encountered in trying to cross this storm-flooded stream. His companion remarked, "There's one safe rule in traveling this north country in summer. If you can't get across them, you can always walk around them." So as we headed upstream once more, we christened this stream Walk-around Creek.

Walker: Lake; lake, see Naknek Lake.

Walker Channel: water passage, 4 mi. long, along SE coast of Beauchamp; 16 mi. SW of Goddard, on SW coast of Baranof; 15°35' W; (map 51).

Local name used by fishermen; published in 1929 by USGS.

Walker Cove: estuary, on mainland, extends NE 8.5 mi., off Behm Canal, 55°43' N, 130°54' W; (map 31).

This feature was "examined by Joseph Whidbey, August 25, 1793 and named by him or [Capt. George] Vancouver [RN] after the surgeon of the Chatham William Walker" (Brooks, 1937, p. 49).

Walker Creek: stream, at N end of Cleveland Penin., head in a lake, flows S 4.5 mi. to Lake McDonald, 55°39' N, 131°50' W; (map 31).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Walker Creek: stream, on mainland, flows W 2.6 mi. to Walker Cove offshore. Behm Canal, 8 mi. E of Ledge Point, 55°43'10" N, 130°42'00" W; BGN 1923; (map 31). Named in 1923 by USGS.

Walker Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Penin., flows NW 6 mi. to Sixmile Creek, 2 mi. S of Sunrise and 20 mi. SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 60°11'09" N, 149°25'00" W; (map 63).

Local prospectors' name; reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, p. 2), USGS.

Walker Creek: stream, flows N 6.5 mi. to Sanona Creek, 22 mi. S of junc. of Oshetna and Suzina Rivers, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°19'30" N, 147°19'00" W; (map 85).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Walker Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Nenana River, 36 mi. S of Nenana, Alaska Ra.; 64°01' N, 149°07' W; (map 105).

Local name published in 1915 in GLO [BLM] survey plat.

Walker Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Eagle Creek which flows to Right Fork Bluestone River, 13 mi. S of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°05' N, 166°25' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Walker Dome: mountain, 4342 ft, 2 mi. W of Jumbo Dome and 8 mi. N of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°57'45" N, 148°33'30" W; (map 87).

Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Walker Fork: stream, flows W 7.5 mi. to South Fork Fortymile River, 22 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°06' N, 141°45' W;
Named in 1900 by J. F. McArthur for Maj. J. M. Walsh, Royal Northwest Mounted Police. Published in 1916 by the IBC on Sheet No. 36.

Walter, Port: bay, 0.5 mi. across, 9.5 mi. N of the village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.: 56°23'30" N, 134°38'30" W. (map 5).

Named for charting purposes; name published in 1901 by USCGS.

Walter Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, in Port Houghton, 1 mi. NW of Sandhorn Canal and 83 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Ms.; 57°18'30" N, 133°17'15" W. (map 8).

Named in 1882 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; name published by USCGS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 128).

Walter Island Arm: estuary, see Sandhorn Canal.

Walton Creek: stream, flows SE to Kiegerk Creek, about 12 mi. SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Penin., Hichel. (map 111).

Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Wanda Island: island, 0.2 mi. long, between Sanak and Caton Is., one of Sanak Is., Aleutian Ra.; 54°24'40" N, 162°31'30" W. (map 25).

Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USCGS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Wanda Island: island, off left bank of Yukon River, across from Falcon Cliffs and about 11 mi. SW of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°32' N, 158°16' W. (map 97).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Wannacreek Creek: stream, flows SE 4 mi. to Boxer River, 5 mi. NW of Southwest Cape, St. Lawrence I.; 61°21' N, 171°34' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Wannacreek.

Wannacreek Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, 0.5 mi. NE of Sanak I., Alex. Arch.; 55°22'30" N, 162°29'30" W. (map 93).

Wannacreek Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, 0.5 mi. NW of Sanak I., Alex. Arch.; 55°21'30" N, 162°29'30" W. (map 93).

Wannacreek Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Sanak I., Alex. Arch.; 55°20'30" N, 162°29'30" W. (map 93).

Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Wannacreek Creek: stream, see Wannacreek Creek.

Wannacreek Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Sanak I., Alex. Arch.; 55°21'30" N, 162°29'30" W. (map 93).

Wannacreek Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Sanak I., Alex. Arch.; 55°20'30" N, 162°29'30" W. (map 93).

Wannacreek Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, 0.5 mi. SW of Sanak I., Alex. Arch.; 55°21'30" N, 162°29'30" W. (map 93).

Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USCGS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Ward Lake: lake, in course of Ward Creek, 0.7 mi. NE of Mulik Lake, 42 mi. NE of Kenai, L'SN. Name published by USC&GS in 1914 Annual Report (p. 63).

Ward Creek: stream, flows W 8.2 mi. to Gold-bottom Creek which flows to Nushuk River, 32 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin., Hichel.; 64°57' N, 163°55' W. (map 95). Var. Anderson Creek.

Prospectors' name published in January 1900 by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS. This appears to be the stream shown as "Anderson" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. They applied the name "Ward" to a stream to the north.

Warm Spring Creek: stream, flows W 7.6 mi. to the mouth of Warm Spring Bay which flows to Nushuk River, 32 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin., Hichel.; 64°57' N, 163°55' W. (map 95). Var. Anderson Creek.

Prospectors' name published in January 1900 by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS. This appears to be the stream shown as "Anderson" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. They applied the name "Warm" to a stream to the north.

Warmchuck Inlet: estuary, on SE coast of Heceta I., trending SE 5 mi. to Gulf of Equi-bel, 20 mi. NW of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°45' N, 133°29' W. (map 4).

Named in 1914 by USCGS. See Salt Chuck, village.

Warm Creek: stream, flows SW 8.2 mi. to Gold-bottom Creek which flows to Nushuk River, 32 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin., Hichel.; 64°57' N, 163°55' W. (map 95). Var. Anderson Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by Maj. H. M. Elkins, USGS.

Wapoo Creek: stream, flows SW 45 mi. to Innoko River 6.4 mi. NW of its junct. with Dishna Creek, 46 mi. NW of Ophir and 74 mi. NW of McGrath, Innoko Low.; 63°39'30" N, 157°27'00" W. (map 90).

Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by H. M. Elkins, USGS.


Local name reported in 1964 by Arthur Gersau, USGS.

Warbler Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, on Kenai Penin. E of Mull Lake, 42 mi. NE of Kenai, L'SN. Name published by USC&GS in 1914 Annual Report (p. 63); derived from a mission warehouse near Shiniak village.

Warhouse Channel Kuskokwim Bay: channel, extends S 25 mi. from mouth of Warehouse Creek to point 16 mi. NW of mouth of Jacksmith Creek, 19 mi. NW of Carter Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°36' N, 162°12' W. (map 54).

Local name reported by USCGS in the 1914 Annual Report (p. 63); derived from a mission warehouse near Shiniak village.

Warehouse Creek: stream, flows W 10 mi. to Kuskokwim Bay, 3 mi. N of Quinlivan, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°36' N, 162°06' W. (map 54).

Local name published in 1915 by USCGS; derived from the mission warehouse near Shiniak village.

Waring Mountains: mountain range, 1,800 ft., trends E 65 mi. from Hotham Peak, S of Kobuk River valley, Brooks Ra.; 66°50' N, 159°45' W. (maps 114, 115).

Named in 1886 by Lt. Stoney (1900), USN, possibly for Howard Scott Waring, USN.

Warehouse Bay: estuary, on SE coast of Heceta I., trending NE 5 mi. to Gulf of Equi-bel, 20 mi. NW of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°45' N, 133°29' W. (map 4).

Named in 1914 by USCGS. See Salt Chuck, village.

Warm Pass Valley: valley, 2 mi. long on Skagway River, 0.6 mi. N of Laughton Glacier and 10 mi. NE of Skagway, Coast Ms.; 59°32'35" N, 135°04'09" W. (map 45).

Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Warm Spring Bay: bay, 1 mi. across, on E coast of Baranof I., at Baranof, Alex. Arch.; 57°05' N, 134°44' W. (map 91).

Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, published in 1899 by USCGS on Chart 8050. So named because "at the head of the bay is a waterfall * * * and near the waterfall there are several warm mineral springs" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1943, p. 332).

Warm Springs: springs, on E coast of Baranof I., at head of Warm Spring Bay, 20 mi. E of
Warren: locality, along Seward Penin. RR, on Warner Creek: stream, see McKelvie Creek.

Warren Island: island, see Warner Island.

Warren Peak: peak, 2,589 ft., highest point on Warren L, Alex. Arch.; 55°54′50″ N, 133°55′15″ W; (map 154).

Warren Bay: bay, on Alaska Penin., trends S 1 mi. SW of Chignik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°08′ N, 156°36′ W; (map 1950). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1899 by USC&GS.

Washington Creek: stream, flows SW 15 mi. to Nixon River, 16 mi. NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskwim Mts.; 63°15′ N, 155′14″ W; (map 89).

Washington Bay: bay, see Kiesanen Island.

Washington Channel: water passage, 1 mi. long, between Kocisituk and Warren L, Alex. Arch.; 55°55′ N, 133°50′ W; (map 41). Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USGS &C.

Washington Peak: peak, 3,316 ft., NW of Wheeler Peak on Glass Penin., Admiralty Is.; 52°54′50″ N, 173°11′30″ E; (map 101). Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948, and given by the U.S. Army during World War II. The name is not used today.


Washburn: locality, 2 mi. SW of Washburn Peak, 3,316 ft., NW of Wheeler Peak, Sunshine Mtn., 22 mi. SE of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°00′15″ N, 150°31′00″ W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Washburn Peak: peak, 3,316 ft., NW of Wheeler Peak on Glass Penin., Admiralty Is.; 52°54′50″ N, 173°11′30″ E; (map 13). Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948, and given by the U.S. Army during World War II. The name is not used today.

Washburn: village, see Big Delta.

Washington Creek: stream, flows SW 2 mi. to Sinuk River, 21 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Penin. High.; 64°43′ N, 165°56′ W; (map 94).

Washington Creek: stream, heads on Bean Ridge, flows SE 2 mi. to Hot Springs Slough, 3 mi. SW of village of Manley Hot Springs and 1.5 mi. E of village of Talkeetna, Talkeetna-Tanana High.; 65°00′15″ N, 149°03′ W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Washington Creek: stream, heads on Bean Ridge, flows SE 2 mi. to Hot Springs Slough, 3 mi. SW of village of Manley Hot Springs and 1.5 mi. E of village of Talkeetna, Talkeetna-Tanana High.; 65°00′15″ N, 149°03′ W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Washington Creek: stream, heads on Bean Ridge, flows SE 2 mi. to Hot Springs Slough, 3 mi. SW of village of Manley Hot Springs and 1.5 mi. E of village of Talkeetna, Talkeetna-Tanana High.; 65°00′15″ N, 149°03′ W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Washington Creek: stream, heads on Bean Ridge, flows SE 2 mi. to Hot Springs Slough, 3 mi. SW of village of Manley Hot Springs and 1.5 mi. E of village of Talkeetna, Talkeetna-Tanana High.; 65°00′15″ N, 149°03′ W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Washington Creek: stream, heads on Bean Ridge, flows SE 2 mi. to Hot Springs Slough, 3 mi. SW of village of Manley Hot Springs and 1.5 mi. E of village of Talkeetna, Talkeetna-Tanana High.; 65°00′15″ N, 149°03′ W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.
Washington Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Imnachuk River, 23 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula. High.: 65°52' N, 162°56' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D.C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1903, pl. 2), USGS.

Waterfall Creek: stream, flows SW 22 mi. in Wasiila Creek. Name derived from nearby Wasiila Creek.

Wasakanara Bay: cove, 0.6 mi. across, on SW coast of Afognak L, 6.7 mi. NW of Afognak, Kodiak L.: 58°01'30" N, 152°57'00" W; (map 43).

Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Waskey, Mount: mountain, 5,026 ft., 12 mi. NE of Togiak Lake and 85 mi. NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.: 59°46' N, 159°15' W; BGN 1931; (map 53).

Named by local inhabitants for Frank H. Waskey, the first delegate to Congress from the Territory of Alaska. He was a local trader and prospector and travelled much of the region. He collected information over a period of more than 30 years about local names from natives, prospectors, and airplane pilots. This name was reported in 1931 by USGS.

Wasp Cove: cove, extends SW 0.4 mi. off Behm Canal, on SE coast of Revillagigedo L., Alex. Arch.: 55°25'45" N, 130°58'45" W; BGN 1928.

Local name reported in 1928 by USFS; derived from Wasp Point.

Wasp Point: point of land, on SE coast of Revillagigedo L., between Princess Bay and Short Pass, Alex. Arch.: 55°22'45" N, 130°59'25" W; (map 31).

Named in 1891 by USGS.

Wasp Point: point of land, S tip of Quail L in Yukon River, Innoko Low.: 63°53' N, 159°08' W; (map 81).

Riverboat pilot's name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Wassila: village, see Wasiila.

Wassila Creek: stream, see Wasiila Creek.

Wassila Lake: lake, see Wasiila.

Wasted Creek: stream, heads at Alaska-Canada boundary, flows NW 23 mi. to Nattakan Creek.

Waterfall: locality, a cannery, on W coast of Prince of Wales L, 13 mi. SW of Craig, Alex. Arch.: 53°17'30" N, 133°14'30" W; (map 41).

Name published by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1915, pl. 5), USGS. "Waterfall • • • has a cannery and store at which some fishermen's supplies, gasoline, and fuel oil can be obtained • • • cannery wharf • • •. Waterfall has radio communication during the canning season" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1962, p. 83).

Waterfall Bay: estuary, extends E 4 mi. on W coast of Dall L, Alex. Arch.: 54°56' N, 133°02' W; (map 1).

Name published by USGS in 1914.

Waterfall Cove: cove, 0.4 mi. across, on NE coast of Baranof L, 2 mi. N of Baranof, Alex. Arch.: 57°11'45" N, 134°50'00" W; (map 9).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Waterfall Cove: cove, 0.6 mi. across, along W coast of Chichagof L, on E side of Slouc Arm, Ll mi. SE of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.: 57°31' N, 135°55' W; BGN 1908; (map 9).

Named in 1908 by E. F. Dickins, USGS, for "the waterfall located on the outlet of Waterfall Lake." The name was published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 172).

Waterfall Creek: stream, flows S 2 mi. to Meshik River, on Alaska Peninsula, Ll mi. S of Vent Mtn. in Aniakchak Crater, Bristol Bay Low.: 56°43' N, 158°08' W; (map 30).

Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Waterfall Creek: stream, flows S 10 mi. to Kuskokwim River, 23 mi. SW of Kantishna, Alaska Ra.: 62°52'00" N, 147°12'05" W; (map 82).

Local descriptive name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Waterfall Creek: stream, heads at Alaska-Canada boundary, flows NW 16 mi. to Nation River Ll mi. NNE of that stream's junct. with Yukon River and 41 mi. N of Eagle.
Porcupine Plt. : 65°22'30" N, 141°26'30" W; (map 103).

Descriptive name reported in 1930 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Waterfall Creek: stream, see North Fork Snake River.

Waterfall Head: point of land, see Cascade Point.

Waterfall Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, on W coast of Dall L, 1 mi. N of Waterfall Bay, Alex. Arch.: 54°58'30" N, 133°06'00" W; BGN 1935; (map 1).

Named in 1935 by USGS.

Waterfall Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. across, on W coast of Chichagof L, 12 mi. SE of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.: 57°32' N, 135°55' W; BGN 1923; (map 2).

Named in 1923 by USGS for the waterfall located on the stream that drains the lake.

Waterfall Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, 14 mi. N of Chilkatitsik, Yukon Flats: 66°45' N, 143°49' W; (map 1201).

Local descriptive name: reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Waterfall Point: point of land, between Clark and Orinzki Bays, on W shore of Stephanie Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Ra.: 55°43'30" N, 160°17'20" W; (map 28).

Descriptive name published by USCSGS in 1916 Coats Pilot (p. 164): so named because of "a conspicuous waterfall at the southern tip."

Waterfall, Bay of: bay, 5 mi. across, on W coast of Alake L, Aleutian Is.: 51°38' N, 176°52' W; BGN 1936; (map 12).

Name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN, commander of the schooner Fenime, during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.

Waterfowl Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, W of Canoe Lake, 22 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.: 60°43'10" N, 152°44'25" W; (map 623).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Watering-place Creek: stream, see Walsh Creek.

Water Lake, lake: 1.000 ft. long, on E coast of Prince of Wales L, N of Thorne Bay, Alex. Arch.: 55°43'30" N, 132°02' W; BGN 1962; (map 4).

Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Waterman Canyon: canyon, 0.5 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1 mi. N of Karkhemak Bay and 6 mi. NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.: 59°41'30" N, 151°24'15" W; (map 540).

Local name reported and published by USGS in 1950.

Watermelon Lake: lake, 1 mi. across, 11 mi. NE of head of Ilgikpuk River, Arctic Plain:

69°28' N, 154°22' W; BGN 1960; (map 142).

So named by geologists in the 1940's "because a supply airplane which landed here brought a rare treat—a watermelon."

Watermouse Creek: stream, see Wayanda Ledge.

Waters, Mount: mountain, 5,237 ft., at head of Nelson Glacier, 14 mi. E of Wrangell, Coast Mts.: 56°31'30" N, 132°01'30" W; BGN 1944; (map 6).

Named in 1944 by USGS.

Waters: Point: point of land, on E shore of Port Bainbridge, 14 mi. SW of Chenega, and 40 mi. E ofeward, Chugach Mts.: 60°7'00" N, 148°18'15" W; (map 63).


Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on recent maps.

Watkins Point: point of land, on W coast of Cleveland Penin., at S entrance to Seward Passage, Alex. Arch.: 55°58' N, 132°02' W; (map 41).

Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBS.

Watson, Mount: mountain, 12,516 ft., 2 mi. W of Alaska-Canada boundary, 6.5 mi. S of Mount Lodge, and 84 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.: 59°06'30" N, 132°33'12" W; BGN 1924; (map 45).

Named in 1924 for David Thompson Watson, 1844-1916, lawyer, who was U.S. Counsel of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal in 1903. Watson was born in Pennsylvania and received his law degree from Harvard University.

Watson Creek: stream, heads in Robinson Mts. and flows 4 mi. SW to the Gulf of Alaska, 1.8 mi. W of Clayhill Point and 71 mi. NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain: 52°57'20" N, 141°38'05" W; (map 47).

Local name published in 1948 by USGS.

Watson Creek: stream, flows NW 1.3 mi. to Birch Creek which flows to Big Four Creek, 21 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula: 64°49' N, 164°09' W; (map 951).

Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Watson Fork: stream, flows SW 4 mi. to Fish Creek, 55 mi. SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Hts.: 64°31'00" N, 142°43'00" W; (map 1024).

Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Watson Glacier: glacier, trends S 4 mi. to Yakutat Glacier, 11 mi. NE of Cape Yakataga and 25 mi. NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mts.:
Wayanda Rock

Wayanda Rock: locality, see Weare Rock. Named by USC&GS; published as "Wayanda Rock" in 1916 USGS map; described as "an islet in the cove." Named by the geologists on the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 exploration for the tracked vehicle called a Weasel, which was used extensively for tundra exploration.

Wayland Lake, 0.3 mi. on Kenai Peninsula, forms SE end of a 6-mi. promontory between Hook and Chignik Bays, 17 mi. NE of Chignik, Aleutian Arch.; 56°29' N, 150°47' W. (map 30).

Wayland Peak, mountain peak, 3,500 ft. on NW coast of Hyder, 3 mi. NW of Point Styleman, on Stephens Passage, 27 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°00'43" N, 133°53'50" W. (map 7).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.


Local name recorded in 1905 by E. F. Dicks, USC&GS.

Wekuk: locality, see Wevek.

Wekuk Komito: promontory, see Thompson Cape.

Wekuk Uakasuk: promontory, see Uakasuk Cape.

Wedge Cape: point of land, on Tugsiag Point, on NE coast of Point Barrow, 35 mi. SW of Dutch Harbor, Alaska; 71°25'00" N, 154°07'50" W. (map 1). Named by Capt. A. H. Hough, USCG, in 1857.

Wedge Island: island, see Weege Island.

Wedge Island: islands, off coast of Dall Island, in Hooch Arm Sea Otter Harbor, Arch. Arch.; 55°07'40" N, 133°09'00" W. (map 4).

Name published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Weare: locality, see Tanana.

Weare Dike: locality, on a slough N of Yukon River, 6 mi. E of Blaisl Island, and 19 mi. W of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°37'20" N, 164°46'00" W. (map 73).

Far, Weare Dike.

Site of a dike shown on a 1916 USGS map; name derived from "the Portus B. Weare that was the first steamboat of the N A T.

Webber Creek: stream, flows NE 17 mi. to Yukon River, 32 mi. SSE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°24'30" N, 143°30'00" W. (map 103).

Prospectors' name recorded in 1902 by Lt. Hjelma Erickson, USA, and William Yaneret.

Webber Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 2 mi. to Canyon Creek, 12 mi. S of Sunrise and 27 mi. W of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°42'50" N, 149°27'25" W. (map 63).

Local prospectors' name recorded about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Webber Point: point of land, see Beacon Point.

Webberis Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. to Melotzimaroren Creek, 3.5 mi. N of Moron River and 30 mi. W of Naknek, Alaska; 55°25'30" N, 132°55'00" W. (map 606).

Named in 1955 by R. M. Chapman, USGS, for Martin Webories, who died in 1946, "who prospected in the Grant-Totzimaroren Creek for a number of years. He had a cabin on this stream."

Webster Lake: lake, 0.3 mi. across, on NE coast of St. Paul I., in Pribilof Is.; 57°14'10" N, 170°16'40" W. (map 38).

Name reported by W. W. Duffield, USCG, in 1897, probably named for the owner of a nearby house, labeled "Weber's House," on Elliott's map of St. Paul (1881).

Webster Peak: mountain peak, 3,500 ft. on NW coast of Everett Peak, 3 mi. NW of Point Styleman, on Stephens Passage, 27 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°00'45" N, 133°53'50" W. (map 12).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Webster Point: point of land, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., 4 mi. E of Jackson L., Arch. Arch.; 54°58'15" N, 132°36'45" W. (map 1).

Local name recorded in 1905 by E. F. Dicks, USC&GS.

Wekbuk: locality, see Wevek.

Webuk Konito: promontory, see Thompson Cape.

Webuk Unasukuk: promontory, see Uakasuk Cape.

Wedge Cape: point of land, on Tugsiag Point, on NE coast of Point Barrow, 35 mi. SW of Dutch Harbor, Alaska; 71°25'00" N, 154°07'50" W. (map 1).

Wedge Island: island, see Weege Island.

Wedge Island: islands, off shore of Prince of Wales I., in Alexander Arch.; 57°59'22" N, 136°40'45" W. (map 5).

Descriptive name given in 1899 by the members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition; probably named because the glaciers trends down a progressively narrowing valley.

Wedge Island: islands, see Weege Island.

Adak Island, Aleutian Arch.; 57°59'22" N, 136°40'45" W, BGS 1936; map 17).

The largest of these islands was named "Wedge Island" in 1793 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, because of its shape (Wagner, 1937, p. 421).

Wedge Mountain: mountain, 3,400 ft., on Chichagof I., 2.3 mi. NE of Pelican, Arch. Arch.; 57°59'22" N, 136°11'50" W. BGN 1960; map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1955 by D. L. Rosman, USGS, because "the mountain has a wedge shape."

Wedge Peak: peak, 10,239 ft., on Mount McKinley National Park, 17 mi. SSW of Anchorage, 18 mi. ENE of Mount McKinley, Alaska; 63°12'15" N, 150°30'40" W. (map 88).

Descriptive name given in 1945 by the U.S. Army Air Force Cold Weather test party.

Wedge Point: point of land, on SW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Arch.; 51°42'00" N, 176°53'45" W. BGN 1936; map 17).

Name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN commander of the schooner Fenimore Cooper.
during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.

**Wedge Point**: point of land, between Asid and Allimusa Bays, on SW coast of Unalaska Is., Aleutian Is., 53°26’55” N, 167°23’55” W; BGN 1938; (map 23).

Descriptive name given in 1937 by USCSAGS.

**Wedge Point**: point of land, on NW coast of Woronokski I., Alex. Arch.; 56°25’15” N, 132°32’00” W; (map 6).

Descriptive name obtained from local navigators; reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

**Wedge Point**: point of land, see Ram Point.

**Wedgewood Creek**: stream, flows SW 6 mi. to Rock Creek, 15 mi. NE of Porcupine Dome, and 30 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°41’15” N, 145°20’00” W; (map 104).

Prospectors’ name reported in 1934 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

**Weed Bight**: bight, between Shool Point and Round Head, on NE coast of Kanaga Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°53’ N, 177°04’ W; (map 17).

Name published in 1957 on an AMS map.

**Weed Lake**: lake, 0.3 mi. long, on Kenai Penn SW of Dobbler Lake, 18 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°41’30” N, 150°46’30” W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

**Weedy Shoals**: reefs, on E. shore of Zachary Bay, Ungra I., Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°22’20” N, 160°36’00” W; (map 28).

Named in 1872 by H. W. Dall.

**Weehug Creek**: stream, flows W 3 mi. to Kenulakwim Bay, 35 mi. NW of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°50’ N, 162°03’ W; (map 62).

Name reported in 1951 by USGS.

**Weeping Wall**: cliff, on NW coast of Umiak I., Barter Arch.; 54°59’ N, 133°07’ W; BGN 1935; (map 1).

Named in 1935 by USGS.

**Welcome, Lake**: lake, 1.6 mi. long, on W coast of Dall I., 1.2 mi. E of Welcome Point, Alex. Arch.; 54°55’45” N, 135°10’ W; BGN 1928; (map 7).

Named in 1927 by USGS & CoC and the Northwest Mounted Police.

**Welcome, Point**: point of land, on S. coast of Bird I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 54°59’ N, 135°47’ W; (map 6)."}

"Name published in 1882 by USCSAGS.

**Welcome Bay**: bay, 0.2 mi. across, on N. coast of Tualak I., Aleutian Is.; 54°55’45” N, 185°01’30” W; (map 24).

"Name published in 1965 by USGS & CoC.

**Welcome Cove**: estuary, extends NE 0.6 mi., on W coast of Dall I., W of Lake Welcome, Alex. Arch.; 54°58’30” N, 133°09’45” W; (map 1).

"Name published by USGS in 1925.

**Welcome Creek**: stream, flows NW 15 mi. from a glacier to Kanayut River, 9 mi. S of Table Top and 31 mi. NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Ra.; 68°29’ N, 150°58’ W; (map 134).

"Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

**Welcome Point**: point of land, between Camp and Welcome Coves, on W coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.; 54°55’35” N, 133°10’15” W; BGN 1928; (map 7).

"Named in 1927 by USGS & CoC because of its proximity to Welcome Cove.

**Welker, Mountain**: mountain, 5,155 ft., Alaska-Canada boundary, 6 mi. N of Hyder, Coast Mts.; 56°00’30” N, 130°00’05” W; BGN 1923; (map 7).

"Named in 1923 by USGS & CoC for Capt. Philip A. Welker, USCSAGS, an IBC-surveyor from 1893 to 1895 and "who, in 1895, astronomically determined the southern land origin of the Alaska Liserie boundary, at a point about 2 miles east of this peak • • • ."

**Well Creek**: stream, flows SE 15 mi. to Bowser Creek. 150 mi. N of Oil Bay and 22 mi. N of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°40’30” N, 135°19’00” W; BGN 1966; (map 51).

"So named locally because it flows through an area where wells were drilled for oil.

**Well Mountain**: mountain, 4,744 ft., in Sadlerochit Mts. 4 mi. NW of Sunset Pass and 27 mi. NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 60°38’ N, 144°55’ W; BGN 1961; (map 139).

"Later, Well Peak.

**Wells Mountain**: ridge, 5,800 ft., extends NE 13 mi. between Iron Creek and Talkeetna River, 24 mi. NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mts.; 62°26’ N, 149°12’ W; (map 82).

"Local name recorded in 1950 by USGS.

**Wells Mountain**: mountain, 4,966 ft., between Nung Creek and Chishina River, 16 mi. SW of point where Alaska Highway crosses Alaska-Canada boundary, Alaska Ra.; 62°11’ N, 141°17’ W; (map 34).

"Named in 1898 by W. J. Peters and A. H. Brooks, USGS, for Wellesley College.

**Wells, Port**: estuary, extends S 14 mi. from S end of College Fjord to Wells Passage, 16 mi. E of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°48’ N, 148°14’ W; (map 63).


**Wells Bay**: estuary, extends S. 9.5 mi. to Prince William Sound, 44 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°53’30” N, 147°28’30” W; (map 63).

"Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS. Name probably derived from nearby Port Wells.

**Wells Creek**: stream, flows SW 18 mi. to Nenana River, 38 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 65°23’30” N, 148°22’30” W; (map 87).

"Local name recorded in 1913 by J. W. Baxley, USGS.

**Whittier, Chugach Mts.**: mountain, 5,155 ft., Alaska-Canada boundary, 6 mi. N of Hyder, Coast Mts.; 56°00’30” N, 130°00’05” W; BGN 1923; (map 7).

"Named in 1923 by USGS & CoC for Capt. Philip A. Welker, USCSAGS, an IBC-surveyor from 1893 to 1895 and "who, in 1895, astronomically determined the southern land origin of the Alaska Liserie boundary, at a point about 2 miles east of this peak • • • ."

**Whittier, Port**: estuary, extends S 14 mi. from S end of College Fjord to Wells Passage, 16 mi. E of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°48’ N, 148°14’ W; (map 63).


**Wells Bay**: estuary, extends S 9.5 mi. to Prince William Sound, 44 mi. NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°53’30” N, 147°28’30” W; (map 63).

"Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS. Name probably derived from nearby Port Wells.

**Wells Creek**: stream, flows SW 18 mi. to Nenana River, 38 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 65°23’30” N, 148°22’30” W; (map 87).

"Local name recorded in 1913 by J. W. Baxley, USGS.

**Wells Mountain**: mountain, 5,155 ft., Alaska-Canada boundary, 6 mi. N of Hyder, Coast Mts.; 56°00’30” N, 130°00’05” W; BGN 1923; (map 7).

"Named in 1923 by USGS & CoC for Capt. Philip A. Welker, USCSAGS, an IBC-surveyor from 1893 to 1895 and "who, in 1895, astronomically determined the southern land origin of the Alaska Liserie boundary, at a point about 2 miles east of this peak • • • ."

**Well Creek**: stream, flows SE 15 mi. to Bowser Creek. 150 mi. N of Oil Bay and 22 mi. N of Augustine I., Aleutian Ra.; 59°40’30” N, 135°19’00” W; BGN 1966; (map 51).

"So named locally because it flows through an area where wells were drilled for oil.
Wells Passage: water passage, extends E 16 mi. from S end of Port Wells to Prince William Sound, on S side of Esther L. 24 mi. E of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°46' N, 148°04' W; BGN 1914; (map 69).  
Local name reported in 1914 by USGS; so named because it leads to Port Wells.

West Amatuli Island: island, 1 mi. long, in Tanana River, across from mouth of Chena River, 6 mi. SW of Fairbanks, Tanana L.; 64°47'40" N, 147°55'00" W; (map 100).  
Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

West Arm: stream, see Deep Cove.

West Arm Bay of Isles: estuary, on E coast of Knight L.; trends E 2 mi. to head of Bay of Isles, 14 mi. NE of Chena and 44 mi. SE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°21'15" N, 147°42'30" W; BGN 1917; (map 69). Var. North Arm.  
Descriptive name published in 1917 by USCGS.

West Arm Chilkoot Inlet: estuary, see Lutak Inlet.

West Arm Holz Bay: bay, on Attu L. extends W 2.5 mi. from Center Point in Holz Bay, Aleutian Is.; 52°55'50" N, 173°09'00" W; (map 13).  

West Arm Hendrick Bay: estuary, extends NW 2.5 mi. off Bay of Isles, on SE coast of Prince of Wales L. Alex. Arch.; 54°53'30" N, 132°03'15" W; (map 1).  
Local name reported in 1912 by L. G. Fassett, USBF.

West Arm Mirror Harbor: bay, 0.1 mi. across, between Bertha Bay and Mirror Harbor, on W coast of Chichagof L. 12 mi. NW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°47'40" N, 136°19'30" W; (map 9).  
Descriptive name published by USGS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 322).

West Arm Moira Sound: estuary, extends W 3 mi. off Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales L. Alex. Arch.; 55°00'00" N, 132°11'15" W; (map 1).  
Descriptive name given by US Army during World War II, published in 1948 by AMS.

West Arm Nevedikov Bay: bay, 0.8 mi. across, on S coast of Attu L. NW part of Nevedikov Bay. Aleutian Is.; 52°42'30" N, 172°49'30" E; (map 13).  
Descriptive name reported as the "West Arm" in 1946 supplement to 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot.

West Arm Nuka Bay: estuary, 2 mi. wide, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 42 mi. E of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°28' N, 150°33' W; BGN 1929; (map 59).  
Local descriptive name reported in 1927 by USGS.

West Arm Port Dick: bay, 1.2 mi. wide, on SE shore of Kenai Peninsula, 23 mi. SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°15'45" N, 151°05'45" W; (map 59).  
Local descriptive name reported in 1912 by USGS on Coast Chart 8554.

West Arm Solomon River: stream, distributary of Solomon River, flows S 2 mi. from Solomon River at Solomon to a lagoon at Newton Sound, Seward Peninsula. High.; 64°47'8" N, 164°26' W; (map 56).  
Local name reported in 1903 or 1904 on a location map of Council City & Solomon River Railroad.

West Bay: cove, 0.7 mi. wide, on N coast of Bligh Island, 42 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°54' N, 146°47' W; BGN 1913; (map 64). Var. Busby Bay.  
Local name used by boat captains reported in 1903 by H. P. Ritter, USGS.

West Beach: beach, 0.7 mi. long, on NE coast of Attu L. at head of West Arm Holtz Bay, Aleutian Is.; 52°55'40" N, 173°07'40" E; (map 13).  
Descriptive name given by U.S. Army during World War II, published in 1948 by AMS.

West Beaver Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, one of the Beaver Lakes, 25 mi. N of Anchorage. Cook Inlet Low.; 61°35'10" N, 149°50'30" W; (map 69).  
Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

West Bee Rock: rock, one of Bee Rocks in Clarence Strait, 4 mi. SW of Duke L. Alex. Arch.; 54°52'55.5" N, 131°53'55" W; (map 2).  
Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

West Bight: cove, see Mailboat Cove.

West Branch Eklutna Glacier: glacier, trends NE 4 mi. to Eklutna Glacier, 30 mi. E of Anchorage, Chugach Mts.; 61°15'05" N, 148°59'30" W; BGN 1964; (map 69).  
Local name reported in 1964 by USGS.

West Branch Sherretie Creek: stream, flows NE 9 mi. to Sherrettie Creek, 12 mi. SE of Mount Bendeleben and 56 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula. High.; 65°01' N, 164°32' W; (map 110). Var. Sherrett Creek.  
Local name published in 1936 by USGS.  
Shown as "Sherrett" on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

West Branch Simeon Creek: stream, see Featherly Creek.

Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project.

Westbrook Glacier: glacier, trends N 1.2 mi. to its terminus at head of Big Creek, 3 mi. SW of Mount Shasta and 14 mi. W of Valdez. Chugach Mts.; 61°07'49" N, 146°41'10" W; (map 17).  
Local name reported in 1911 by USGS.

West Brother: island, see West Brother Island.
West Brother Island: island, 2 mi. long, in The Brothers Is.; 52 mi. E of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°12'30" N, 133°51'15" W; (map 6). Var. West Brother.

West Buttons: mountain, E of South Fork Flats, 11 mi. W of East Buttons and 31 mi. SW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°15' N, 149°26' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

West Buttons: ridge, elev. 12,990-18,000 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, extends W 2.2 mi. from Denali Pass, on Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 63°05' N, 151°04' W; (map 88). Descriptive name reported in 1910 by F. A. Cook.

West Channel: stream, distributary of Canning River, heads at 52°56'30" N, 146°12'00" W, and flows NE 16. mi. to Lion Bay, Arctic Plain; 70°09'15" N, 145°16' W; (map 191). This may be the stream Franklin (1828) shows as Sir T. Staines R. on his map.

West Cape: point of land, on W coast of Deer Is., at SW end of Aleutian Ra.; 54°33'40" N, 162°26'00" W; (map 251). Descriptive name given in 1888 by USBF.

West Castle: point of land, see Bunnell Cape.

West Castle: point of land, see Tukit Point.

West Cape: point of land, see Vngyat Point.

West Cape: point of land, see ZachapDI Point.

West Cape Lazare: point of land, seen, Aksit, Cape.

West Channel: channel, 12 mi. long, in Nushagak Bay, W of Big Shoals, 20 mi. SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Low.; 58°36' N, 158°30' W; (map 49). Name reported in 1950 by USGS & S: location and navigability of these channels changes from year to year.

West Channel: water passage, along W shore of Pybus Bay, at SE end of Admiralty Is., 25 mi. SE of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°18' N, 134°06' W; (map 93). Descriptive name published by USGS & S in the 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 290).

West Channel: water passage, between Hayward Strait and Krestof Sound, 51 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°10'09" N, 135°54'00" W; (map 91). Descriptive name published in 1950 by USGS & S on Chart 8281.

West Channel: island, 0.7 mi. long, in Wide Bay, NE of Tereace Is., on SE coast of Alaska Pen., 45 mi. SE of Unalaska, Aleutian Ra.; 52°27'30" N, 166°11'10" W; (map 36). Descriptive name given in 1923 by USGS & S.

West Channel: water passage, from mouth of Kuskokwim River to point 20 mi. W of Kwinhagak, 23 mi. NW of Carter Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59°30' N, 162°30' W; (map 241). Descriptive name given in 1913 by USGS & S.

West Channel Massacre Bay: water passage, western entrance to Massacre Bay, on SE coast of Attu Is., Aueutian Is.²; 52°49'00" N, 172°12'30" W; (map 19). Descriptive name listed in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot.

West Chuna Point: point of land, on SW coast of Kanaga Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°39'30" N, 177°40'00" W; (map 17). Descriptive name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

West Clem Creek: stream, flows SW 4.3 mi. to Duck Creek, 52 mi. NW of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°57' N, 161°30' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

West Cove: cove, 0.6 mi. across, just N of Sitkin Point, on W coast of Little Sitkin Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°57'30" N, 178°27'30" E; (map 15). Var. West-northwest Cove.

West Crawford Inlet: bay, 0.5 mi. across and 8 mi. long, 2 mi. SE of Goddard, on W coast of Barnafol Is., Alex. Arch.; 56°47' N, 135°15' W; (map 95). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1929 by USGS & S.

West Creek: stream, flows SE 5 mi. to mouth of Main Creek, at Amber Bay, on S shore of Alaska Penin., 115 mi. NW of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°51' N, 157°28' W; (map 31). Descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

West Creek: stream, flows SE 2.8 mi. to Shovel Creek, 8 mi. N of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 65°40' N, 164°25' W; (map 95). Prospector's name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17). USGS.

West Creek: stream, flows E 1.7 mi. to Innmahach River, 23 mi. NE of Irmak Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°52' N, 162°58' W; (map 110). Prospector's name reported in 1901 by D. L. Reburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 4a). USGS.

West Creek: stream, see Esch Creek.

Westdahl Cove: cove, 1 mi. wide, on W coast of Nuka L., 38 mi. SE of Seldovia, Chukchi Mts.; 59°19'00" N, 150°46'00" W; BGN 1931; (map 50). Named by a USC & S field party "for the launch Westdahl used in making surveys in this area."

Westdahl Peak: mountain, 5,118 ft., on SW Unimak Is., 56 mi. W of Cape Lutke, Aleutian Is.; 54°44' N, 164°30' W; (map 24). Named in 1902 by O. Tittmann.
West Finger Lake

West Finger Lake: lake, one of the Finger Lakes, on Kenai Penin.. 3 mi NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°39' N, 150°54' W; (map 63). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

West Flank Island: island, off SE coast of Esther L. at SE end of Esther Passage. 26 mi NE of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°48'50" N, 147°54'15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

West Foreland: point of land, on W shore of Cook Inlet, between Redoubt and Trading Bays, 20 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°43'00" N, 150°54'00" W; (map 63). Var. Mys Zapadnyy ili Kyslotank, West Foreland.

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

West Fork: locality, on right bank of West Fork Tolovana River. 6 mi. SW of Livengood, Yukan-Tana High.; 65°27' N, 148°39' W; (map 105). This place, being at the head of navigation for small boats on the Tolovana River, was established in 1915 as a small supply point for the Livengood camp. In 1916 it contained a sawmill, roadhouse, and some warehouses (Brooks and others, 1918, p. 229).

West Fork: stream, see Big River.

West Fork Ahell Creek: stream, flows SE 6 mi. to Ahell Creek, 8 mi. NW of Slana, Alaska; 62°49' N, 144°04' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

West Fork Arcoller Creek: stream, see Faro Creek.

West Fork Blue River: stream, flows S 1.2 mi. from Canada near boundary monument to left bank of Blue River. 3 mi. NW of Blue Lake, Coast Mts.; 63°22'30" N, 143°58'15" W; (map 21). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

West Fork Buck Creek: stream, heads on Potato Mtn. and flows NE 1 mi. to Buck Creek, in Mint River basin. 12 mi. NE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Penn. High.; 63°38'30" N, 167°31'45" W; (map 141). Prospectors' name reported in 1918 by Steidtmann and Cathcart (1922, fig. 34). USGS.

West Fork Buckland River: stream, flows NW 4.1 mi. to Buckland Creek, 45 mi. NE of Hitchcock, Seward Penn. High.; 65°49' N, 160°40' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1908 by USGS.

West Fork Chandalar River: stream, flows E 24 mi. to North Fork Chandalar River. 5 mi. W of that stream's junct. with Middle Fork Chandalar River and 21 mi. S of Chandalar, Brooks, RA.; 63°21'20" N, 148°30'30" W. BGN 1912; (map 123). Var. Granite Creek. Local name reported in 1912 by A. H. Brooks, USGS. T. G. Gerdine, USGS, shows the name "Granite Creek" on an 1899 field-sheet.

West Fork Chandalar River: stream, see Crooked Creek.

West Fork Chena River: stream, flows SW 16 mi. to North Fork Chena River. 4 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukan-Tana High.; 63°20'12" N, 146°11'00" W; BGN 1965; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13). The early maps included Frozenfoot Creek as part of West Fork.

West Fork Chena River: stream, see Frozenfoot Creek.

West Fork Chignik River: stream, heads on Mount Veniaminoff on Alaska Penin., flows NE 24 mi. to Chignik River. 4 mi. N of Chignik Lake, Aleutian Ra.; 56°23' N, 158°56'55" W; (map 90). Named in 1923 by R. L. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

West Fork Chilkat River: stream, see Kelaliss River.

West Fork Chistochina River: stream, heads at glacier between Chakona and Chistochina glaciars, flows SE 5.8 mi. to Chistochina River, 18 mi. NE of Paxson, Alaska; 63°07'10" N, 144°56'45" W; (map 86). Local name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 9). USGS.

West Fork Chukowan River: stream, see Enatalk Creek.

West Fork Chulitna River: stream, heads at West Fork Glacier, flows NE 37 mi. to Chulitna River. 23 mi. NE of Healy, Alaska; 63°03'15" N, 149°36'00" W; (map 87). Named by USGS, in 1907. West Fork Espenberg River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 35 mi. to Espenberg River. 48 mi. NW of Deering, Kotebue- Kubok Low.; 66°30' N, 164°06' W; (map 113). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

West Fork Fish Creek: stream, distributary of Fish Creek, flows SW 2.5 mi. to Susitna River. 23 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°25'15" N, 150°27'45" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

West Fork Flat Creek: stream, flows NE 10 mi. to Dall River. 111 mi. NW of Stevens Village, Alaska; 63°24' N, 147°32' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1902 by USGS (Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 9).

West Fork Glacier: glacier, trends SW 2.2 mi. to its terminus at head of West Fork Nitina River. 8 mi. NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mts. 61°36' N, 142°40' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1902 by USGS (Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 9).

West Fork Glacier: glacier, trends E 1.1 mi. from Anderson Pass to its terminus at head of West Fork Chulitna River. 24 mi. SE of head of McKinley River, Alaska; 63°16' N, 149°55' W; BGN 1947; (map 87). Local name reported by Woodbury Abbey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, on the blue-print of his 1921 Mount McKinley National Park survey.

West Fork Glacier: glacier, trends SW 20 mi. to its terminus at headwaters of West Fork Susitna River. 55 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska; 63°24' N, 147°32' W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

West Fork Grubstake Creek: stream, flows NE 25 mi. SE of Braver, Yukon-Tanana High.; 66°04'10" N, 146°51'40" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

West Fork Glacier: glacier, trends SW 20 mi. to its terminus at headwaters of West Fork Susitna River. 55 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska; 63°24' N, 147°32' W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

West Fork Grubstake Creek: stream, flows NE 25 mi. SE of Braver, Yukon-Tanana High.; 66°04'10" N, 146°51'40" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

West Fork Glacier: glacier, trends SW 20 mi. to its terminus at headwaters of West Fork Susitna River. 55 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska; 63°24' N, 147°32' W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

West Fork Grubstake Creek: stream, flows NE 25 mi. SE of Braver, Yukon-Tanana High.; 66°04'10" N, 146°51'40" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.
West Fork Higluluk Creek: stream, see Spike Creek.
West Fork Indian Creek: stream, flows NE 3.4 mi. to Indian Creek, 89 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°08'55" N, 152°50'00" W; (map 81).
Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

West Fork Moose River: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SE 8.5 mi. to Moose River, 21 mi. E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°35' N, 150°40' W; (map 62).
Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Local name reported in 1923 by H. H. Moffit (in Smith and others, 1930, p. 144).

West Fork Katete River: stream, heads at 56°26'50" N, 131°44'10" W; flows 13 mi. into Canada near boundary monument 60, Coast Mts.; 56°40' N, 131°45' W; (map 7).
Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

West Fork Koyukuk River: stream, see Tinayuk Creek.
West Fork Kuskokwim River: stream, see Big River.

West Fork Kustutan River: stream, distributary of Barchetta Creek, flows SE 6 mi. to Kustutan River, 28 mi. NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°47' N, 151°54' W; (map 62).
Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

West Fork Kuyukutuk River: stream, flows E 4 mi. to its junct. with South Fork to form Kuyukutuk River, 13 mi. NW of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 61°52' N, 161°41' W; (map 73).
Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

West Fork Libby River: stream, flows SE 13 mi. to Libby River, 10 mi. SW of Mount Bendeleben and 49 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula. High.; 65°04' N, 164°16' W; (map 110).
Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

West Fork Little Delta River: stream, flows NW 29 mi., joins East Fork to form Little Delta River, 25 mi. NW of Mount Hayes, Alaska Ra.; 63°57'40" N, 146°55'20" W; (map 86).
Name reported in 1910 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

West Fork Little Mud Creek: stream, heads on E slope of Mispichalia Ra., flows SE 35 mi. to Little Mud River, 53 mi. S of Nulato and 74 mi. NW of Ophir, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°57' N, 158°06' W; (map 90).
Local name obtained from Joseph Ferris in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Local name reported on 1910 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

West Fork Middle River: stream, see West Middle River.
West Fork Moose Creek: stream, flows SE 5.8 mi. to Moose Creek, 10.5 mi. W of Talkeetna,
**West Fork Yentna River**

Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

**West Fork Yentna River:** stream, heads 4 mi. W of Mystic Pass, flows SE 45 mi., joins East Fork to form Yentna River, 53 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska; 62°26'30" N, 151°46'30" W; (map 81).

Named in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

**West Fork Young Creek:** stream, flows S 3.3 mi. to Young Creek, 17 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°45'30" N, 148°48'10" W; (map 69).

Local name reported in 1915 by GLO/BLM.

**West Forland:** point of land, see West Foreland.

**West Francis Rock:** rock, off N coast of Baranof I. in Sergeant Narrows, in Peril Strait, 26 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°24'20" N, 135°38'05" W; (map 9).

Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Cooklan, USN, for pilot H. E. Francis, who was the first person to make soundings on the rock (U.S. coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 187).

West Gable Cannyon: locality, see Port Nellie Juan.

Westgate: area, subdivision now within corporate limits of City of Fairbanks, on S bank of Chena River, Tanana Low.; 64°50'15" N, 147°45'29" W; (map 100).

Named in 1943 by USAAF map.

**West Head:** point of land, NW entrance point to Popof Strait, on NE coast of Unga I., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°22'45" N, 160°31'30" W; (map 28).

Named in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USGS.

**West Head:** promontory, see Alaid Head.

**West Hill:** hill, 293 ft., on Stuart I., 19 mi. NW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°55'30" N, 162°36'30" W; (map 92).

Named in 1898 by USGS.

**West Island:** islet, 2.5 mi. long, one of Kashwiarof Is., in Kashwiarof Passage, off N coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 56°10' N, 133°00' W; (map 6).

Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, because it is the westernmost of central group of Kashwiarof Islands.

**West Juneau:** area, of Juneau on Douglas I., on W shore of Gastineau Channel, 1.8 mi. NW of Douglas, Coast Mts.; 58°17'45" N, 134°26'00" W; (map 11).

Name published in 1948 by USGS.

**West Kiska Lake:** lagoon, 1.7 mi. long, separated from Bamboo Bay on Bering Sea by a barrier beach on NW Kiska I., Aleutian Is.; 52°04'00" N, 177°32'00" E; (map 14).

Name shown on 1943 USAAF map.

**West Koniak:** point of land, see Dalnoi Point.

**West Landing:** beach, on S shore of Village Cove at St. Paul, on S coast of St. Paul I., in Pribilof Is.; 57°07'30" N, 170°16'40" W; (map 38).

Local name reported in 1965 by USBR.

**West Chili:** lake, 800 ft. long, on Kenai Penin. W of Lili Lake, 8.5 mi. N of Sterling and 15 mi. E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°39'30" N, 150°49'30" W; (map 62).

Var. West Lake.

**West Landing:** beach, on S shore of Village Cove at St. Paul, on S coast of St. Paul I., in Pribilof Is.; 57°07'30" N, 170°16'40" W; (map 38).

Local name reported in 1965 by USBR.

**West Creek:** stream, SW 6 mi. and joins Bear Creek to form Rock Creek, 36 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°40'15" N, 145°17'00" W; (map 104).

Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

**West Patux Creek:** stream, heads at glacier in Franklin Mts., flows NE 5 mi. to Halusha River, 11 mi. SW of Mt. Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°11'N, 144°35'W; (map 139).

Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS.

**West Peak:** peak, 1,960 ft., on NE coast of Attu I., 52°54'2" N, 173°12'15" E; (map 13). Var. West Mountains.

**Weston Mountains:** mountains, 1,850 ft., on southeastern Attu I., Aleutian Is.; 52°54'9" N, 173°08' E; (map 13). Var. Weston Mountains.

Name published in 1948 as "Weston Mountains" and in 1959 as "West Mountains" by AMS.

**Westover Creek:** stream, flows SW 6 mi. and joins Bear Creek to form Rock Creek, 36 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°40'15" N, 145°17'00" W; (map 104).

Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

**West Patux Creek:** stream, head at glacier in Franklin Mts., flows NE 5 mi. to Halusha River, 11 mi. SW of Mt. Michelson, Brooks Ra.; 69°11'N, 144°35'W; (map 139).

Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS.

**West Peak:** peak, 1,960 ft., on NE coast of Attu I., 52°54'2" N, 173°12'15" E; (map 13). Descriptive name given in July 1855 byLt William Gibson, USN.

**West Peak:** peak, 3,620 ft., 3 mi. ESE of Thane and 7 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°15'10" N, 134°15'10" W; (map 11).

Local name reported in 1917 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

**West Peak:** peak, 5,200 ft., 2 mi. NW of terminus of Valdez Glacier, and 3.5 mi. NE of Valdez. Chugach Mts.; 61°09'40" N, 146°12'50" W; (map 68).

Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

**West Peak:** peak, 2,329 ft., on Earl Mtn., 0.5 mi. SW of Ears Peak and 46 mi. N of Teller. Seward Penin. High.; 65°55'20" N, 166°14'
30° W; (map 111). Var. South Summit East Mountain.

Descriptive name given in 1945 by a USGS field party.

West Peak: mountain, see Ancon Peak.

West Petersburg: village, pop. 26, on E coast of Lindenbergen Peninsula, Kupreanof L, separated from Petersburg by Wannell Narrows, Alex. Arch.; 56°44'10" N, 132°58'15" W; (map 6). This is a residential area probably inhabited by those employed in the operation of a nearby sawmill on Bayou Point.

West Point: point of land, on S coast of Seward Peninsula, Kupreanof L, (map 6).

West Point: point of land, on Chichagof 1 at

West Point: point of land, SW point of Fire V, (map 6).

West Point: point of land, mountain, 5,615 ft, 6 mi. NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.: 63°48'45" N, 150°42'30" W; BGN 1948; (map 88). Named in 1948 by Bradford Washburn.

West Rock: rock, 500 ft. across, in Clarence Strait, 6 mi. SW of Cape Northumberland at S end of Duke L, Alex. Arch.; 54°48'45" N, 131°30'00" W; (map 21). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, in 1883.

West Rocket: rock, in Summer Strait, 0.5 mi. W of village of Point Baker, on N coast of Prince of Wales L, Alex. Arch.; 56°21'15" N, 133°38'00" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name given in 1949 by USGS.

West San Lorenzo Island: island, 1 mi. long, one of San Lorenzo Is., in Gulf of Alaska, 2.5 mi. N of Noyes L, Alex. Arch.; 55°35' N, 133°37' W; BGN 1917; (map 4). Var. Hydron Island.

Named in 1916 by USCGS. See San Lorenzo Islands.

West Sentinel Island: island, 650 ft. long, in McKenzie Inlet, off E coast of Prince of Wales L, S of Skowell Arm Kasaan Bay, Alex. Arch.; (map 6).

Local descriptive name given in 1905 by E. F. Diekens, USGS.

West-southwest Bight: bight, 1.5 mi. across, on W coast of Semisopochnoi L, Aleutian Is.; 51°57'00" N, 179°28'30" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

West-southwest Cape: point of land, see Sari-chel Cape.

West-southwest Head: point of land, on W coast of Semisopochnoi L, Aleutian Is.; 51°56'00" N, 179°28'05" E; (map 15).

Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.


West Spit: point of land, on E coast of Whinity Point, 0.5 mi. NW of village of Cape Fanshaw and 22 mi. E of Sitka, Coast Mts.; 57°13'10" N, 132°30'44" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name given by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; published by USGS and USCG in the 1991 Coast Pilot (p. 145).

West Stiller Valley: valley, 2.5 mi. long, in coast of Stiller River, on N coast Attu L, Aleutian Is.: 52°58'30" N, 172°54'25" E; (map 15).

Wet Gulch: stream, see Auger Creek.

Descriptive name derived from Steller Cove by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

West Summit: peak, 4,400 ft., on Olds Mtn., 0.4 mi. of True Summit and 3 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°20'15" N, 134°18'00" W; (map 11). Local descriptive name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

West Theith Island: barrier island, see Thesis Island.

West Tributary Muir Glacier: glacier, see Morse Glacier.

West Twin Bay: estuary, on Perry L, trends NW 3 mi. to Wells Passage, 22 mi. E of Whittier, Chugach Mts.: 60°44'10" N, 147°59'15" W; (map 98).

So named in 1914 "because it is the westernmost one of the two bays" and published in 1915 by USGS.


Named relative to East Twin Glacier; published by Lawrence (1950, p. 195).

West Twin Lake: lake, 2.2 mi. long, 2 mi. W of East Twin Lake and 35 mi. E of Biptshini Mts., Tanana Low.; 64°27' N, 150°50' W; (map 99). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

West Twin Lake: lake, 1.7 mi. long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 6 mi. SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71°16'30" N, 156°29'30" W; (map 153).

Descriptive name used for scientific purposes (Carson and Hussey, 1962).

West Water Peak: peak, 5,400 ft., 3 mi. N of Ekutina Lake and 1 mi. SW of Palmer, Chugach Mts.: 61°26'30" N, 149°09'30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Westway Bight: bight, between Shoal and Naga Points, on NE coast of Kanaga L, Aleutian Is.; 51°49'30" N, 177°07'30" W; (map 17). Descriptive name given in 1957 on an AMS map.

West Yangch River: stream, see Yahtse River.

Wet Gulch: stream, heads W of terminus of Kahlina Glacier and flows SE 13 mi. to Kahlina River, 35 mi. W of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°30'43" N, 151°20'03" W; (map 81). Mountain climbers' name published in the late 1940's.

Wet Gulch: ravine, extends SE 3 mi. from Willow Creek, W of Bald Mountain Ridge, 12 mi. NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mts.; 61°45'40" N, 149°29'05" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1906 by Sidney Paige and Adolph Knopf (in Brooks and others, 1907, p. 118), USGS.

Wet Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.3 mi. to Left Fork Dexter Creek, 5.5 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula, High.; 64°35'5 N, 165°20' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. C. Gerding, USGS.
Whalebone Bay: idyllic view, Usoselects. Whalebone Cape: point of land, S coast of Unakikte. Whalebone Island: inland. see While Island.

Whale Bay: bay, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends NE 4 mi. to Knight Island Passage. 4 mi. SW of Chenega and 45 mi. E of Seward. Chugach Mts: 60°14'30" N, 148°09'30" W; (map 5). Var. Kay-oghien, Kreetooa Bay, Kitovaya Bukhta, Port Banks, Port Guiberteau.

Name published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 131); derived from "Kitovaya Bukhta"; published in 1850 by the Russian American Company.

Whale Bay: bay, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends NE 8 mi. to Knight Island Passage. 4 mi. SW of Chenega and 45 mi. E of Seward. Chugach Mts: 60°14'30" N, 148°09'30" W; (map 5). Var. Kay-oghien, Kreetooa Bay, Kitovaya Bukhta, Port Banks, Port Guiberteau.

Name published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 131); derived from "Kitovaya Bukhta"; published in 1850 by the Russian American Company.

Whale Head: cliff, 400 ft., on SW coast of Whale Head I., 35 mi. NW of Craig, Alex. Arch.: 55°51'15" N, 133°41'00" W; (map 4).

Descriptive name derived from Whale Head Island, published in 1906 by USC&GS.

Whale Head Island: island, 1.3 mi. long, at mouth of Davidson Inlet, Alex. Arch.: 55°51'40" N, 133°41'00" W; (map 4). Named in 1903 or 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, who wrote "named by our party, has no local name."

Whale Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, in Galanik Island, Sitka Sound, 1.5 mi. S of Sitka, Alex. Arch.: 57°01'00" N, 135°20'30" W; (map 9). Var. Kitovi Island, Ostrov Kitovi, Quitoway Island, Whalebone Island.

This is an 1892 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1899 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasilevich the first; reported by Lt. Sari- chev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Ostrov Kitovi."


Called "Ostrov Vorovshchech ili Kitoi," meaning "Kittivake [red-legged sea gull, Rissa brevirostris]," or Whale Island," by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashew in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. The name "Whale Island" was reported to be the local name for this feature in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBS steamer Albatross.

Whale Island: island, 0.3 mi. long, off S coast of Alaska, 0.5 mi. S of Cape Martin, 2.7 mi. SW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60°10'30" N, 144°35'00" W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, pl. 16), USGS.

Whale Island: island, 0.5 mi. long, on Norton Sound, 0.6 mi. N of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63°29'35" N, 162°00'30" W; (map 92).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1898 by USC&GS; published on Chart 9370. Whale Island: barrier island, on Beaufort Sea coast, one of Plover Is., Arctic Plain; (map 153).

Probably named by a British naval officer prior to 1855. The island can not now be identified.

Whale Mountain: mountain, 5,930 ft., on E bank of Konekut River, 30 mi. S of Demarcation Point, Brooks Ra: 69°15' N, 141°30' W; (map 138).

Descriptive name shown on a 1912 (?) field sheet by E. de K. Liddell.

Whalen Bay: estuary, 0.8 mi. wide, at E end of Port Fladagha. 25 mi. NW of Cordova, Chugach Mts: 60°49'49" N, 146°16' W; (map 64).

Named for a local miner and reported in 1900 by U. S. Grant (in Brooks and others, 1909; pl. 4), USGS.

Whalen Cove: core, 22 mi. SE of Wrangell, extends E 1 mi. to Zimovia Strait, 2.5 mi. E.

Whale Passage: water passage, extends NW 4.5 mi. from Kitshuyak Bay to Kupreanof Strait, between Whale and Kodiak I.: 57°56' N, 152°50' W; (map 34). Var. Little Raspberry Strait, Previl Maloy Malinovoy, Sievernoi.


Whale Point: point of land, E tip of Smetsun I., in Behm Canal, Coast Mts.: 55°20'30" N, 130°55'40" W; (map 3).

Local name published in 1891 by USC&GS.


This is a translation of the Russian name "Mys Kitovyi," which means "whale cape," reported by Elliot (1881), St. Paul notes: "Ketavic (of a whale) because a large right whale was stranded here in 1849."

Whale Rock: rock, 400 ft. long, in Revillagigedo Channel, 2 mi. S of Mary I., Alex. Arch.: 55°01' N, 131°11' W; (map 3).

Named by local pilots about 1880; published in 1885 by USGS.

Whale Rock: rock, at mouth of Davidson Inlet, 0.5 mi. SW of Whale Head Island, Alex. Arch.: 55°50'40" N, 131°41'25" W; (map 4).

Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS. "The rock looks like a whale at low tide."

Whalers Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows E 3 mi. to Chignik Lagoon, 9 mi. W of Chinitnik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°18' N, 158°37' W; (map 30).

Local name reported in 1904 by R. W. Stone (in Brooks and others, 1905, p. 169), USGS.

Whaletail Cove: core, 22 mi. SE of Wrangell, extends E 1 mi. to Zimovia Strait, 2.5 mi. E.
Whaley, Point: point of land, N tip of Revilagraigo I., Alex. Arch.; 56°11'30" N, 132°09'15" W; (map 6).
Descriptive name given for charting purposes by USCGS in 1923 Coast Pilot (p. 121).

Whaleys Point: point of land, see Whaley, Point.

Whelan Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 mi. to Coffee Creek in Kougarok River basin, 47 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°18' W, 164°38' W; (map 110).
Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Whidbey Point: point of land, On Lynn Canal, E entrance to St. James Bay, 1.4 mi. NE of St. James Point and 32 mi. NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mt.; 58°34'40" N, 135°08'10" W; (map 18).
Var. Point Grant. Whidbey Point.

Whidbey Bay: bay, 4.7 mi. long, along the W shore of Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, E of Fingers Bay, 40 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mt.; 58°37' N, 136°12' W; BGN 1940; (map 3).
Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant, USGS, "after Vancouver's Lieutenant, Joseph Whidbey."

Whidbey Passage: water passage, 9 mi. long, along the W shore of Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, E of Fingers Bay, 40 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mt.; 58°37' N, 136°12' W; BGN 1940; (map 3).
Named in 1909 by USGS for Joseph Whidbey, Master of the Discovery and one of Captain George Vancouver's principal assistants, who landed at the mouth of the Glacier Bay in 1794.

Whidbey Point: point of land, see Whitshed, Point.

Whippson: Mount: mountain, 5,745 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 10 mi. SE of Skigit River, Coast Mts.; 56°36'45" N, 31°34'45" W; (map 7).
Var. Mount Wipple.

Whipple Peak: peak, 2,731 ft., on Glass Penin on Admiralty I., 2 mi. SW of Point Glass and 38 mi. SE of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 57°47'30" N, 133°56'30" W; BGN 1934; (map 8).

Wheel Creek: stream, see Wheel Creek.

Wheel Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 mi. to Coffee Creek in Kougarok River basin, 47 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°18' W, 164°38' W; (map 110).
Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Wheelock Point: point of land, see Wheel Creek.

Wheel Point: point of land, E coast of Unimak I., in Tsamisti Strait, Aleutian Is.; 54°49'30" N, 163°22'30" W; (map 25).
Name published by USGS
c1926 Coast Pilot (p. 216). It was so named because the tidal currents swirl violently about it.

Whirpool Creek: stream, flows SW 10 mi. to head of Nixon Fork, 24 mi. NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°26' N, 154°28' W; (map 89).
Local name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 14), USGS.

Whirlpool Island: island, 4.6 mi. long, between Whirpool Slough and Yukon River, 8 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°17' N, 147°38' W; (map 118).
Locally named for the whirlpool on the west side of the island at the mouth of Whirpool Slough reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Whirlpool Point: point of land, extends S between Winter Bay and Hessu Narrows, on S coast of Prince of Wales I., Alex. Arch.; 54°46'50" N, 132°18'20" W; (map 1).
Local descriptive name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Whirlpool Point: point of land, on N central coast of Sitkinak Is., in Trinity Is., Kodiak I.; 56°37'00" N, 154°05'30" W; BGN 1934; (map 32).
Descriptive name given in 1934 by USGS because of the dangerous whirlpools extending NE from the point.

Whirlpool Rock: rock, 0.5 mi. NW of Careful Point, off W coast of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°50'00" N, 176°52'35" W; (map 17).
Name published by USGS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 111).

Whirlpool Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, flows W 4.5 mi., 9 mi. SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66°17' N, 147°40' W; (map 118).
Local name shown on a 1916 manuscript map; NY William Yarent (Stuck, 1917, p. 122). The channel was named for the whirlpool at its mouth.

Whirlwind Creek: stream, flows SW 10 mi. to Nixon Fork Tatokina River 5 mi. NE of mouth of Cottonwood Creek and 24 mi. NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°26' N, 154°28' W; (map 89).
Local name obtained in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in P. S. Smith and others, 1926, pl. 5), USGS.

Whirlwind Ridge: ridge, extends NE-SW 2.3 mi., 34 mi. NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 63°31' N, 154°13' W; (map 89).
Local name obtained in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in Smith, P. S., and others 1926, pl. 5), USGS.

Whisker Point: point of land, between Tleavak Strait and South Pass, on SE coast of Goat I., Alex. Arch.; 55°10'10" N, 132°53'30" W; (map 4).
Local name published in 1965 by USGS.

Whickers Creek: stream, flows S 11.5 mi. to Susitna River, 4 mi. N of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low; 62°22'40" N, 150°10'10" W; (map 81).
Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.
Whiskey Slough: channel, of Yukon River, E of Nulato, Kokrines-Hodzana Hig., 64°41' N, 156°21' W; (map 97).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Whiskey Creek: stream, flows S 2.3 mi. to Edgar Creek 11.2 mi. E of Marshall, Nulato Hills, 61°53'00" N, 161°44'30" W; (map 73). Var. Whiskey Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map). USGS.

Whiskey Creek: stream, flows SE 1.8 mi. to Whiskey Pass: 36.5 mi. W of Whiskey Slough, 1.5 mi. long, SE 3.5 mi. to Whiskey Creek: stream, 36.5 mi. N, 150°01' W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Whiskey Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. N of Little Joker L, 17 mi. from Whiskey Slough, 1.5 mi. long, on N Coast, SE 0.5 mi. to Whiskey Slough, 1.5 mi. long, on N Coast.

Local descriptive name published in 1919 by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Whiskey Hill Glacier: (locality, on right bank of Yukon River, at mouth of Whiskey Creek and 52 mi. E of Nulato, Kokrines-Hodzana Hig.; 64°41' N, 156°21' W; (map 97).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Whiskey Creek: stream, flows S 2.3 mi. to Edgar Creek 11.2 mi. E of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61°53'00" N, 161°44'30" W; (map 73). Var. Whiskey Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map). USGS.

Whiskey Creek: stream, flows SE 1.8 mi. to Whiskey Pass: 36.5 mi. W of Whiskey Slough, 1.5 mi. long, SE 3.5 mi. to Whiskey Creek: stream, 36.5 mi. N, 150°01' W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Whiskey Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. N of Little Joker L, 17 mi. from Whiskey Slough, 1.5 mi. long, on N Coast, SE 0.5 mi. to Whiskey Slough, 1.5 mi. long, on N Coast.

Local descriptive name published in 1919 by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Whiskey Hill Glacier: (locality, on right bank of Yukon River, at mouth of Whiskey Creek and 52 mi. E of Nulato, Kokrines-Hodzana Hig.; 64°41' N, 156°21' W; (map 97).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Whiskey Creek: stream, flows S 2.3 mi. to Edgar Creek 11.2 mi. E of Marshall, Nulato Hills, 61°53'00" N, 161°44'30" W; (map 73). Var. Whiskey Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map). USGS.

Whiskey Creek: stream, flows SE 1.8 mi. to Whiskey Pass: 36.5 mi. W of Whiskey Slough, 1.5 mi. long, SE 3.5 mi. to Whiskey Creek: stream, 36.5 mi. N, 150°01' W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Whiskey Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. N of Little Joker L, 17 mi. from Whiskey Slough, 1.5 mi. long, on N Coast, SE 0.5 mi. to Whiskey Slough, 1.5 mi. long, on N Coast.

Local descriptive name published in 1919 by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Whiskey Hill Glacier: (locality, on right bank of Yukon River, at mouth of Whiskey Creek and 52 mi. E of Nulato, Kokrines-Hodzana Hig.; 64°41' N, 156°21' W; (map 97).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Whiskey Creek: stream, flows S 2.3 mi. to Edgar Creek 11.2 mi. E of Marshall, Nulato Hills, 61°53'00" N, 161°44'30" W; (map 73). Var. Whiskey Creek.

Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map). USGS.

Whiskey Creek: stream, flows SE 1.8 mi. to Whiskey Pass: 36.5 mi. W of Whiskey Slough, 1.5 mi. long, SE 3.5 mi. to Whiskey Creek: stream, 36.5 mi. N, 150°01' W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Whiskey Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. N of Little Joker L, 17 mi. from Whiskey Slough, 1.5 mi. long, on N Coast, SE 0.5 mi. to Whiskey Slough, 1.5 mi. long, on N Coast.

Local descriptive name published in 1919 by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Whiskey Hill Glacier: (locality, on right bank of Yukon River, at mouth of Whiskey Creek and 52 mi. E of Nulato, Kokrines-Hodzana Hig.; 64°41' N, 156°21' W; (map 97).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.
White Cliffs: southern cliff of Knik River, on right bank of Yukon River. 19 mi.
White Cliffs Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in White Creek.
White Creek: stream, flows 6 mi. SW to Tok.

White Cliff Point: part of land, S tip of Muser.

White Creek: stream.

White Cliff Passage: water passage, 0.5 mi. long, between Orr and White Cliff Is., E. part of Davidson Inlet, Alex. Arch.; 55°54'45" N, 133°28'30" W; (map 4).

Local descriptive name published in 1964 by USCGS.

White Cliff Point: point of land, S tip of Moser I., in Hoonah Sound, 18 mi. E of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°38'30" N, 135°37'10" W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1893 by Lt. Commd. E. K. Moore, USN.

White Cliffs: cliffs, southern cliffs of Knik River Hills, on right bank of Yukon River, 19 mi. NE of Ruby, Knik River-Hodzana High.; 64°54'54" N, 154°58'16" W; (map 9).

Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

White Crag Island: island, 0.1 mi. across, in White Creek.

White Creek: stream, flows 6 mi. NE to Resurrection Creek, 11 mi. SW of Hope, and 35 mi. W of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°45'10" N, 149°42'10" W; (map 63).

Local prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2). USGS.

White Creek: stream, flows 5 mi. NW and joins Rex Creek to form Chittim Creek, 15 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.; 61°17'35" N, 142°34'40" W; (map 67). Var. White Gulch.

Local name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit and Capps, 1911, pl. 2). USGS. Reported in 1902 as “White Gulch” by G. M. Estey, of Valdez (Mendenhall and Schrader, 1913, fig. 5).

White Creek: stream, flows 6 mi. SW to Tok River 16 mi. NW of junction of Little Tok River, 26 mi. SW of Tok, Alaska Ra.; 63°12' N, 143°47' W; BGN 1936; (map 85).

Local name reported in 1936 by USGS.

White Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Valdez Creek, 65 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°12'15" N, 147°19'30" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 field sheet by D. C. Witherspoon, and published by Moffit (1912, pl. 1). USGS.

White Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NW 30 mi. to Forker River, 35 mi. SSE of village of Lake, Minchumina, Tanana Low.; 63°27'00" N, 151°52'10" W; (map 88).

Local name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

White Creek: stream, flows SW 10 mi. to South Fork Goodpaster River, 23 mi. E of Bie Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°12' N, 145°05' W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.
White Mountain

(North American Transportation and Tracing Company, 1900, p. 25). The name was derived from the mountain on its north side. Colby (1939, p. 363) referred to this as a fishing village with a population of 205. A post office was established in 1932 and continues today (Ricks, 1965, p. 70-71). The population was 196 in 1920; 205 in 1930; 199 in 1939; 129 in 1950; and 151 in 1960, of whom 119 were Eskimo. See Ekahkhoome.

White Mountain: mountain, N of Nabesna, 5 mi. NW of Juneau, Juneau Creek, Wrangell Mts.; 62°23' N, 143°02' W; BGN 1939; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS; so named because of massive white limestone outcrops on its east slope.

White Mountain: peak, see Snowy Peak.

White Mountain Creek: stream, flows 17 mi. to John's Hole, 43 mi. NE of Medfra, Kibuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 65°41' N, 154°11' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

White Mountain: mountain, N of Nabesna, 5 mi. NW of Juneau, Juneau Creek, Wrangell Mts.; 62°23' N, 143°02' W; BGN 1939; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

White Mountain: mountain, 5,000 ft. trend ENE 70 mi., bounded on the SW and NW by Beaver Creek and on the NE by Preacher Creek, 60 mi. W of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°25' N, 147°30' W [SW end], 145°49' N, 145°33' W [NE end]; (map 104).

Descriptive name given by prospectors; reported in 1903 by Prindle (1905, p. 74), USGS. So named because they are composed of white limestone (Brooks and others, 1906, p. 130).


Named in 1963 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska for nearby Whiteout Peak.

White Rock: peak, 9,000 ft., on Revillagigedo Island, 10 mi. NE of Mount Edgecumbe, SW of Mount Edgecumbe, 68 mi. from the coast; 59°51'40" N, 134°00'45" W; (map 86).

Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

White Rock: rock, at mouth of Kake River, in Revillagigedo Channel, near mouth of Boca de Quadra, Coast Mts.; 55°04' N, 131°02' W; (map 3).

Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

White River: stream, flows 18 mi. to Porcupine River, 14 mi. WSW of Canalskill Mtn. and 38 mi. ENE of Coleen Mtn., Brooks Rka.; 67°19' N, 141°32' W; (map 121).

Name reported by M. G. White (1932, fig. 1), USGS, in 1948.

White Rock: rock, on Mount St. Elias, 75 mi. NE of Wrangell, 6,000 ft. high; 59°49' N, 145°20' W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1925 by USGS.

White Pass: pass, 2,900 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 4 mi. NE of Mount Cleveland and 15 mi. NE of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°57'30" N, 135°08'05" W; BGN 1954; (map 45).

Named by William Ogilvie, Dominion Land Surveyor, in 1887 for Thomas White, Canadian Minister of the Interior. This pass is probably the same as Shaheki, a Tlingit Indian name reported by W. H. Dall, USGS, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 200). This pass was on one of the principal routes to the Yukon taken by the prospectors during the Klondike Gold Rush 1897-1900. Although the White Pass route was less direct than the favorite, but steeper Chilkoot Pass route, it was used by more prospectors during the winter months.

White Pass Fork: stream, heads in Summit Lake and flows 4 mi. S to Skagway River, 9 mi. NE of Skagway, Coast Mts., 59°34'05" N, 135°08'50" W; (map 45).

Local name obtained by USGS personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

White Rock: rock, at mouth of Kempff Bay, in Ahtna Bay, at S end of Kodlak I.; 56°54'08" N, 154°10'55" W; (map 32).

Descriptive name published in 1943 by USGS.

White Rock: rock, at mouth of Kempff Bay, in Ahtna Bay, at S end of Kodlak I.; 56°54'08" N, 154°10'55" W; (map 32).

Descriptive name published in 1943 by USGS.

White Rock: rock, at mouth of Kempff Bay, in Ahtna Bay, at S end of Kodlak I.; 56°54'08" N, 154°10'55" W; (map 32).

Descriptive name published in 1943 by USGS.
Talkeetna Mts.: 62°11'33" N, 147°11'00" W; BGN 1960; (map 92).

Named in 1936 by USGS "for the bluffs of white sand located along this stream."

Whitshield: village, see Whitshield.

White Sisters: island, 0.2 mi. across, along W coast of Chichagof L, 62 mi. WSW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°38' N, 136°15' W; BGN 1908; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1908 by USGS. No name because "they consist of two large white rocks close together."

White Snow Mountain: mountain, 2,497 ft., 20 mi. NW of Outlook Point and 25 mi. NE of Christian, Brooks Ra.; 67°34' N, 144°16' W; (map 122).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Whites Point: point of land, see Shoals Point.

Whites Roadhouse: locality, on right bank of Tanana River, 8 mi. SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°45' N, 147°30' W; (map 100).

Name of a roadhouse along the Fairbanks-Valdez Trail, probably named for the original owner. The name was published in 1912 by USGS.

Whitstone Cove: cove, 0.2 mi. across, in Neva Strait, at Whitestone Narrows, on NW coast of Baranof L, 15 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 52°14'50" N, 135°33'40" W; (map 9).

Name published in 1900 by USGS on Chart 8281; probably named for Whitestone Narrows just to the west.

Whitstone Creek: stream, flows N 1 mi. to Alder Creek, in Bluestone River basin, 15 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 63°04' N, 166°10' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Whitstone Harbor: cove, 1 mi. across, on Icy Straits, on N coast of Chichagof L, 15 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 52°14'40" N, 135°33'45" W; (map 9).

Name published in 1900 by USGS on Chart 8281; probably named for Whitestone Narrows just to the west.

Whitstone Cove: cove, 0.2 mi. across, in Neva Strait, on NW coast of Baranof L, 15 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 52°14'50" N, 135°33'40" W; (map 9).

Name published in 1900 by USGS and on Chart 8281; probably named for Whitestone Narrows just to the west.

Whitstone Cove: cove, 0.2 mi. across, in Neva Strait, on NW coast of Baranof L, 15 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 52°14'50" N, 135°33'40" W; (map 9).

Name published in 1900 by USGS and on Chart 8281; probably named for Whitestone Narrows just to the west.

Whitstonel: village, see Whitstonel.

Whitstone Narrows: water passage, in Neva Strait, on NW coast of Baranof L, 16 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°14'45" N, 135°33'30" W; (map 9).

Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published by USCS&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 156).

White Sulphur Springs: springs, on N shore of Bertha Bay, on W coast of Chichagof L, 13 mi. NW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 52°48'25" N, 136°20'45" W; BGN 1917; (map 9).


Named in 1916 by "Surveyor Growthers of Juneau." The name is derived from the white color of the sulphur deposits. "Prior to 1916 the springs were used only by a few natives who ventured north from Sitka on hunting and trapping expeditions. No improvements were made to the springs, the natives merely using the shallow natural pools in the ledges." The springs were originally called "Hooniah Hot Springs" by USCS&GS on Chart 8050 in 1902, and "Hooniah Warm Springs" in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 168). The name was changed to "White Sulphur Springs" in 1917 to avoid confusion with Tenakee Hot Springs.

White Thunder Ridge: ridge, 4 mi. long, trends SE from Muir Glacier to W shore of Muir Inlet, 44 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.; 59°02'00" N, 136°11'50" W; (map 45).

Named by Douglas Brown, American Geographical Society, who established a photographic station on the summit in 1946. Named from the noise produced by the discharging front of the glaciers. The name was published by the American Geographical Society (Field, 1947, pl. 1).

Whitewater Bay: bay, 1.5 mi. across, on SW coast of Admiralty L, 16 mi. S of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 57°15' N, 134°37' W; (map 9).

Var. Lower Kudzu Lower Kootznaflau Bay, Lower Kootsonaw Bay.

Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published by USCS&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 156).

Whitewater Point: point of land, on SE shore of Neva Strait, at Whitestone Narrows, on NW coast of Baranof L, 16 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°14'45" N, 135°33'30" W; (map 9).

Name published by W. H. Dall, USCS&GS, in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 156). The name probably was derived from nearby Whitestone Narrows.

Whitewater Rock: rock, in Neva Strait on NW coast of Baranof L, 16 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°14'50" N, 135°33'35" W; (map 9).

Var. Whitestone Islet

Local name reported about 1880 and published by USCS&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 156). The name is probably derived from White- stone Narrows where the rock is located. Whitewater Ridge: lake, 0.5 mi. across, 5 mi. NNE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof L, Alex. Arch.; 52°44'20" N, 136°04'20" W; BGN 1939; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1939 by local inhabitants. The lake is called "Whitewite" because it is underlain by the same band of white marble which gives Whitestripe Mountain its name.

Whiteworthy Point: mountain, 2,877 ft. (4.5 mi. NE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof L, Alex. Arch.; 52°44'30" N, 136°03'00" W; BGN 1939; (map 9).

Named in 1939 by local inhabitants. So named because of a conspicuous band of white marble which crosses the mountain.

Whitewing Valley: valley, extends NE-SW 7. mi. in Horn Mts.; 34 mi. NE of Aniak, Kil-

Whittier: village, pop. 10 (summer pop. 620), on peninsula 8 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach

Whitshed: village, see Whitshed.

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Whitshed: village, see Whitshed.
Indian fishing ground reported in 1952 by USGS.

Whently Creek: stream, see Querry Creek.

Whynon Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to Lynx Creek, 20 mi. NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°37′30″ N, 149°53′00″ W; (map 119).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Wimberton Creek: stream, flows NE 8 mi. to Lynx Creek, 20 mi. NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°37′30″ N, 149°53′00″ W; (map 119).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Whytshed, Point: point of land, at SW end of Whitsunday, Cape; 45 mi. NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°40′00″ N, 150°25′00″ W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Whitsunday, Cape: point of land, see Pillar Cape.

Whitsunday Bay: bay, see Izibut Bay.

Whitsundite: point of land, see Izibut, Cape.

Whitsundite Bay: bay, see Marmot Bay.

Whitsundite Bay: water passage, see Shelikhof Strait.

Whittier: village, pop. 809, on NE end of Kenai Penin., at head of Passage Canal, 28 mi. SE of Sunrise and 50 mi. SE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°46′30″ N, 146°41′00″ W; (map 63).

Port and RR. terminus established during World War II. The name derived from nearby Whittier Glacier was reported in 1943 by USGS. The population in 1950 was 629. A post office was established here in 1946 and discontinued in 1961 (Rick, 1963, p. 71).

Whittier Creek: stream, heads at terminus or Whittier Glacier, flows NW 2 mi. to Passage Canal at Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°41′35″ N, 148°41′35″ W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Whittier Glacier: glacier, on NE end of Kenai Penin., trends NE 4 mi. to its terminus, 1 mi. S of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°46′30″ N, 148°40′30″ W; (map 63). Var. Portage Glacier.


Whittten Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Gold Run which flows to Bluestone River, 14 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Penin. High.; 65°04′45″ N, 166°12′20″ W; (map 111).

Prospectors name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Whistybay: locality, along right bank of Yukon River, 60 mi. from Bisby Rock to mouth of Koyukuk River, 20 mi. NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°52′ N, 157°30′ W; (map 97).

Named by prospectors for James Wickersham, 1857-1939, district judge; published in 1906 by USGS.

Wickersham Dome: mountain, 3,207 ft., 27 mi. NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°13′ N, 148°04′ W; (map 105).

Name derived from Wickersham Creek that heads on the southeast slope of the mountain. The name is published in recent USGS maps.

Wickersham Dome: peak, 3,658 ft., on E bank of Moose Creek, at S end of Kantishna Hills, 4 mi. N of Wonder Lake, Alaska Ra.; 63°35′15″ N, 150°35′15″ W; (map 88).

Named in 1932 by USGS for James Wickersham, 1857-1939. See Wickersham, Mount.

Wickersham Wall: cliff, elev. 16,500 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, W face of Mount McKinley, rises 9,000 ft. above Peters Basin, 7.7 mi. NW of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Ra.; 63°07′ N, 151°03′ W; (map 88).

Named by Bradford Washburn about 1945 for James Wickersham, 1857-1939. "Judge Wickersham made the first attempt to climb McKinley by this wall in June 1903." See Wickersham, Mount.

Wide Bay: bay, 0.7 mi. across, on NE side of Unalaska Bay on NE coast of Unalaska I.; 53°57′ N, 166°37′ W; (map 23).

This name was published in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 39).

Wide Bay: bay, 15 mi. across, between Capes Igvak and Kayakliut, on S coast of Alaska Penn., 40 mi. SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Ra.; 57°22′ N, 156°11′ W; BGN 1923; (map 36).


Local descriptive name obtained by USCS&GS in 1921. The Eskimo name for this feature was published as "Kialakvit" by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1848 on Chart 1379.

Widgeon Creek: stream, flows NW 7.4 mi. to Benanza Creek, 9 mi. SE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kusakowim Mts.; 62°19′30″ N, 157°54′30″ W; (map 79).

Prospectors name reported in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Widgeon Lake: lake, 1 mi. long, 2 mi. NE of Philacte Bay and 90 mi. W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60°53′ N, 164°24′ W; (map 58).

Name used by personnel of Clarence Rhodes National Wildlife Refuge; reported in 1965.

Widgeon Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, in Teocall Mts.; 2 mi. W of Rainy Pass Lake and 95 mi. SE of McGrath, Alaska Ra., 62°12′15″ N, 153°09′00″ W; (map 80).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS, named for the float and wheel airplane "that once landed here."

Wiehl Mountain: mountain, 5,600 ft., 45 mi. NW of junc. of Mathews and Britas Rivers and 30 mi. WNW of Chandalar, Brooks, RA.; 67°00′ N, 149°55′30″ W; (map 123).

Name reported about 1930 by Robert Marshall (1956, map).

Wiener Lake: lake, 2,100 ft. long, on Glenn Highway 34 mi. NE of Palmer, Talkeetna...
Wilbur Creek: itrtam. see Wilbur Creek.

Wien Lake: lake, 4.5 mi. long, 22 mi. SE of Biktahzhiu Mts., Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mts.; 64°41'18" N, 151°18'16" W; (map 99).

Locally named for "Sig or Noiel Wien who once landed here with a float plane"; reported in 1932 by USGS.

W. Mountain, 6,000 ft., 2 mi. NE of Mount Doonekar and 37 mi. NW of Wieman, Brooks Ra.; 67°55'50" N, 150°32'10" W; (map 88).

Named about 1930 by Robert Marshall "after Noel Wien, first aviator to land in the Koyukuk and to fly over this peak."

Wigand Creek: stream, heads in Wyoming Hills, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 17 mi. to Toklat River W of junct. of its East Fork, Alaska Ra.; 63°54'15" N, 150°09'00" W; (map 68).

Name shown on a 1922 blueprint map of "Mount McKinley National Park" by Woodbury Abbey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Wiggle Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows S 9 mi. to Talkeetna River, 1.4 mi. N of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°20'45" N, 150°06'30" W; (map 81).

Name published in 1918 on a plat by GLO (BLM).

Wigwam Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, meandering WNW 7 mi. to Upper Cinder River, 26 mi. NW of Cape Kuknim, Atleitan Ra.; 56°59'25" N, 157°46'46" W; (map 31).

So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, "because of its [wiggy] meanders."

Wildcat Cove: bay, 1.5 mi. wide, on E coast of Ragged Is. in, Pye Is.; 48 mi. E of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°25'00" N, 150°22'00" W; (map 29).

Named in 1927 by USGS for the motor launch Wildcat, which was used in making the survey in this locality in 1927.

Wildcat Creek: stream, flows N 1.5 mi. to Treasure Creek, 12 mi. N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°01'10" N, 147°43'25" W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Wildcat Pass: water passage, 0.3 mi. wide, between Ragged I. and Rabbit I., in Pye Is.; 47 mi. E of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°29'00" N, 150°23'30" W; (map 29).

Named in 1929 by USGS for the motor launch Wildcat, used during a survey in this vicinity in 1927.

Wild Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows S 8.5 mi. to Ugak Bay, on E coast of Kodiak I.; 57°30'15" N, 152°53'40" W; (map 1933).

Local name reported in 1933 by Gerald Fitch, Gerald, USGS.

Wild Creek: stream, see Wild River.

Wild Creek: stream, see Rainy Creek.

Wilderness Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. across, on Kenai Peninsula, NW of King Lake, 36 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°49'30" N, 150°22'00" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Wild Goose Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Fort Clarence, 7 mi. SW of Teller, Seward Peninsula; 65°10'00" N, 166°28'20" W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Wild Goose Creek: stream, see Goose Creek.

Wildhorse Creek: stream, flows E 3 mi. to left bank of Resurrection Creek, 1.5 mi. S of Hope, Chugach Mts.; 60°53'45" N, 149°38'15" W; (map 63).

Name published on 1932 USGS map.

Wildhorse Creek: stream, flows SE 6.5 mi. to Bear Creek 1 mi. E of its junct. with Tokotina River and 33 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°39'35" N, 150°30'50" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Wilkins Creek: stream, flows NW 5.4 mi. to Maston Creek which flows to Crosby Creek, in Kugurupga River basin, 6 mi. SW of Ear Mtn. and 40 mi. N of Teller, Seward Peninsula; 65°30'50" N, 166°20'20" W; (map 111).

Wilkins Peak: mountain, 3,201 ft., in Wilkes Range, 19 mi. SE of Petersburg, Coast Mts.; 56°43'45" N, 132°28'30" W; (map 6).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Rear Adm. Charles Wilkes, USN.

Wilkes Range: mountain range, extends SE 6 mi. from Wilkes Peak, at mouth of Stikine River, 20 mi. SE of Petersburg, Coast Mts.; 56°43'45" N, 132°28'30" W; (map 6).

Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Rear Adm. Charles Wilkes, USN.

Wilkins Creek: stream, flows NW 5.4 mi. to Maston Creek which flows to Crosby Creek, in Kugurupga River basin, 6 mi. SW of Ear Mtn. and 40 mi. N of Teller, Seward Peninsula; 65°30'50" N, 166°20'20" W; (map 111).
Williams Creek

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gardine (in Collier, 1902, p. 12). USGS.

Williams Creek: stream, flows NW to Big Hurrah Creek near its head, about 9 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula. High.; (map 95).

Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant and published by USGS (Grant and Higgins, 1910-11, p. 402).

Local name reported in 1952 by Williamsport, Simena, Canada boundary, 29 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula.

Williams Reef: reef, extends 0.4 mi. in Gulf of Alaska. 1927 W: BGN (7).

Named in 1966 by U.S. FS for Jason P. Williams, 1912-1952, who guided prospectors in the area and organized the first Guides Association of Southeast Alaska.

He lived in Alaska for almost 30 years and was an outdoorsman, hunter, fisherman, and guide.

Williams Creek: stream, distributary of Tanis River, flows SE 8 mi. to Alex River, 0.8 mi. N of Dry Bay and 48 mi. SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°10'20" N, 138°34'40" W; BGN 1962; (map 46). Var. Gines Creek.

Feature named for deceased pioneer resident; used locally for over 40 years.

Williams Bay: stream, flows NW 7.5 mi. to Tanana River, 3 mi. E of Harper Bend, and 35 mi. NE of Birdshite Mts., Nowitna Low.; 64°56' N, 151°31' W; (map 99).

Riverboat pilots' name published on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Withill: Mount: mountain, 6,782 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 29 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula.

56°44'0" N, 146°14'0" W; (map 9). Var. Sand Point.

Descriptive name given by personnel of the U.S.S. Oglala in 1935, "for a dangerous downslope, gusty wind, common on Little Sitkin and other Aleutian Islands."

Withillaw Pass: pass, 550 ft., 0.7 mi. SE of Little Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands. 51°55'40" N, 178°29'30" E; (map 15).

One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Withillaw Point: point of land, in Kulilak Bay, on S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Island. 53°28'00" N, 167°01'35" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Var. Sand Point.

Descriptive name given by USGS in 1931 because of "the violent gusts of wind called williwaws which come up suddenly and then calm down."
Willow Creek: stream, flows E 2.3 mi. to Osborn Creek, 11 mi. NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula.
High.: 64°36' N, 165°08' W; (map 94).
Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 mi. to Sevenmile Slough, 20 mi. SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.;
64°40' N, 148°14' W; (map 100).
Local name shown on a manuscript railroad location map dated 1914.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 mi. to Cripple River, 17 mi. NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula.
High.: 64°43'30'' N, 165°19' W; (map 95).

Willow Creek: stream, flows NE 3.3 mi. to Casadepaga River, 14 mi. N of Nome, Seward Peninsula.
High.: 64°46' N, 165°31' W; (map 94).

Willow Creek: stream, flows W 3.5 mi. to Eldorado River near its head, 25 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula.
High.: 64°51' N, 164°58' W; (map 95).

Willow Creek: stream, flows N 2.5 mi. to Pilgrim River, 28 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula.
High.: 64°55'20'' N, 164°48'50'' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Willow Creek: stream, flows E 2.2 mi. to Burnt River which flows to Kugruk River, 2 mi. E of Fry I. and 20
mi. NNW of Hochandochtla Mtn., Kekrines-Hodzana High.; 65°49'20'' N, 155°00' W; (map 107).
Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Koyukuk River, 2.5 mi. N of Fry I. and 20
mi. NNW of Hochandochtla Mtn., Kekrines-Hodzana High.; 65°49'20'' N, 155°00' W; (map 107).
Local name reported in 1908 by F. F. Henshaw (in Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NW 5 mi. to Port Clarence, 5 mi. SW of Teller. Seward Peninsula.
High.: 62°12' N, 166°28' W; (map 111).

Willow Creek: stream, flows SE 3 mi. to Birch Creek, 6 mi. S of Pinzoll Mtn. and 34 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.;
65°24'20'' N, 145°40' W; (map 104).

Prospectors' name reported in 1952 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NE 6.5 mi. to Troublesome Creek, 16 mi. E. of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.;
65°29'20'' N, 149°38'25'' W; (map 103).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1902 by Lt. H. Erickson, USA.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. To Toner Creek which flows to Don River, 3 mi. NW of Black Mtn. and 22 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula.
High.: 65°31' N, 166°47' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1918 by Steidtmann and Cathcart (1922, pl. 12), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NE 3 mi. to South Fork Hess Creek, 9 mi. NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.;
63°38' N, 148°26' W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; reported in 1915 by Brooks (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Macklin Creek near its junction. with Kukak River. 8 mi. SW of Midnight Mtn. and 49 mi. NW of Imanuk Lake, Seward Peninsula.
High.: 65°44' N, 164°51' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 map of the Seward Peninsula; published by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Beaver Creek, 44 mi. NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.;
65°45'30'' N, 147°10'00'' W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; published in 1904 by USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Salcha River, 17 mi. W of Twin Mtn.; and
52 mi. S of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.;
65°05' N, 144°02' W; (map 104).

Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Chatanika River, 16 mi. N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.;
65°05'05'' N, 147°45'40'' W; (map 105).

Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NE 13 mi. to Koyuk River, 8 mi. SW of Hayrock, Seward Peninsula.
High.: 65°08' N, 161°22' W; (map 109).
Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SE 2.2 mi. to Burnt River which flows to Kugruk River, 21 mi. NE of Imanuk Lake, Seward Peninsula.
High.: 65°52' N, 162°48' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by F. F. Henshaw (in Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NW 7 mi. to Robert Creek, E. of Horace Mtn., 18.5 mi. NW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°40' N, 149°03' W; (map 123). Var, Sheep Creek.

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows N 5.5 mi. to Clear Creek, W of Foggytop Mtn., 24 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°40' N, 160°42'00'' W; (map 124).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Willow Creek: stream, flows 5 mi. NW to Anaktuvuk River, 11 mi. N of Table Top and 48 mi. NE of Anaktuvuk Pass. Arctic Slope:
68°47' N, 151°06' W; (map 134).

Named by USGS geologists about 1955 as Schrader, USGS, originally applied the name to the Kanayut River in 1901.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SW to Kougak River, 3 mi. W of Arctic Creek, about 12 mi. SW of Middle Mtn. and 46 mi. W of Imanuk Lake, Seward Peninsula.
High.: 65°10' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on a precise map of the Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mi. to Solomon River between Quartz and Moran Creeks, about 6 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula.
High.: (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 21), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SW 5 mi. to Koyukuk River, 2.5 mi. N of Fry I. and 20
mi. NNW of Hochandochtla Mtn., Kekrines-Hodzana High.; 65°49'20'' N, 155°00' W; (map 107).
Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SE 2.2 mi. to Burnt River which flows to Kugruk River, 21 mi. NE of Imanuk Lake, Seward Peninsula.
High.: 65°52' N, 162°48' W; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by F. F. Henshaw (in Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NW 7 mi. to Robert Creek, E. of Horace Mtn., 18.5 mi. NW of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.; 67°40' N, 149°03' W; (map 123). Var. Sheep Creek.

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.
Willow Creek: stream, flows NE to West Creek which flows to Shovel Creek, E of Branch Creek, 8 mi. NW of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Willow Creek: stream, see Kanayut River.

Willow Creek: stream, see Little Willow Creek.

Willow Creek: stream, see Lower Willow Creek.

Willow Creek: stream, see Rock Creek.

Willow Creek Ridge: ridge, see Roof Ridge.

Willow Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.7 mi. to Casaspeaga River, 2.7 mi. SW of Casaspeaga and 15 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°47' N, 164°26' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Willow House: locality, on right bank of Chis-Willow Creek; stream, see Kanayut River.

Willow Creek: stream. flows NE to Writ Creek; stream, see Rock Creek.

Willow Creek: stream, see Lower Willow Creek.

Willow Islands: islands, 0.4 mi. across, at mouth of Willow Creek.

Willow Creek: stream, see Rock Creek.

Willow Point: point of land, on NE end of island in Yukon River, 27 mi. SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66°32'00" N, 146°14'30" W; (map 119).

Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Willows: Valley of the: valley, extending 3 mi., near head of Ipikpuk River, Arctic Slope; 69°26' N, 154°48' W; (map 122).

This originated as a locality name used by geologists on the Naval Petroleum Reserve which flows to Shovel Creek, E of Branch Creek, 8 mi. NNW of Solomon, Seward Penin.; 64°47' N, 164°26' W; (map 95). Which flows to Shovel Creek, E of Branch Creek, 8 mi. NNW of Solomon, Seward Penin.; 64°47' N, 164°26' W; (map 95). Which flows to Shovel Creek, E of Branch Creek, 8 mi. NNW of Solomon, Seward Penin.; 64°47' N, 164°26' W; (map 95).

Willow Lake: lake, 0.9 mi. long, 16 mi. S of Solomon, Seward Penin. High.; 64°46'20" N, 145°12'10" W; (map 66).

Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Willow Mountain: mountain, 3,500 ft., 3.2 mi. SE of Stuck Mtn. and 57 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°46'20" N, 145°12'10" W; (map 66).

Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Willow Mountain: mountain, 2,033 ft., between Lake and Yenlo Creeks, 34 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°12'45" N, 151°08'45" W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1906 by R. W. Potter, USGS.

Willow Point: point of land, see Talnik Point.

Willows, Valley of the: valley, extending 3 mi., near head of Ipikpuk River, Arctic Slope; 69°26' N, 154°48' W; (map 122).

This originated as a locality name used by geologists on the Naval Petroleum Reserve which flows to Shovel Creek, E of Branch Creek, 8 mi. NNW of Solomon, Seward Penin.; 64°47' N, 164°26' W; (map 95). Which flows to Shovel Creek, E of Branch Creek, 8 mi. NNW of Solomon, Seward Penin.; 64°47' N, 164°26' W; (map 95).

Willow Point: point of land, see Talnik Point.

Willows: Valley of the: valley, extending 3 mi., near head of Ipikpuk River, Arctic Slope; 69°26' N, 154°48' W; (map 122).

This originated as a locality name used by geologists on the Naval Petroleum Reserve which flows to Shovel Creek, E of Branch Creek, 8 mi. NNW of Solomon, Seward Penin.; 64°47' N, 164°26' W; (map 95). Which flows to Shovel Creek, E of Branch Creek, 8 mi. NNW of Solomon, Seward Penin.; 64°47' N, 164°26' W; (map 95).
Windy Creek: stream, flows NW to Candle Creek, about 14 mi. SW of Candle and 30 mi. NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula. High. (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported on a precise map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be accurately located on current maps.

Windy Fork Middle Fork Kuskokwim River: stream, heads at glacier at 62°20' N, 153°58' W, flows NW 70 mi. to Middle Fork Kuskokwim River 19 mi. SE of its junct. with Kuskokwim River and 34 mi. SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Low.; 62°45'40" N, 154°37'50" W; (map 80).

Local name reported in 1940 by USGS.

Windy Gap: pass, 1,900 ft., trends NW 5 mi. from Fossil Creek, 5 mi. NW of Cache Mtn., 32 mi. E of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°34'30" N, 147°27'10" W; (map 105).

Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Windy Lake: lake, 0.4 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula. 4 mi. W of Devils Bay in Tustutana Lake and 40 mi. SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°02'45" N, 150°48'30" W; (map 62).

Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Windy Lake: lake, 0.7 mi. long, in Mentasta Mts., SE of Devils Mtn., Alaska Ra.; 62°25' N, 142°54' W; (map 84).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Windy Lake: lake, 1.5 mi. long, 19 mi. S of Cape Sabine, 68 mi. E of Point Hope, Arctic Slope.; 68°39'50" N, 164°16'30" W; BGN 1965; (map 130).

Named in 1965 by geologists of the B. P. Exploration Co. Inc.

Windy Pass: pass, see Middle Pass.

Windy Passage: water passage, 2 mi. S of Goddard, between Gornoi I. and W coast of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°53'10" N, 133°21' W; (map 5).

Var. Audrey Passage, Dorothy Narrows, Windy Channel.

Descriptive name given for charting purposes by USCGS as "Windy Channel" in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 287) and in 1929 as "Windy Passage."

Windy Peak: mountain, 1,765 ft., on W coast of Coronation I. N of Windy Bay, 56 mi. NW of Craig, Alex. Arch.; 55°53'10" N, 134°19'15" W; BGN 1923; (map 4).

Descriptive name derived from Windy Bay and given in 1925 by USCGS.

Windy Point: point of land, on SE coast of Prince of Wales I. 4.8 mi. SE of Chasina Point, Alex. Arch.; 55°13'00" N, 131°58'45" W; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1923 by USGS.

Windy Point: post of land, on S coast of Alaska, extending W into Sofrus Lagoon, 5 mi. NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain.; 60°13'15" N, 144°40'06" W; (map 64).

Local descriptive name published in 1930 by USGS.

Windy Point: point of land, on N coast of Kenai Peninsula, S shore of Turnagain Arm, 5.5 mi. NW of Sunrise, Chugach Mts.; 60°56'15" N, 149°34'00" W; (map 63).

Name published in 1943 by USCGS.

Windy Rivers: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 3 mi. then S 2.5 mi. to Rocky River, 11 mi. SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°23' N, 149°25' W; (map 50).

Local name reported by A. C. Gill (in Martin and others, 1920, pl. 1), USGS.

Windy River: stream, see Rocky River.

Winers Lake: lake, 0.8 mi. long, in headwaters of Sabine River, 68 mi. E of Point Hope, Arctic Slope.; 62°45'40" N, 149°47' W; (map 123).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Winfield Creek: stream, flows NW to Port Clarence, about 9 mi. SW of Teller, Seward Peninsula. High.; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported in 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be accurately located on current maps.

Winfrd Island: island, 0.3 mi. across, in Porcupine In., on W coast of Chichagof I., 14 mi. NW of Chichagof, Alex. Arch.; 57°48'4" N, 136°23' W; (map 9).

Name published in 1928 by USGS on Chart 8258.

Winston Creek: stream, flows E 7 mi. to North Fork Koyukuk River, 3.5 mi. NE of Florence Lake and 23.5 mi. SW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°24'15" N, 150°48'15" W; (map 124).

Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Winning Cove: cove, 0.2 mi. across, along E shore of Glass Peninsula, on E coast of Admiralty I., 30 mi. NE of Anearn, Alex Arch.; 57°51'50" N, 134°06'30" W; (map 9).

Local name reported in 1928 by H. E. Smith, USFS.

Winona Creek: stream, flows SW 2.8 mi. to Skookum Creek in Noxapaga River basin, 32 mi. SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula. High.; 65°33' N, 164°17' W; BGN 1952; (map 110).

Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Winslow, Cape: point of land, see Widow Cape.

Winslow, Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Mary Island Anchorage, on N coast of Mary I., Alex. Arch.; 55°06'30" N, 131°11'25" W; (map 3).

This name was originally applied about 1880 to Giant Point by local pilots; transferred in 1883 to above location by USCGS.

Winslow Island: island, see Widow Island.

Winslow Point: point of land, see Giant Point.

Winstanley Creek: stream, flows NW through Winstanley Lakes 8 mi. to Shoolalaw Pass, on E shore of Belim Canal, Coast Mts.; 55°24'28" N, 130°52'55" W; (map 3).

Local name reported in 1953 by USGS.

Winstanley Island: island, 4.3 mi. long, in Belim Canal, 2 mi. NE of Smeaton I., Coast Mts.; 55°26' N, 130°50' W; (map 3).

Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USCGS, for the English engineer who built the first Eddystone Lighthouse near Plymouth, England in 1696-1699, and who lost his life there in 1703; published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 72).

Winstanley Lakes: lakes, two, extend 3.5 mi. in course of Winstanley Creek, 1.5 mi. E of Belim Canal, Coast Mts.; 55°26' N, 130°50' W; (map 3).

Local name recorded in 1935 by USGS.

Winston Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Solomon River, 11 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula.; 64°42'2 N, 161°18' W; (map 96).

Var. Winnebago Creek, Winnebago Creek.

Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS. The name "Winnebago" was shown on a prospectors' manuscript map dated 1902; it was reported in 1905 as applying to this stream by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Winter Anchorage: bay, see Gibson Cove.

Winter Bay: bay, 1.8 mi. across, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., N of Hessa I., Alex. Arch.; 54°46'00" N, 132°20'50" W; (map 11).

Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Winter Cove: cove, see Dark Cove.

Winter Creek: stream, flows NW 3 mi. to Bonanza Creek, 41 mi. SE of Ninilchik, Alaska Ra.; 64°01' N, 148°41' W; (map 100).

Local name reported by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Winter Creek: stream, flows NW 0.4 mi. to Bluestone River, 13 mi. SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula.; 65°06' N, 166°12' W; (map 111).

Prospectors' name reported on the 1906 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.
Winter Harbor: bay. We Gibson Cove.

Wishbone Hill: mountain. See Wishbone Hill.

Winterun Inlet: strait, see Winterun Inlet.

Whipple, Mount: mountain. See Whipple, Mount.

Winter Harbor: bay. 1.3 mi. wide, near Sen.

Wiseman Creek: stream. See Wiseman Creek.

Winter Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, 9 mi. NE of Palmer. Cook Inlet Low.:

Winterun Inlet: strait, see Winterun Inlet.

Wisconsin Inlet: estuary. See Wisconsin Inlet.

Wiseman, Mount: mountain. See Wiseman, Mount.

Wolf Creek: stream. See Wolf Creek.

Wishbone Hill: mountain. 2.333 ft. F. of Moose Creek. 10 mi. NE of Palmer. Cook Inlet Low.:

Winter Harbor: bay. We Gibson Cove.


Wiseman Creek: stream. 2.3 mi. to Tolo.

Wishbone Hill: mountain. See Wishbone Hill.

Winterun Inlet: strait, see Winterun Inlet.

Wisconsin Inlet: estuary. See Wisconsin Inlet.

Wiseman, Mount: mountain. See Wiseman, Mount.

Wolf Creek: stream. See Wolf Creek.

Wishbone Hill: mountain. See Wishbone Hill.


Wiseman Creek: stream. See Wiseman Creek.

Winterun Inlet: strait, see Winterun Inlet.

Wisconsin Inlet: estuary. See Wisconsin Inlet.

Wiseman, Mount: mountain. See Wiseman, Mount.

Wolf Creek: stream. See Wolf Creek.

Wishbone Hill: mountain. 2.333 ft. F. of Moose Creek. 10 mi. NE of Palmer. Cook Inlet Low.:


Wiseman Creek: stream. See Wiseman Creek.

Winterun Inlet: strait, see Winterun Inlet.

Wisconsin Inlet: estuary. See Wisconsin Inlet.

Wiseman, Mount: mountain. See Wiseman, Mount.

Wolf Creek: stream. See Wolf Creek.

Wishbone Hill: mountain. See Wishbone Hill.


Wiseman Creek: stream. See Wiseman Creek.

Winterun Inlet: strait, see Winterun Inlet.

Wisconsin Inlet: estuary. See Wisconsin Inlet.

Wiseman, Mount: mountain. See Wiseman, Mount.

Wolf Creek: stream. See Wolf Creek.

Wishbone Hill: mountain. 2.333 ft. F. of Moose Creek. 10 mi. NE of Palmer. Cook Inlet Low.:


Wiseman Creek: stream. See Wiseman Creek.

Winterun Inlet: strait, see Winterun Inlet.

Wisconsin Inlet: estuary. See Wisconsin Inlet.

Wiseman, Mount: mountain. See Wiseman, Mount.

Wolf Creek: stream. See Wolf Creek.

Wishbone Hill: mountain. 2.333 ft. F. of Moose Creek. 10 mi. NE of Palmer. Cook Inlet Low.:


Wiseman Creek: stream. See Wiseman Creek.

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Winterun Inlet: strait, see Winterun Inlet.

Wisconsin Inlet: estuary. See Wisconsin Inlet.

Wiseman, Mount: mountain. See Wiseman, Mount.

Wolf Creek: stream. See Wolf Creek.
Local prospector's name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Wolf Creek: stream, heads on Wolf Creek Mtn., flows S 7 mi. to Tom Gray Creek 3.5 mi. NE of its junction with Nageekh Lake, 32 mi. N of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta: 62° 14' 45" N, 161° 25' 00" W (map 78).

Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Wolf Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows SE 2 mi. to Ramsoodke Creek, 30 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.: 62° 36' 36" N, 150° 48' 30" W (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows N 18 mi. to Herron River, 27 mi. S of village of Lake Michigan, Tanana Low.: 63° 28' 15" N, 152° 20' 30" W (map 88).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows E 18 mi. to Mosquito Fork, 37 mi. N of Tok, Yukon-Tanana High.: 63° 50' 50" N, 142° 58' 45" W (map 85).

Local name reported in 1907 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows NE 10 mi. to Mission Creek, 3.5 mi. NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High.: 64° 49' N, 141° 19' W (map 102).

Prospectors' name reported in 1986 by Spurr (1898, pl. 48), USGS.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 mi. to East Fork Chena River, 13 mi. ESE of Far North Mtn. and 65 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.: 65° 02' 45" N, 145° 20' 05" W (map 104).

Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Cleary Creek, 19 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.: 65° 03' 15" N, 147° 23' 00" W (map 105).

Named by prospectors: reported in 1993 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows N 12 mi. to Birch Creek, 45 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.: 65° 18' 20" N, 145° 02' 00" W (map 104).

Named by prospectors and reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle, 1906, pl. 1), USGS.

Wolf Creek: stream, heads on Wolf Mtn., flows NW 14 mi. to Melotina River, 30.5 mi. NW of Birchers, Kuskokwim-Hutchens High.: 65° 29' 35" N, 154° 09' 45" W (map 107).

Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 mi. to Moose Creek, 12 mi. NE of Liveguard, Yukon-Tanana High.: 65° 30' N, 148° 17' W (map 108).

Named by prospectors: reported in 1916 by J. B. Mette (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows SW 3 mi. to SE end of Big Lake 21 mi. W of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.: 67° 29' 00" N, 149° 18' 30" W (map 121).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows N 2.5 mi. to Kukpuk River S of its junction with Kukpuk River, 16 mi. NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope: 68° 14' 35" N, 165° 24' 40" W; BGN 1963; (map 124).

Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows N 2.5 mi. to Kukpuk River S of its junction with Kukpuk River, 16 mi. NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope: 68° 14' 35" N, 165° 24' 40" W; BGN 1963; (map 124).

Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 mi. from a lake to Tanaglux River, 7 mi. NNE of Tobin Mtn. and 48 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.: 67° 44' 30" N, 151° 26' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Wolf Mountain: mountain, 4,978 ft., in Koniakos Hills between headwaters of Wolf and Hot Springs Creeks, 19 mi. NW of Birches, Kukreina-Hodzana High.: 65° 19' N, 154° 04' W; (map 107).

Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.


Shown on recent maps of Kiska Island: variant shown on a 1943 USGS map.

Wolf Point: point of land, E tip of Walrus I., Kodiin I., 8.5 mi. NW of village of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Low.; 56° 01' 30" N, 160° 49' 00" W; (map 28).

Translation of the Russian word "volchie" by W. H. Dall, USGS & G, in 1882; Capt. F. P. Lutke applied the name "volchie" to the entire island in 1836.

Wolf Point: point of land, in Glacier Bay National Monument on W shore of Muir Inlet, 4.3 mi. SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mts.: 59° 00' 15" N, 156° 09' 10" W; (map 45).

So named by the American Geographical Society (Field, 1947, pl. 1) "because of wolf tracks seen there in 1941."

Wolf Point: promontory, on N bank of Knik River, 16 mi. SE of Palmer, Chugach Mtns.: 61° 28' 45" N, 148° 41' 30" W; (map 65).

Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Wolf Pup: stream, trends NW 2 mi. to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 1 mi. S of mouth of Gold Creek and 36 mi. W of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.: 67° 30' N, 149° 52' W; (map 123).

Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.


Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN. In 1774–1779, the Spaniards called the island "Isla Rasa" meaning "flat island," and in 1786, Capt. John Meares called it "Forrester's Island." It was called "Isla Algives" by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra about August 1, 1799.

Wolfhokop: locality, see Walaka.

Wolker River: stream, see Wolker River.

Wolk Harbor: bay, 1.8 mi. long, on S coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.: 54° 40' 45" N, 132° 47' 15" W; (map 1). Var. Polk Harbour.

Local name published in USGS & G in 1911.

Wolk Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Wolf Harbor, on S coast of Dall I., Alex. Arch.: 54° 40' 20" N, 132° 46' 35" W; BGN 1929; (map 1).

Name derived from Wolf Harbor, given by Capt. R. S. Patton, USGS & G, in 1928.

Woolley Cape: point of land, see Woolley Cape.

Wolverine Creek: stream, 1.5 mi. long, on NE coast of Cleveland Peninsula, drains Lake Mo-
Donald into Yes Bay, Alex. Arch.; 55°55'00" N, 131°47'30" W; (map 3).

Local name reported by USGS in 1952.

Wolverine Creek: stream, on S shore of Alaska Penin., flows NW 4.5 mi. to Ingram Creek, 12 mi. SE of Sunrise and 16 mi. W of Whittier, Chugach Mts.: 60°49'20" N, 149°07'15" W; (map 63).

Local prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Wolverine Creek: stream, heads at head glaciers, flows NW 16 mi. to Matanuska River, 4.8 mi. NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Low.: 61°40'00" N, 149°03' W; (map 69).

Name reported by GLO (BLM) on a 1915 land plat.

Wolverine Creek: stream, trends NE 1.5 mi. to South Fork Kuskokwim River 9 mi. S of junction of Tanina River, 91 mi. NE of McGrath, Alaska Ra.: 62°10' N, 153°22' W; (map 80).

Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Wolverine Creek: stream, flows SE 3.1 mi. to Camp Creek; 49 mi. W of Talkatina, Alaska Ra.: 62°25'38" N, 151°36'40" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Wolverine Creek: stream, flows S and W 3.2 mi. from Mount Eielson to Crystal Creek, E of Muldoon Glacier, 4.5 mi. SSW of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Ra.: 63°22'15" N, 150°22'00" W; BGN 1932; (map 88).

So named by USGS in 1931 because "many wolverines were observed on this creek during the past summer."

Wolverine Creek: stream, flows SE 8 mi. to North Fork Kuskokwim River, 32 mi. NE of Medfra, Kiliub-Kuskokwim Mts.: 63°22' N, 153°55' W; (map 89).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Wolverine Creek: stream, flows W 3 mi. to Tibble Creek 6 mi. S of that stream's junction, with Goodpaster River and 50 mi. ENE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 61°23' N, 144°15'16" W; (map 101).

Local name published in 1936 by USGS.

Wolverine Creek: stream, flows SE 2.8 mi. to right bank of Ottertail Creek, 8 mi. SE of Chena Hot Springs and 60 mi. N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°39'10" N, 145°50'00" W; (map 101).

Prospectors' name reported in 1917 by USGS as the name of the stream now known as Demar Creek.

Wolverine Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 mi. to North Fork Baker Creek, 6 mi. E of Rough-
Wonder Park: in Anchorage and S of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°13’24” N, 149°47’00” W; (map 69).
Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Wood, Mount: mountain, 2,836 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.7 mi. E of Wood Lake and 47 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°32’24” N, 136°26’20” W; (map 10).
Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Woodard Canyon: ravine, 0.3 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.5 mi. of Homer, Cook Inlet Low.; 59°39’30” N, 151°33’15” W; (map 50).
Local name reported and published in 1950 by USGS.

Woodchopper Creek: stream, flows SE 13 mi. to Yukon River, 30 mi. NE of Rampart, Kolkines-Hodzana High.; 65°52’30” N, 149°41’45” W; (map 105).
Local name published by USGS in the 1950’s.

Wood Canyon: canyon, extends 7 mi. along Copper River, 1.9 mi. S of Taral and 62 mi. NE of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°7’5’’ N, 147°2’8” W; (map 68).
Named “Wood’s Canyon” in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, for Col. H. Clay Wood, USA.

Woodchopper Island: locality, on Woodchopper Creek at junct. of Deep Creek, 33 mi. ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°00’30” N, 151°00’00” W; (map 106).
This was a former mining camp established about 1907.

Woodchopper Creek: locality, on Woodchopper Creek at mouth of Iron Creek, 19 mi. W of junct. of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Tanana-Yukon High.; 65°17’40” N, 143°24’30” W; (map 103).
Mining camp shown on maps after 1940.

Woodchopper Creek: stream, heads on Serpentine Ridge, flows S 8.5 mi. to Patterson Creek, 33 mi. SE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°01’20” N, 151°02’00” W; (map 106).
Prospectors’ name reported in 1906 by USGS (Prindle, 1908, p. 5).

Woodchopper Creek: stream, heads at 65°41’ N, 144°36’ W, flows NE 20 mi. to Yukon River 16 mi. W of its junct. with Charley River, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°21’20” N, 143°19’10” W; (map 103).
Local name found on a manuscript map by E. F. Ball dated 1898 and on a field sheet prepared by A. J. Collier, USGS, in 1902. The name may allude to woodchopping on the banks of this stream to furnish fuel for river steamboats.

Woodchopper Creek: stream, heads on Bismark Mtn., flows S 16 mi. to Garland Creek, 11 mi. NW of Shusnukak, Brooks Ra.; 67°30’ N, 152°32’ W; (map 126).
Local name given about 1901 “due to a woodward located at the mouth” of Garland Creek which furnished fuel for the riverboats.
Woodland Echo Pass; pass, 7 mi. NE of O'Keefe Hills and 13 mi. WSW of Chakdalar, Brooks Ra.: 67°26'30" N, 149°00'00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Woodman Creek: stream, flows E to Big Four Creek, between Birch and Surprise Creeks, about 20 mi. NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula. High.; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakenslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Woodpecker Cove: cove, extends SW 0.5 mi. to Woodpecker Island, lake, 0.7 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula.

Wood River: totality, on Tanana River near Wood River Landing, locality, see Wood River. Woody Island: island, 2.7 mi. long, in Chiniak Bay, 26 mi. F. of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°47' N, 152°20' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Koyukuk by Orth in 1936. The name probably originated during the period of steamboat river transportation when a woodyard for the boats was located at the stream's mouth.

Woody Spit: spit, on S shore of Holkham Bay at entrance to Endicott Arm, 3 mi. E of Point Astley and 50 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 57°43'00" N, 153°24'30" W; (map 8). Name applied in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, "because it was wooded," published by USGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 147).

Wood Ship: spire, on S shore of Holkham Bay at entrance to Endicott Arm, 3 mi. E of Point Astley and 50 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 57°43'00" N, 153°24'30" W; (map 8). Name applied in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, "because it was wooded," published by USGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 147).

Wood Spit: spit, on S shore of Holkham Bay at entrance to Endicott Arm, 3 mi. E of Point Astley and 50 mi. SE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 57°43'00" N, 153°24'30" W; (map 8). Name applied in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, "because it was wooded," published by USGS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 147).

Wood River: stream, flows NW 26 mi. to Black River, 50 mi. NE of June, Charsley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plt.; 65°57' N, 142°02' W; (map 103). Var. Wood Creek.

Wood River Butter: mountains, 1,051 ft., 4 mi. long, between Wood River and Crooked Creek, 28 mi. S of Fairbanks, Tanana Low.; 64°28' N, 148°08' W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1951 as "Wood River," and in 1956 as "Wood River" by USGS.

Wood River: stream, flows NW 26 mi. to Black River, 50 mi. NE of June, Charsley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plt.; 65°57' N, 142°02' W; (map 103). Var. Wood Creek.

Wood River: stream, flows NW 26 mi. to Black River, 50 mi. NE of June, Charsley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plt.; 65°57' N, 142°02' W; (map 103). Var. Wood Creek.

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Wood River: stream, flows NW 26 mi. to Black River, 50 mi. NE of June, Charsley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plt.; 65°57' N, 142°02' W; (map 103). Var. Wood Creek.

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Wood River: stream, flows NW 26 mi. to Black River, 50 mi. NE of June, Charsley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plt.; 65°57' N, 142°02' W; (map 103). Var. Wood Creek.

Wood River: stream, flows NW 26 mi. to Black River, 50 mi. NE of June, Charsley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plt.; 65°57' N, 142°02' W; (map 103). Var. Wood Creek.

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Wood River: stream, flows NW 26 mi. to Black River, 50 mi. NE of June, Charsley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plt.; 65°57' N, 142°02' W; (map 103). Var. Wood Creek.

Wood River: stream, flows NW 26 mi. to Black River, 50 mi. NE of June, Charsley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plt.; 65°57' N, 142°02' W; (map 103). Var. Wood Creek.

Wood River: stream, flows NW 26 mi. to Black River, 50 mi. NE of June, Charsley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plt.; 65°57' N, 142°02' W; (map 103). Var. Wood Creek.

Wood River: stream, flows NW 26 mi. to Black River, 50 mi. NE of June, Charsley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plt.; 65°57' N, 142°02' W; (map 103). Var. Wood Creek.

Wood River: stream, flows NW 26 mi. to Black River, 50 mi. NE of June, Charsley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plt.; 65°57' N, 142°02' W; (map 103). Var. Wood Creek.

Wood River: stream, flows NW 26 mi. to Black River, 50 mi. NE of June, Charsley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plt.; 65°57' N, 142°02' W; (map 103). Var. Wood Creek.
Woody Island Channel

(1814, p. 169). Amighi and Chaffin (1952, p. 51) stated "It is believed that the Russians were using it [Woody Island] as an agricultural colony as early as 1792 ** ** ." They also noted that the Russian American Ice Co. (Kodiak Ice Co. after 1867) imported horses [the first in Alaska] to Woody Island and built a road (the first in Alaska) around the island. "Boat building flourished both at Kodiak and Woody Island during the late 1800's" (p. 50). In 1894 the U.S. Post Office Department established the "Wood Island" Post Office, but it was discontinued in 1895.

Woody Island Channel: water passage, 5 mi. long, between Woody and Kodiak Is.; 1.5 mi. E of Kodiak, 57°47' N, 132°22' W (map 34).

Name derived from Woody Island and published in 1949 by USGS.

Wooly Island, see Lieves Island.

Woody Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Whittier Bay, on W coast of Admiralty I., 15 mi. NE of Baranof, Alex Arch.; 57°16'20" N, 134°36'45" W (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, published by US&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 174) with this note: "In SE Alaska all points are wooly, and about one-third of them have been named so, to the great confusion of hydrographers."

Woollock: stream, see Walk River.

Woolley, Cape: point of land, on Bering Sea, 37 mi NW of Nome, Seward Penin., High.; 64°48' N, 166°28' W (map 94). Var. Cape Wolley, Cape Wooly.

Named in 1826 by Capt. Beechey (1831, map facing p. 328), RN.

Woolly Harbor: lagou, see Kitchen, The.

Wooleey, Cape: point of land, see Woolley Cape.


So named by fishermen prior to 1871 because of the violent gusts of wind called "wooleey" experienced there; published on an 1882 chart with this note: "In SE Alaska all points are wooly, and about one-third of them have been named so, to the great confusion of hydrographers."

Wootch: stream, see Walk River.

Worthmann Glacier: glacier, 8 mi. E of Mount Merritt and head in 1953; at head of Worthmann Creek. (map 10).

Named by members of the Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, map) for James-Worthmann, a British geologist and polar explorer, who visited Muir Glacier in 1913. He was a geologist on the Shackleton Antarctic Expedition, 1914-17, and on several expeditions to Greenland.


Named by US&GS in 1916; it was called "Anon Peak" by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow.

USN, in 1866 for the steamship Anon. See Woronkofski Island and Anon Peak.

Woronkofski Island: island, 7 mi. long, between Stikine and Zimovastraits, 5 mi. SW of Wrangell, Alex. Arch.; 56°23' N, 132°39'14" W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Var. Ostrov Woronkofsky, Woronkofski Island, Woronkofski Island.

Published in 1848 on Russian Hydrogr. Dept. Chart 1396 as "O[strov] Woronkovsky." Named for Lt. Woronkofsky, IRN, who explored the southern shore of the Alaska Peninsula in 1836.

Woronkoffski Point: point of land, northernmost point on Woronkofski I., Alex. Arch.; 56°26'20" N, 132°28'40" W (map 6).

Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, US&GS.

Woronono, Point: point of land, see Woronono, Point.

Woronono, Point: point of land, on S coast of Knik Arm, 4 mi. W of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low.; 61°12'15" N, 150°01'00" W (map 70). Var. Mys Vorontsova, Point Woronono, Point Woronono.

Named by Lt. Joseph Whidbey, RN, a member of Capt. George Vancouver’s expedition, on May 4, 1794; "after the Russian ambassador at St. James [the English court]" (Wagner, 1937, p. 422).

Woronono, Point: point of land, see Woronono, Point.

Worthington Bay: bay, see Kusilen Bay.

Worthington Glacier: glacier, heads 2 mi. SW of Girls Mtn., trends E 3.8 mi., to its terminus, 3 mi. E of Valdez, Chugach Mts.; 61°32'45" N, 145°42'30" W (map 68). Published in 1935 by Bridgwater and Sherwood (1935, p. 252), which it the Russian form of the Aleut name "Unatkuyuk" meaning "crested" or "serrated." Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN, in 1836 reported the name "Uonimpklinick," or "Ununklin." The name was shown on USGS charts, undoubtedly named in honor of Ilia (Eli) Wosnessenski who in 1842-44 explored western Alaska for the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. This island was formerly named "Ostrov Peregobnny" by Father Iovenniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 252), which is the Russian form of the Aleut name "Unatkuyuk" meaning "crested" or "serrated." Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN, in 1836 reported the name "Uoninklin." Wosnessenski Island: island, see Wosnessenski Island.

Wosnessenski Island: island, see Wosnessenski Island.

Wound Cub Creek: stream, flows SE 10 mi. to Mink Creek, 13 mi. S of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°32' N, 158°20' W (map 97). Var. Niltiqitaladatlna.

Appears to be a translation of an Indian name; reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Wrangle: town, see Wrangel.

Wrangell, Bair: bay, see Wrangell, Port.

Wrangel, Cape: point of land, see Wrangell, Cape.

Wrangel, Mount: mountain, see Wrangell, Mount.


Wrangel began as a stockade built by the Russians occupying the island in 1834 "to prevent encroachment by the Hudson’s Bay Company traders" (Bridgwater and Sherwood, 1930, p. 2.175). It was called "Redut"

Named for Baron von Wrangel by Capt. Lt. (1886, p. 328), IRN. The name was published by the Russians as "Mys Wrangelya," or "Cape Wrangell," in 1848 on Russian Hydrogr. Dept. Chart 1400.

Wrangell, Mount: mountain, 14,163 ft. (15 mi. S of Mount Sanford, Wrangell Mts.; 62°4′20″ N, 144°1′30″ W; (map 83). Var. Chechino Peak, Mount Wrangel, Mount Wrangle, Tillman Mountain.

Named by the Russians for Baron von Wrangel; reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 57). USA, however it appears that he named this same mountain "Tillman" for Samuel Euret Tillman, professor at United States Military Academy at West Point.

Wrangell, Port: estuary, extends NW 6.5 mi. from Cape Providence, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 35 mi. NE of Sutwik Il.; Aleutian Rs.: 57°0′1″ N, 156°31′4″ W; (map 36). Var. Baie Wrangel, Gavan Wrangely.

Surveyed in 1831 by En. Vasilev and named for Adm. Baron Ferdinand Petrovich von Wrangel, 1784-1870, IRN, Director of Russian American Colonies. The name was published in 1835 as "Baie Wrangel" by Adm. A. V. Krusenstern, IRN.

Wrangell, Port: harbor, see Wrangell Harbor.

Wrangell Bay: locality, see Kunikuk.

Wrangell Bay: bay, see Wendell, Port.


Named derived from Cape Wrangel and published in 1946 supplement to 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 19). The name "Kappos Bay" was shown on a manuscript map by L. M. Turner in the 1890's.


Name published in 1931 by USGS.

Wrangell Harbor: harbor, 0.3 mi. across, at Wrangell, on N coast of Wrangell I., Alex. Arch.; 56°26′ N, 132°23′ W; (map 6). Var. Ethislamine, Etofin Harbor, Gavan Etolin, Port Wrangell, Wrangell Harbor.

This feature was originally called "Etolin Harbor," for Capt. Adolph Karlovich Etofin, Director of the Russian American Colonies from 1841 to 1845; named by Capt. Li. D. F. Zarembo, who surveyed it in 1834. It was called "Port Wrangell" by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, in 1882.


This name was published in 1848 as "Ostrov Wrangelya" on Russian Hydrogr. Dept. Chart 1396; named for Adm. Baron Ferdinand Petrovich von Wrangel. According to Capt. Tepenkov (1852, map 8), IRN, the Indian name was "Ostrov Kachkanna," or "Kachkanna Island.

Wrangell Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, in Necker Isl., E of Biorka I., 16 mi. SW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 56°5′1″ N, 135°23′30″ W; (map 5). Var. Big Wrangell Island, Kaeh-Khanna, Ostrov Bolshoy Vrangely, Wrangle Island.

Named in early 1800's by Russians for Adm. Baron Ferdinand Petrovich von Wrangel; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Ostrov Bolshoy Vrangleya," or "Big Wrangely Island." Capt. Tepenkov (1852, map 38), IRN, published the Indian name "Kach-Khanna Island" for this island.

Wrangell Mountains: mountain range, 100 mi. long and 60 mi. wide, bounded on W by Copper River; on NE by Jack Creek, Copper Creek, Notch Creek, and Geohenda Creek; on SE by head of White River, Skolai Pass, Chittone River; and on S by Chitina and Nizina Rivers: 61°45′ N, 141°5′ W [E end], 62°0′ N, 144°5′ W [W end] | (map 67).

So called in 1901 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, presumably for Mount Wrangell, which was thought at that time to be the highest peak in the range.

Wrangell Narrows: water passage, extends S 24 mi. from Frederick Sound to Summer Strait, separates Mitkof I. from Kupreanof and Worosodski I., Alex. Arch.; 56°23′ N, 132°5′ W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Var. Prolih Wrangelya, Wrangell Strait.

This feature was named "Prolih Wrangelya," or "Wrangell Strait," in 1838 by G. Linenberg for Adm. Baron Ferdinand Petrovich von Wrangel; name published in 1850 on Russian Hydrogr. Dept. Chart 1441. The name "Wrangell Narrows" was originally applied to the central part of Wrangell Strait where it is most constricted.

Wrangell North Flat: tidal flat, see North Flat.

Wrangell Peak: mountain, 3,747 ft., 5 mi. NE of Wrangell, Coast Mts.; 56°32′30″ N, 132°19′10″ W; (map 6). Var. Wrangle Peak.

Named in 1887 by USCAERGS. See Wrangell.

Wrangell Range: mountain range, 1,000-1,600 ft., on W end of Attu I., extends ENE 12 mi. from Cape Wrangell, Aleutian Is.; 52°57′ N, 172°38′ E; (map 13).

Name derived from Cape Wrangell; published in 1946 by AMS.

Wrangell South Flat: tidal flat, see South Flat.

Wrangell Strait: water passage, see Wrangell Narrows.

Wrangell Peak: mountain, see Wrangell Peak.

Wrangell: town, see Wrangell.

Wrangell Mount: mountain, see Wrangell, Mount.

Wrangell Island: island, see Wrangell Island.

Wrench Creek: stream, heads in Dr. Long Mts.; flows SSE 30 mi. to Kelly River, 40 mi. SE of Mount Kelly, Brooks Ra.; 68°05′ N, 162°19′ W; BGN 1966; (map 130). Var. Katak Creek.

So named in 1965 by the B. P. Exploration Co. because the creek is being eroded along the line of a strong transcurrent (wrench) fault. The Eskimo name for this stream is Katak, meaning "fallow."

Wrench Lake: lake, 64 mi. NE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65°45′ N, 159°20′ W; (map 109).

Local name published on maps after 1950.

Wren Lake: lake, 0.5 mi. long, on Kenai Peninsula, W of King Lake, 36 mi. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Low.; 60°48′30″ N, 150°22′30″ W; (map 62).


Wren Point: point of land, see Nemo Point.

Wright, Mount: peak, ESE of Ketchikan in the Coast Mts.; (map 3).

Probably named for the brothers Charles Will Wright and Fred Eugene Wright, USGS geologists, who worked in southeast Alaska in the early 1900's and contributed to the nomenclature of the area in their reports. This feature has not been precisely located on maps.

Wright, Mount: mountain, 5,139 ft., 1 mi. N of Dirt Glacier, Glacier Bay National Monument, 52 mi. NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mts.; 58°4′55″ N, 136°0′30″ W; (map 10).

Named in 1891 by Reid (1892, p. 30), USGS, for George Frederick Wright, 1838-1921. pastor and glacial geologist. Most of his life was spent as a theologian and Congregational minister. He was professor at the Oberlin Theological Seminary from 1881 to 1907. He was the author of many geological publications, including "The Ice Age in North America." Wright spent some time in the Glacier Bay area in 1886. There is another Mount Wright 43 mi. W of this feature.
Wright, Mount: mountain, 4,275 ft., 15 mi. W of Mount Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°44'45" N, 149°30'00" W; BGN 1947; (map 9).

Named in 1943 by NPS for George M. Wright, 1905-1936, founder of the Wildlife Division, Dept of National Park Service. He was the first to discover a tunnel nest in Mount McKinley National Park.

Wright Creek: stream, on SW coast of Prince of Wales I., flows SW 1.5 mi. to Hetta Inlet, SE of Copper Harbor, Alex. Arch.: 55°11'50" N, 124°36'35" W; (map 4). Name reported in 1908 by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 3), USGS.

Wright Glacier: glacier, heads in British Columbia at 58°31'15" N, 133°33'23" W; (map 2); (map 12). Name first appears on Comdr. Maguirr’s chart (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186) as Pt. Wright, published on the Brit. Adm. Chart 593 with the generic last.

Wright Points: point of land, on E shore between Admiralty Bay and Dease Inlet, 35 mi. SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain: 70°56'40" N, 155°30'30" W; (map 48). Name first reported in 1932 by B. D. Stewart, USGS.

Wright River: stream, heads at terminus of Wright Glacier and 35 mi. E of Juneau, Coast Mts.: 58°31'15" N, 133°33'23" W; (map 12). Name derived from Wright Glacier; published in 1923 on IBC sheet 8 (1951 Atlas).

Wright Points: point of land, on E shore between Admiralty Bay and Dease Inlet, 35 mi. SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain: 70°56'40" N, 155°30'30" W; (map 48). Var. Point Wright, Pt. Wright, published on the Brit. Adm. Chart 593 with the generic last.

Wright River: stream, heads at terminus of Wright Glacier, flows NW 4 mi. to Taku River, 29 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.: 58°31'15" N, 133°33'23" W; BGN 1947; (map 12). Local name derived from Wright Glacier; published in 1932 by B. D. Stewart, USGS.

Wright’s Village: village, see Wiseman.

Wrong Branch Trail Creek: stream, in Chinitot Mts., at head of Inskin Penin, flows NE 2.5 mi., joins Right Branch to form Trail Creek, 0.7 mi. S of Chinitina Bay, Aleutian Ra.: 59°47'14" N, 153°16'40" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Wrong Creek: stream, distributary of Kashunuk River, flows S 20 mi. to Nungatak River, 2 mi. N of Nuiaguk Lake, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta: 61°15'15" N, 164°35'00" W; (map 74). Local name reported by Orth in 1965.

Wrongtail Creek: stream, flows NE and E 20 mi. to Dagsla:khona Creek 4 mi. NW of that stream’s junction with Tontina River, 29 mi. NNW of Tanana. Koterinset-Hodzana River, 65°53'40" N, 152°17'30" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Wyakok Creek: stream, flows SE 7 mi. to Ivvosevon Cove on E coast of Chichagof I., 14 mi. NE of Tenakee Springs, Alex. Arch.: 57°55'20" N, 134°56'15" W; (map 9). Local name derived from a Tlingit Indian word, "wa-kak-lik," meaning "stream by cliff," or "cliff," reported in 1958 by USGS.

Wulik Peaks: mountain peaks, trend NE-SW 17 mi., in De Long Mts., 16 mi. S of Mount Kelly, 47 mi. N of Noatak, Brooks Ra.: 68°15' N, 163°16' W; NE End): 68°08' N, 163°54' W; (map 12). Name for the nearby Wulik River, which is an Eskimo name. Named in 1966 by geologists of the B.P. Exploration Co., Inc.


Wolikkame named sko reported in 1932 by R. R. Coats, USGS.

Wyoming Creek: stream, flows NW 2 mi. to Creston Creek, 5.5 mi. N of Cripple Creek Mts. and 52 mi. NW of Medford, Kuskokwim Mts.: 63°36' N, 155°57' W; BGN 1960; (map 12). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Wyoming Hills: mountains, 5,800 ft. elevation, NE of Toroklak River to East Fork Tortkak River, 8.5 mi. W of Healy, Alaska Ra.; 63°39' N, 149°58' W; (map 87). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Wool Ef ft: reef, off coast of Baranof I., in Indian name reported by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1918, fig. 3), USGS.

Yacheta Lagoon: lagoon, 0.2 mi long, 0.6 mi. NW of Taku River, 2 mi. N of Juneau, Coast Mts.: 58°31'15" N, 133°33'23" W; BGN 1932; (map 12). Un. for tactical purposes during World War II published on a 1953 AMS map.

X-Ray Ridge: ridge, 1 mi. long, between X-Ray Creek and X-Wave Creek, N of coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.: 52°06'00" N, 177°38'15" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "X" to correspond to "X" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II published on a 1953 AMS map.

X-Wave Creek: stream, flows E 1.2 mi. to Bering Sea, on N coast of Kiska I., Aleutian Is.: 52°06'00" N, 177°39'45" E; (map 14).

An arbitrary name beginning with "X" to correspond to "X" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II published on a 1953 AMS map.

Eskimo name meaning "the lowest one," according to Orth in 1965. The name was reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Yaglimrlugak Mountain: mountain, see Oluongoeenuk Mountain.

Yaku Cove: cove, 0.5 mi. long, on SE coast of Tuxekan I., 23 mi. N of Craig, Alex. Arch.: 55°47’30” N, 131°14’40” W; BGN 1964; (map 65). Name proposed in 1963 by A. S. Post, USGS, because the relatively recent retreat of Guyot Glacier formed another branch on the W side of the Guyot Hills. The name is derived from the Yakhst River, which may have once flowed into Icy Bay in this area.

Yahse River: stream, heads at terminus of Malaspina Glacier and flows SW 10 mi. to Gulf of Alaska, Alaska, 5 mi. E of Point Rivers and 63 mi. W of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°51’ N, 142°26’ W, BGN 1965; (map 47). Var. East Yahse River, Jones River, West Yahse River, Yahse-Tah, Yeatesa Hine. According to William Williams (1899, p. 392), “Yahse” is the name by which the Jones River is known to the Indians.” H. W. Topham reported the name in 1899 as Yahse-Tah. In 1886 Lt E. S. Whiteaker, USA, named it the Jones River after the proprietor of the New York Times.

Yahse-Tah-shah: mountain, see Saint Elias, Mount.

Yahnieh Islets: island, see Guibert Islets.

Yahnieh Island: island, see Guillelomot Island.

Yahchiny, Mys: point of land, see Ege Point.

Yahchiny, Mys: point of land, see Ege Point.

Yahchiny, Ostrov: island, see Ege Island.

Yahchinya, Ostrovna: island, see Guibert Islets.

Yahcinoy, Ostrov: island, see Ege Island.

Yahchinya, Mys: point of land, see Ege Point.

Yahchinya Islets: islands, see Guibert.

Yakako, Cape: point of land, see Yakataga, Cape.

Yakak, Cape: point of land, SW tip of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 58°41’ N, 176°56’ W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Var. Cape Jacob, Cape Yakak, Mys Yakakhk.

Aleut name published by the Russians as “Mys Yakakhk,” or “Cape Yakakhk” (in Tebenkov, 1852, map p. 28). This point was reported by Father Ioann Veniaminov as “Yakak,” which he translated as “firewood” or “driftwood.” This word may come from the Aleut word “Yakchat” which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means “firewood” or “forsaken.”

Yakak Peninsula: peninsula, 10 mi. long, SW part of Adak I., Aleutian Is.; 51°34’ N, 176°55’ W; (map 17). Name published by USGS (in Fraser and Snyder, 1939, pl. 52).

Yakalak, Mys: point of land, see Aklek, Cape.

Yakle: point of land, see Aklek.


“afterward the head of the Colonial Direction (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1885, p. 184).”

Yakobi Island: island, see Chichagof Island.

Yakobi Peak: mountain, 2,444 ft., on 5 central Yakobi I., off W coast of Chichagof I. 22 mi. NW of Chichagof, 57°55’ N, 136°27’ W; (map 9).

Name published in 1929 by USCGS on Chart 8260; probably named for Yakobi Island.

Yakobi Rock: rock, off NW coast of Yakobi I., 0.4 mi. W of Bingham Cove, 41 mi. W of Hoornah, Alex. Arch.: 50°05’10” N, 136°33’40” W; (map 10).

Named in 1901 by J. F. Pratt, USCGS for Yakobi Island; published on Chart 8304 in 1904.

Yakobiya, Ostrov: island, see Yakobi Island.

Yakorn Point: point of land, see Anchorage Point.

Yakorns, Mys: point of land, see Anchorage Point.

Yakotage: Cape, point of land, see Yakataga, Cape.

Yakugatag River: stream, see Yakataga River.

Yakutana Point: point of land, in Tuya Inlet, 0.5 mi. SW of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°27’10” N, 135°20’00” W; (map 45).

Tlingit Indian name “Yakutan-ya,” reported to mean “canoe-landing”; published in 1923 on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Yakutana Creek: stream, see Kasidaya Creek.

Yakutat: village, pop. 230, on W end of Monti Bay, 210 mi. NW of Juneau, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°33’ N, 139°44’ W; BGN 1944; (map 46). Var. Yak'taa Hlalhajik, Yakutat, Yakudat.

Tlingit Indian village: the principal winter village of the Yakutats, a subtribe of the Tlingits, reported by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census. Its population was 500 in 1880, 300 in 1890, 271 in 1910, 165 in 1920, 265 in 1930, 292 in 1939, and 296 in 1950. The Yakutat post office was established in 1892 and discontinued in 1895. It was reestablished as “Yakutat” in 1901 (Ricks, 1963, p. 72).

Yakutat Bay: bay, 18 mi. across, extends SW from Disenchantment Bay to Gulf of Alaska, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°40’ N, 146°00’ W; BGN 1944; (map 46). Var. Admiralty Bay, Almiranztazo, Amirante Bay, Bahia Admiralty, Baie de Monti, Bay of Yakutat, Behring Bay, Bering Bay, Jacootat Bay, Yakootat Bay.

Tlingit Indian name reported as “JacoOtal” and “Yaccoat” by Lisianski in 1805. It was named “Baie de Monti” by La Perouse, who visited it in 1786, for one of his officers. In the same year Capt. Nathaniel Portlock named it “Amirante Bay.” The Spaniards called it “Almiranztazo.” Bering's name (Bering Bay) has been applied to the feature on the assumption that he visited it in 1741. As a result
Yakutat Colony: *locality*, see Glory of Russia.

Yakutat Land: *between Dangerous River and Yakutat Bay, and St. Elias Mts. and Gulf of Alaska, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59°32' N, 139°24' W* (map 46).

Name reported by Tarr and Martin (1906, map). USGS.


Named by U. S. Grant, USGS, in 1911, for an abandoned Indian settlement on the shore of Yakutat Bay.

Yakutat Point: *point of land*, on NW shore of Nuka Bay, 40 mi. E of Seldovia, Chugach Mts.; 59°27' N, 150°35' W; *BGN 1929* (map 50). So named by USGS in 1929 because of its proximity to Yakutat Bay.

Yanamai Cove: *bay*, 0.2 mi. across, formed by Yanamai Islets, at N point of entrance to Necker Bay, on SW coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°40'20" N, 135°10'30" W; *BGN 1926* (map 5).

Russian name from "yamist'ity" meaning "full of holes" given in 1925 by USGS&G because of "the islands which plug the bay."*Yamamai Islets: *islands*, 0.8 mi. across, at N point of entrance to Necker Bay, on SW coast of Baranof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°40'15" N, 135°11'00" W (map 5). Var. Ostrova Yamamai.

In 1850 this feature was named "O(strova) Yamamai," meaning "islands of holes [or pits]," by the "Russian American Company."

Yamamai, Ostrova: *islands*, see Yanamai Islets.


Aleut name published as "Myals Yanalyun," or "Cape Yanalyun," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN. According to R. H. George, this is possibly derived from the Aleut word "yanalagak," meaning "it is cut through." This point was called "Bog Cape" by USBF in 1888. It was also called "Alexander" by USGS in 1900.

Yanalyun, Cape: *point of land*, see Yanaliuk Cape.

Yancarnie Bay: *estuary*, see Yantarni Bay.

Yantar, Reka: *fossil*, see Amber Creek.

Yantar, River: *stream*, see Amber Creek.

Yanabatka River: *stream*, see Iditarod River.

Yankulal Foreland: *area*, between Dangerous Bay, Cape, Cape Alexander, Cape Yanalyun, 15°30' N, 139°12' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Messrs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 11).

So named by the Russians because of the reported occurrence of “vantar,” or "amber," here; published in French as “Baie d'Amber Jaoue” by von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN, and as “Zaliv Yantarni" by the Russian Hydrograph Dept. Chart 1379 in 1847.

Yantarni Creek: stream, on Alaska Penin., flows SE 8 mi. to head of Yantarni Bay, 6.5 mi. N of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Ra.; 56°52' N, 157°11' W (map 31).

Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Yantarni Bay: estuary, see Yantarni Bay.

Yantarni, Zaliv: bay, see Yantarni Bay.

Yaponskoy. Ostrov: island, see Japomki Island.

Yartner Inlet: stream, see Yentna River.

Yentna River: stream, see Yantine Creek.

Yehldagahl Creek: stream, see Yeldagalga Creek.

Yehring Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows NE 13 mi. to Chilkoot Inlet, 4 mi. S of Chilkoot Pass, 10 mi. E of Haines, 1 mi. S of Angoon, Alex. Arch.; 56°25'30" N, 134°34'29" W; (map 101).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Yeres Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 mi. to Eldorado Creek which flows to Nixapaga River, 26 mi. NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Penin. High.; 65°44' N, 141°39' W (map 101).

Local name reported in 1964 by USGS.

Yergor Lake: lake, 1.4 mi. long, between Alaska Highway and Chisana River, 5.5 mi. SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Ra.; 62°58' N, 141°39' W (map 101).

Yerington: mountain, 5,670 ft., at head of Irene Glacier, 5.4 mi. W of Mount Carmack and 8 mi. NW of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°33'30" N, 135°24'15" W (map 86).

Named in 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Yestman, Mount: mountain, 5,670 ft., at head of Irene Glacier, 5.4 mi. W of Mount Carmack and 8 mi. NW of Skagway, Coast Mts.; 59°33'30" N, 135°24'15" W (map 86).

Named in 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Yerik Creek: stream, on Alaska Penin., flows S 1.4 mi. to Taku River, 5 mi. SW of Canyon I, 27 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°30'00" N, 133°48'10" W; BGN 1932; (map 12).

Local name reported in 1932 by B. D. Stewart, USGS, named for Oscar Yerbing, a settler who resided in the vicinity of the mouth of this stream.

Yelikol Ekgalit-tch, Ostrova: islands, see Skidescott Islands.

Yeethkaklatselahini: stream, see Little Boulder Creek.

Yealthanuk Mountain: mountain, see Surgeon Mountain.

Yealthnik: stream, on Alaska Penin., flows NE 1.4 mi. to Taku River, 5 mi. SW of Canyon I, 27 mi. NE of Juneau, Coast Mts.; 58°30'00" N, 133°48'10" W (map 12).

Local name reported in 1932 by B. D. Stewart, USGS, named for Oscar Yerbing, a settler who resided in the vicinity of the mouth of this stream.

Yekuk: stream, see Ekwok.

Yellow Bear Mountain: mountain, 3,050 ft., of Arctic Plain; 1 map 150.

Yellow Creek: stream, flows W 1.8 mi. to Lynx Creek, 1.5 mi. W of Lynx Dome and 26 mi. NW of Tana, Kokrines-Hodzana High.; 65°16'00" N, 152°56'30" W; (map 106).

Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Griffin, USGS.

Yellow Creek: stream, flows NW 4 mi. to Beaver Creek, 80 mi. W of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°46'10" N, 146°45'10" W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors and published in 1906 by USGS.

Yellow Hill: hill, 540 ft., on SW coast of Annette I., 1.7 mi. S of Metlakatla, Alex. Arch.; 55°06'10" N, 131°34'29" W; (map 3).

Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Yellow Island: island, 0.3 mi. long, off S coast of Kupreanof I., Alex. Arch.; 56°25'45" N, 133°32'45" W; (map 6).

Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Yellow Jacket Creek: stream, flows S 3 mi. to East Fork Matanuska River 55 mi. NE of Palmer, Copper River Basin; 61°47'39" N, 147°30'05" W; BGN 1952; (map 69). Var. Iron Creek.

Local name reported by C. F. Fuechsel, USGS, in 1950. So named because the rocks along the side of the stream are “bright yellow, red, and white.”


Local name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Yellow Point: point of land, on NE shore of Tanasga Harbor, Annette I., Alex. Arch.; 55°04'12" N, 131°32'12" W; BGN 1901; (map 3). Var. Signal Point.

This point was probably named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; called “Signal Point” by USGS in 1886.

Yellow Point: point of land, in Peril Strait, on Baranof I., 0.7 mi. N of Middle Point and 28 mi. NW of Sitka, Alex. Arch.; 57°26'50" N, 135°33'00" W; (map 9). Var. Mys Zheltrys Zholts Point.

Yellow Pup: stream, flows NE 1 mi. to Pearl Creek, 15 mi. NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana High.; 64°59'20" N, 147°17'40" W; BGN 1933; (map 100). Var. Pearl Creek, Yellow Pup Creek.

Local name reported in 1913 by T. Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1914, fig. 5), USGS.

Yellow River: stream, flows SW 60 mi. to Anvik River, 57 mi. NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62°55'N, 160°41'W; (map 78). Prospects' descriptive name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 16), USGS.

Yellow Rocks: rocks, on NE coast of Baranof I. in Kelp Bay, NE of Crows I., 15 mi. N of Baranof, Alex. Arch.; 57°18'15" N, 134°54'00" W; (map 9).

Descriptive name given in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN.

Yellow Rocks: islands, 0.3 mi. long, NE of Dixon Entrance, 6.5 mi. S of Duke I., Alex. Arch.; 54°47'30" N, 131°13'45" W; (map 2). Descriptive name given in 1893 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Yellowstone Creek: stream, flows NW 4.4 mi. to Willow Creek, 0.1 mi. E of Port Clarence and 5 mi. SW of Tellier, Seward Peninsula High.; 63°12' N, 166°28' W; (map 111).

Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Yellowstone Creek: stream, flows S 3.2 mi. to Seattice Creek, 21 mi. N of Point where Alaska Highway crosses Alaska-Canada boundary, Alaska R.; 62°34'50" N, 141°00'10" W; BCN 1922; (map 84).

Name reported in 1912 by Thomas Rings Capps (in Brooks and others, 1912, pl. 9), USGS.

Yellowstone Creek: stream, see Seattice Creek.

Yellowstone Island: island, see Spruce Island.

Yelovoi, Ostrov: island, see Spruce Island.

Yelovoi Island: island, see Spruce Island.

Yelovoy: point of land, see Ushuki Point.

Yelovoy, Mrs. point of land, see Ushuki Point.

Yelovoya, Mrs. point of land, see Spruce Cape.

Yelovoi Island: island, see Ellovo Island.

Yelovoy: Mrs. point of land, see Spruce Island.

Yelpen: cove, on Hinchinbrook I., at NW entrance to Hawkins Island Cutoff, 22 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°28' N, 146°23' W; (map 64).

Name given in 1950 by USGS.

Yeltakaska Creek: stream, see Little Boulder Creek.

Yemaliza, Mrs. de la: point of land, see Palisade Point.

Yendestaka: locality, see Gantagastali.

Yenituk Creek: stream, flows SE 7 mi. to John River 9 mi. NE of Cairn Mtn. and 67 mi. NW of Wiseman, Brooks Ra.; 67°57'00" N, 152°13'00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124).

Eskimo name reported about 1930 by Marshall (1956, p. 107) who wrote, "near the mouth of a minor western tributary, Yenituk (white face) Creek * * * its name refers to the appearance of the hills in which the stream rises."


Name given in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Yenlak Creek: stream, heads in lake W of Willow Mtn., flows SE 15.5 mi. to Lake Creek, 33 mi. SE of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Low.; 62°03'45" N, 150°59'20" W; (map 81).

Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Yerlak Creek: stream, extends N-S 10 mi., 37 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Alaska R.; 62°08' N, 151°16' W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1911 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1912, pl. 9), USGS.

yonsta Glacier: glacier, heads in Mount McKinley National Park, trends SW 20 mi. to its terminus at East Fork Yentna River, 60 mi. NW of Talkeetna, Alaska R.; 62°35'30" N, 151°53'30" W; (map 81).


Tanana Indian name reported by Spurr (1880, p. 46), USGS "Sometimes called Johnson River after the first white man to ascend it."

Yentna Ilets: islands, see Yelnu Islets.

Yert Pass: pass, see Yori Pass.
Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Ynvehik River: stream, flows NW 7 mi. to lagoon, 2 mi. SW of Tikuksa Point, N coast of St. Lawrence I.; 63°34' N, 170°57' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Var. Anvik River, Ingeslik, River.

Eksimo name more correctly rendered "Ingeslik," meaning "rising slope." The entry spelling was reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Yoder Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, 0.9 mi. NW of Blackfish Lake, 21 mi. SSW of village of Lake Ninhamumina, Tanana Low.: 63°37'45" N, 152°41'30" W; (map 88).

Local name obtained in 1958 from Fabian Carey and "Vail" Blackburn by USGS.

Yoke Lake: lake, 0.6 mi. long, W of Little Susitna River, 19 mi. NW of Anchoraage, Cook Inlet Low.: 61°28'10" N, 150°10'30" W; (map 70).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Yokakek: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 56 mi. E. of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.: 64°43' N, 156°13' W; (map 97).

Koyukon Indian camp shown on a 1905 manuscript navigation chart of the Yukon River.

Yoksek Creek: stream, see Big Boulder Creek.

Yokse: bay, 3 mi. across, on SE coast of Great Sitkin I., Aleutian Is.; 52°00'30" N, 176°00'00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

So named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, because "its shape suggests the letter Y." Yoke is the name for the letter Y when written by signal.

Yoke, Mountain: mountain, 2,559 ft., with 2 peaks called North Yoke and South Yoke Mts., 4 mi. E. of Jacksmith Bay and 28 mi. N of Goodnews, Kilkuk-Kuskwim Mts.; 59°30' N, 161°38' W; (map 53).

Named "North Yoke" and "South Yoke" in 1914 by USCA&GS.

Yoke Pass: water passage, between Great Sitkin I. and Igitkin Island, Aleutian Is.; 51°59'00" N, 176°00'50" W; BGN 1936; (map 17).

Name derived from Yoke Yoke, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Yoknedas Lakes: lakes, group, 2 mi. across, 4.7 mi. S of Chichotena and 37 mi. NE of Glenallen, Copper River Basin; 62°29' N, 144°42' W; (map 83).

Indian name reported in 1919 by USGS.

Yokon: Slough: watercourse, see Yokon Slough.

Yokon Slough: watercourse, 5 mi. long, ana-branch of Yukon River, SE of Blackburn I. and 34 mi. SE of Unalakleet, Inupiaq Low.; 63°21'35" N, 159°20'10" W; BGN 1960; (map 91). Var. Papa Willie Creek, Yokontah Slough, Yokon Slough.

Indian name reported in 1915 by Frederica de Lucas, BAE.

Yokusharqut Creek: stream, see Hess Creek.

Yondsetuk: locality, see Ganteoaktak.


Named by R. F. Griggs for Charles Yori, his assistant on the 1919 National Geographic Society Katmai Expedition.

York: locality, on Bering Sea coast, at mouth of Asikowik River, 14 mi. SW of Cape Prince of Wales and 41 mi. NW of Teller, Seward Penn. High.: 65°30' N, 167°41' W; (map 111).

Site of a mining camp established in 1899. Brooks (1901, p. 69), USGS, noted: "In the spring of 1900 York promised to be a place of importance, but in the early fall its population had been reduced to about twenty or thirty." Upon Brooks' return to the States, he widely disseminated the announcement that stream tin had been found in the vicinity of York (Steidtmann and Catheart, 1922, p. 13-14). The camp probably had a resurgence of people for "In the latter part of the season [1901], a great many prospectors searched the York region for tin" (Collier, 1904, p. 11). A post office was established here in 1900 and was discontinued in 1902 (Ricks, 1963, p. 72). By 1907 York was described as "a small collection of cabins and tents." (Collier and others, 1908, p. 59).


York Creek: stream, 4 mi. long, flows W to Glacier Bay E of S tip of South Marble I., in Glacier Bay National Monument, St. Elias Mts.; 58°38'25" N, 135°55'00" W; BGN 1948; (map 11). Var. York River.

Named in 1948 for William York, a camp helper for a time with H. F. Reid's expedition in 1892.

York Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus and flows NW to Ninina River, 3 mi. SW of Ninina, Lake, 5 mi. N of Pingpong Mtn. and 59 mi. SW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°11'30" N, 134°34'15" W; (map 11).

Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Young Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus and flows 28 mi. NW to Ninina River, 3 mi. SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mts.: 61°22' N, 142°37' W; (map 67).

Named in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (Moffit, 1919), BAE, for Robert Young, a member of his party.

Young Creek: stream, flows S 9 mi. to Kings River, 16 mi. NE of Palmer, Chugatch Mts.: 61°44'55" N, 148°42'25" W; (map 69). Var. Little Kings Creek, Youngs Creek.

Named by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA, in 1898, after Cpl. Young [cana], a member of his party.

Young Creek: stream, flows S 4.5 mi. to Rock Lake, 5 mi. N of Pingpong Mtn. and 59 mi. NE of McCarthy, Alaska Ra.; 61°48'29" N, 141°19'00" W; (map 67).

Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Young Creek: stream, flows S 5 mi. to Wood River, 33 mi. SE of Healy, Alaska Ra.: 63°45' N, 147°53' W; (map 87).

Local name reported in 1910 by J. W. Breckley (in Capps, 1912, pl. 2), USGS.

Younger Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows W 3 mi. to Poker Creek, 52 mi. S of Eagle, Yukon.
Young Glacier

Yukon-Tanana High; 64°03' N, 141°02' W; (map 102).

Named by prospectors: reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 46), USGS.

Young Glacier: glacier, see Dawes Glacier.

Young Goose Creek: stream, flows NE 4 mi. to West Fork Buckland River. 41° W. NE of Haycock, Seward Penin. High.; 65°45' N, 160°35' W; (map 109).

Local name published on maps after 1950.

Young Hill: mountain, 7,530 ft., L4° SE of Winter Lake, Attu L., Aleutian Is.; 52°55'23" N, 173°02'05" E; (map 13).

Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Young Island: island, 2 mi. across, in Beardslee Is., in Glacier Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.2 mi. NW of Lester L., and 52° WNW of Juneau, St. Elias Mts.; 58°28'30" N, 135°58'30" W, BGN 1948; (map 11).

Named in 1938 by a US&GS field party for Rev. S. Hall Young, who accompanied John Muir to Glacier Bay in 1879-80.

Young Island: island, bounded by Huntingdon Slough and Koyukuk River, 21 mi. NE of, Roundabout Mtn., Koyukuk Low.; 64°49' N, 156°17' W; (map 108). Var. Dall Island, Dolls Island.

"River boat name" reported in 1900 by Lt. B. H. Camdens, USRCS. This may be the same island Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, in 1885 called "Dall Island" for W. L. Dall, USCS.

Young Lake: lake, 6 mi. long, on Admiralty Creek. 3 mi. SE of Admiralty Cove and 12 mi. SSW of Juneau, Alex. Arch.; 58°08'00" N, 134°29'30" W; (map 64).

Local name published in 1946 by USFS.

Young Rock: rock, 7.5 mi. S of Wrangell, off S coast of Edolin L., Alex. Arch.; 56°21'30" N, 132°22'00" W; (map 64).

Named in 1882 by US&GS for Rev. Samuel Hall Young who discovered this rock the same year.

Youngs Creek: stream, see Young Creek.

Youngs Island: island, 2.5 mi. long, between Yukon River and Pike Slough. 4 mi. SW of Birchers, Nowitna Low.; 65°05' N, 153°41' W; (map 107).

Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Army Air Forces.

Youngstown: locality, site of settlement, on E bank of Yentna River, at Youngstown Bend, 20 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°13'24" N, 151°39'00" W; (map 81).

Name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, US&GS.

Youngston Bend: bend, in Yentna River 10 mi. SW of Collinsville and 52 mi. SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Ra.; 62°13'14" N, 151°38'30" W; (map 81).

Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Your Point: point of land, on S tip of Little Kiska Is., Aleutian Is.; 51°56'40" N, 172°39'10" E; BGN 1937; (map 141). Var. South Cape.

Russian word "Yug," meaning "south," given in 1935 by the Hydrographic Office of the U.S. Navy. It was reported in 1905 as "South Cape" by USCGS.

Yukagamut: totality, see Nunaikak.

Yugak Rocks: rocks, group, extends 1 mi. in S. coast of Alaska Penin., in Katmai National Monument, 34 mi. NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°20'50" N, 154°02'50" W; (map 42). Var. Kamen Yugnak, Yugnak Rocks.

Native name reported in 1831 by En. Vas- iliev and published in 1847 as "Kamen" in USGS for "South Cape", published in 1915 or 1916.

Yuglak: mountain, 7,535 ft., 2 mi. NE of, Mount Katmai, Aleutian Ra.; 58°20'50" N, 154°02'50" W; (map 42). Var. Kamen Yugnak, Yugnak Rocks.

Yungnak Rocks: rocks, see Yugnak Rocks.

Yukon: stream, see Yukon River.

Yugnak Rocks: rocks, see Yugnak Rocks.

Yukon Glacier: stream, flows SE 46 mi. to Middle Fork Chandalar River. 14 mi. E of Bend Mtn. and 2 mi. SW of Chedhal, Brooks Ra.; 67°47' N, 147°46' W; (map 123).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Madder (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7). USGS.

Yukon River: stream, 7,000 mi. long, between Russian word "Yug," meaning "south," given in 1935 by the Hydrographic Office of the U.S. Navy. It was reported in 1905 as "South Cape" by USCGS.

Yukon Bar: ridge, elev. 2,600 ft., extends 2 mi. from June of Hunter and Miller Creeks, 4 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°29' N, 150°02' W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name shown on a manuscript map dated 1906; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Yukon Creek: stream, 7,000 mi. long, between Russian word "Yug," meaning "south," given in 1935 by the Hydrographic Office of the U.S. Navy. It was reported in 1905 as "South Cape" by USCGS.

Yukon Bar: ridge, elev. 2,600 ft., extends 2 mi. from June of Hunter and Miller Creeks, 4 mi. SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High.; 65°29' N, 150°02' W; (map 106).

Prospectors' name shown on a manuscript map dated 1906; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Yukon Fork: stream, flows NW 34 mi. to Khotol River, 23 mi. S of Nulato, Koyukuk Low.; 64°24' N, 156°15' W; (map 97).

Local name reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Yukon Flats: flat, 180 mi. long, and 70 mi. wide, along Yukon River and lower course of Porcupine River, extends 60 mi. E and 120 mi. W from Fort Yukon, 66°30' N, 146°50' W. Descriptive name long applied to this feature.

Yukon Fork: stream, flows NW 10 mi. to South Fork Birch Creek, 42 mi. S of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High.; 63°14'30" N, 144°18'40" W; (map 104). Var. East Fork of Birch Creek, South Fork of Birch Creek.

According to D. C. Witherspoon, USGS, this stream was locally called South Fork or East Fork Birch Creek in 1904. Its present name is Yukon Fork, reported in 1955 by USGS.

Yukon Harbor: cove, 0.2 mi. across, on SE coast of Big Koniuji L., in Shumagin Is., Aleutian Ra.; 55°04'20" N, 158°30'30" W; (map 27).

Named by W. H. Dall, USCS, in 1874, for the US&GS schooner Yukon.

Yukon Hill: mountain, 1,200 ft., 33 mi. N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kusknkwim Mts.; 59°35' N, 161°38' W; (map 51).

Named in 1914 by USGS for its surveying vessel Yukon; published in 1915 on Chart 9103.

Yukon Hills: mountains, see Kskrikn Hills.

Yukon Island: island, 1.5 mi. long, on SE edge of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Penin. 9 mi. S of Homer, Chugach Mts.; 59°51'30" N, 151°28'30" W; (map 50).
Yukon-Tanana Highlands: mountains, see Tanana Hills.

Yukon-Tanana Upland: mountains, see Tanana Hills.

Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage: portage, 30 mi. long, extends generally from Portage Slough on Yukon River up Talbikok River, across Kulik Lake, down Johnson River and Crooked Mud Creeks to Kuskokwim River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 61°35'N, 160°45'W. (map 73).

This is the closest the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers approach each other. This is the all-water portage between the two great rivers has been used since prehistoric times. Probably the first known white man to use this portage was the Russian, Glazunov, in 1834. Trail cabins were located at various distances along the portage. The airplane has reduced its importance in recent years. R. H. Sargent, USGS, made the first detailed map of the portage in 1919.

Yukon River: stream, about 1,500 mi. long, heads in Marsh Lake, Yukon, Canada, flows NW into Alaska to Fort Yukon, then SW to Bering Sea at Norton Sound; 62°32'N, 163°54'W; BGN 1950. Var: McLaughlin Rocks, McLaughlin Rocks.

Local name reported by USGS in 1939 since the SS Yukon of the Pacific Alaska Navigation Company was lost there June 23, 1913. The residents of Tanana sometimes refer to Yukon as McLaughlins Rocks. Samuel Applegate, reported the name "McLaughlin Rocks" in 1900. See Point Petrof.


USC&GS. Name derived from nearby Zaikof Island. This is probably the "Zaikoff" meaning "point of the bridge" in Spanish, given by Don Ignacio Arteaga about August 1, 1779. (Wagner, 1937, p. 487).

Zaima Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, in mouth of Womens Bay, 5 mi. SW of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°43'50"N, 152°22'50"W; BGN 1941. (map 34). Var: Cliff Islet, High Island, Ostrov Ustesiyo, Ustesiyo Is.

Local Russian name meaning "meadow" reported by USCS&GS in 1940. Called "Ostrov Ustesiyo" meaning "Ricky Island" by Sarechev (1826, map 16). Baker (1906, p. 187) translated this name as "Cliff Island" which USCS&GS misapplied to this island in 1910. This error was corrected in 1940 by USGS.

Zakharovtkaia Island: island, 200 ft. long, E of head of Womens Bay, 7 mi. SW of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°42'30"N, 152°30'00"W; (map 34).

Name derived from Zakhar Island and published in 1943 by USCS&GS.

Zakatlatan Point: point o land, on S coast of Whale Island, 1°, N of Kodiak I.; 57°54'15"N, 152°46'30"W. (map 34).

Tanana Indian name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Zapadnoye Point: point on the island, on S coast of Whale Island, 1°, N of Kodiak; 57°54'15"N, 152°46'30"W. (map 34). Var: Yuzhnoy Point.

Transliteration of the descriptive name "Mys Zapadnoy" meaning "south cape," given to this point by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Muravev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrograph Dept. Chart 1425. Yuzhny, Ostrov: rock, see South Island.

Yuzhny, Mys: point of land, see Trinity Cape.

Yuzhny, Mys: point of land, see Cape Cascade Point. Yuzhny, Mys: point of land, see South Point. Yuzhny, Mys: point of land, see Yuzhni Point.

Z

Zackar Bay: bay, extends SE 8.5 mi. off Uyak Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak I.; 57°35'N, 153°50'W; BGN 1910. (map 34).

Name reported in 1910 by USGS.


Named "Zakhareffskaiia ane," or "Zakahaw Bay," by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 267) for a Russian named Zakhareff, according to W. H. Dall. Published as "Zachary Bay" in 1872 by USCS&GS. Shown as "Coal Harbor" on 1890 USBF chart.


Name reported by Capt. Tepkenov (1852, map 6), IRN, presumably after Stepan Kosmovich Zaikof, who was chief of the trading post St. Nicholas (Kenai) in the 18th century.

Zakoff Bay: bay, see Zaikof Bay.

Zaikoff Point: point of land, see NE tip of Montague I., 45 mi. SW of Cordova, Chugach Mts.; 60°19'N, 146°55'W. (map 64). Var: Punta de Punente.

So named in 1868 by George Davidson, USCS&GS. Name derived from nearby Zaikof Bay. This is probably the "Punta de Punente," meaning "point of the bridge," in Spanish, given by Don Ignacio Arteaga about August 1, 1779. (Wagner, 1937, p. 487).

Zaima Island: island, 0.4 mi. long, in mouth of Womens Bay, 5 mi. SW of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°43'50"N, 152°22'50"W; BGN 1941. (map 34). Var: Cliff Islet, High Island, Ostrov Ustesiyo, Ustesiyo Is.

Local Russian name meaning "meadow" reported by USCS&GS in 1940. Called "Ostrov Ustesiyo" meaning "Ricky Island" by Sarechev (1826, map 16). Baker (1906, p. 187) translated this name as "Cliff Island" which USCS&GS misapplied to this island in 1910. This error was corrected in 1940 by USCS&GS.

Zaima Ridge: ridge, 200 ft. long, 1.5 mi. long, on E shore of Womens Bay, 7 mi. SW of Kodiak, Kodiak I.; 57°42'30"N, 152°30'00"W; (map 34).

Name derived from Zaima Island and published in 1943 by USCS&GS.

Zakatlatan: locality, see Louden, Tanana Indian name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Zakharova, Zaliv: bay, see Stepovak Bay.


Zakritoi Basin: bay, see Kritoi Basin, Kritoi Island.

Zakritoi Point: point of land, see Banka Point.

Zakritoi Point, Zaikoff Bay, see Banks, Port.

Zakritoi, Zaikoff Bay, see Banka, Port.

Zaliva, Mys: point of land, see Bay Point.

Zaliva Point: point of land, on S coast of Great Sitkin I., Aleutian Ia.; 51°58'45"N, 176°04'50"W; BGN 1936. (map 17).

Russian name meaning "bay," given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Zaliva Point: point of land, see Bay Point.

Zaliva Point: point of land, see Bukht Point.

Zaliva Point: point of land, see Hatchet Point.

Zane Hills: mountains, 4,033 ft. 8 mi. wide, extends NW-SE 30 mi. from near Zane Pass to Koyukuk River, 50 mi. SE of Shumenak.
Zanrli. Mount: f.tak, see Zanetti, Mount.

Zane Pass

Zanc Pass: pass, 1,200 ft., at N end of Zanc Hills, 53 mi. SE of Shusnak, Hohatza High: 66°30' N, 156°00' W; (map 116).

Named in 1910 by P. S. Smith (1913, p. 24), USGS, for Ena. A. V. Zane, USN, a member of Lt. G. M. Stoney's expedition, who made a side trip from Fort Commodore, on the Kobuk to Nulato, on the Yukon, and back, in the winter of 1885-86. He traveled along-side these mountains on his trip.

Zane Pass; pass, 1,200 ft., at N end of Zane Hills, 53 mi. SE of Shusnak, Hohatza High: 66°30' N, 156°00' W; (map 115).

Named in 1886 by Lt. Stoney (1900, map and p. 57-63), USN, for Ena. A. V. Zane, USN, a member of Stoney's expedition.

Zanetti. Mount: peak, see Zanetti, Mount.


Local name reported by Mendenhall (1903, p. 399), USGS.

Zapadnyy, Farvarer: water passage, see Western Channel.

Zapadnyy, Mys: point of land, see Zapadni Point.

Zapadni Bay: bay, 3 mi. across, on SW coast of St. George I., in Pribilof Is.; 56°54' N, 169°41' W; (map 38). Var. Southwest Bay.

Russian name from the word "zapat," meaning "west," reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1016), USCGS. According to Elliott (1881, p. 19), the Russians imported Aleuts of other islands, for their fur trade industry, and about 1782 a village was established at Zapadni Bay.

Zapadnie Rookery: rookery, see Zapadni Rookery.

Zapadnie Bay Point: point of land, see Zapadni Point.

Zapadnie Point: point of land, see Zapadni Point.

Zapadni Rookery: rookery, on Zapadni Bay on SW coast of St. George I., in Pribilof Is.; 57°08'50" N, 170°20'00" W; (map 38). Var. Zapadnie Numadcn-algaralogray.

Russian name reported by Elliott (1881, St. George map), derived from the Russian word "zapad" meaning "west.


Local Russian name reported by Elliott (1881, St. Paul map) in 1874 as "Zapadnii." Rookery name was derived from Zapadni Point.

Zapadniy, Mys: point of land, see Zapadni Point.

Zapadnyy, Farvarer: water passage, see Western Channel.

Zapadnyy, Mys: point of land, see Southwest Point.

Zapadnyy, Mys: point of land, see West Foreland.

Zarembo Island: island, see Zarembo Island.

Zarembo, Ostrov: island, see Zarembo Island.


Zatkhischak Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Zatschera Island: island, see Hydro Island.

Zaykova, Zaliv: bay, see Zaykof Bay.

Zelkova, Mys: point of land, see Zelenoi Point.

Zelkova, Mys: point of land, see Zelenoi Point.

Zelenoi, Mys: point of land, see Green Point.

Zelenoi, Mys: point of land, see Green Point.

Zelenoi Point: point of land, see Green Point.

Zelenoi Point: point of land, see Green Point.

Zelenoi Point: point of land, see Green Point.

Zelenoi, Rokot: stream, flows NW to Banner Creek which flows to Belt Creek, about 3 mi. N of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Penin. High: (map 110).

Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Zemboya Rock: rock, in Sitka Sound, 3.8 mi. SW of Sitka, Alas. Arch.: 57°00'15" N, 135°24'15" W; (map 9).

Named by Russians for the ship Zemboya which struck upon it in 1855 (Baker, 1906, p. 689).

Zephyr Creek: stream, flows SE 2 mi. to Hope Creek, 71 mi. SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High: 65°24'20" N, 146°19'10" W; (map 104).

Named by prospectors; published by USGS (Printdl, 1908, pl. 4).

Zeto Point: point of land, on NE coast of Adak I. Alas. Arch.: 51°54'35" N, 176°32'25" W. BGN 1936; (map 17).

Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, for the survey signal Zeto, located on this point.

Zhitomits: cover, see Three Saints Harbor.

Zhafi, Ostrov: island, see Egg Island.

Zhekiiski, Point: point of land, see Sheketski, Point.

Zheltvy, Mys: point of land, see Yellow Point.

Zhil, Mys: point of land, see Blunt Point.

Zhil, Mys: point of land, see Head Point.

Zhilo Cover: cover, 0.4 mi. across, at head of Iklan Bay, 16 mi. NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof I., Alex. Arch.: 57°50'15" N, 136°22'20" W; (map 9).

Russian word from "zhilischche" meaning "house," given in 1928 by USCGS.

Zholotyi Point: point of land, see Yellow Point.

Zhuravchina, Guba: estuary, see Crane Cove.

Zhuravlina Cove: estuary, see Crane Cove.

Ziatits: locality, see Nunamiut.

Ziatits: cover, see Three Saints Harbor.

Ziegler Cove: cover, at N entrance to Pigot Bay, on SW side of Fort Wells, 14 mi. NE. of Whittier, Chugach Mts.; 60°50'50" N, 148°19'15" W; (map 63).

Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Zimmerman Creek: stream, flows SE 7 mi. to Itiditarod River, 7 mi. NW of Flat, Kukpuk-Kuskowim Mts.; 62°31'30" N, 158°10'15" W; (map 79).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Zimmerman Creek: stream, flows SE 8 mi. from Thazik Min. to East Fork Chalder River, 40 mi. SE of Chandalar, Brooks Ra.: 67°09'40" N, 147°17'30" W; (map 123).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by Addis information obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Zimovia Ilets: islet, 22 mi. SE of Wrangell. 0.7 mi. long, in Zimovia Strait between
Zimovya, Proliv: locality, see Zimovya Strait.


Zimovya Point: point of land, on N bank of Chilkat River, 1 mi. W of Tok Point and 17 mi. SW of Skagway, Coast Mts.: 59°14' 55" N, 135°13' 55" W; (map 45). Var. Spuh Point.

Zimin River: stream, heads in Peninsula Range, flows 52 mi. SE to inner end of Prince William Sound, on SE coast of Prince William Sound, Chugach Mts.; 60°49' 00" N, 149°53' 30" W; (map 107).

Zimovya River: stream, flows 8 mi. to Tanana River, St. Elias Mts.: 59°25' 00" N, 135°35' 30" W; (map 45). Probably a Tlingit Indian name given by Aurel and Author Krause (1883, map).

Zitric River: stream, flows NE 60 mi. to Tanana River, St. Elias Mts.: 59°25' 00" N, 135°35' 30" W; (map 45). Var. Zimovya River, Nushkanantna River.

Tanana Indian name reported in 1909 by C. E. Giffen and R. B. Oliver (in Eakin, 1918, pl. 1), USGS; Lt. Allen (1887, map) in 1885 reported the stream's name as "Lorentz River" and in 1898 Capt. E. F. Glenn reported "Lorentz River." In the 1880 census Ivan Petroff reported the stream as "Nushka River." Zirka: locality, see Uluukuk.


Zolotoi Bay: cove, 0.3 mi. across, S of settlement of St. Paul, on S coast of St. Paul I., in Pribilof Is.: 57°07'00" N, 170°17'00" W; (map 38). Var. Village Cove, Zoltoi Bay.

Russian word "zolotey" meaning "golden," reported in 1874 by Elliott (1881, St. Paul notes) as "Zolotoi." Zolotoi: locality, see Zolotoi.

Zolotoi Sands: beach, 0.1 mi. long. S of St. Paul, on S coast of St. Paul I., in Pribilof Is.; 57°07'00" N, 170°16'20" W; (map 38). Var. Zolotoi Sands.

Russian word "zolotey" meaning "golden," reported as "Zolotoi" by Elliott in 1881, St. Paul notes.

Zolotoi Bay: cove, see Zolotoi Bay.

Zolotoi Sands: beach, see Zolotoi Sands.

Zonagoliakten: locality, see Zonagoliakten.


Former Koyukuk Indian village or camp reported in 1844, with a population of 7, by Lt. L. A. Zagosskin, IRN.

Zolotoy: locality, see Zolotoi.

Zolotoi Eay: cove, 0.5 mi. across, S of settlement of St. Paul, on S coast of St. Paul I., in Pribilof Is.; 52°52'40" N, 173°09'15" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Zyiek-twina River: stream, see Ulukuk River.

Zutaham Strat: water passage, see Twelve Fathom Strait.
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ALASKA MAPS 1-12

BASE MAPS PREPARED FROM ALASKA MAP E
COMPILED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 1954
MINIMUM REVISION IN 1967

SCALE 1:2,500,000
1 INCH APPROXIMATELY 40 MILES

DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

MAP E IS AVAILABLE IN ONE SHEET WITH OR
WITHOUT SHADED RELIEF OVERPRINT
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701 DENVER, COLORADO 80225 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

1967

Location of areas covered by maps 1-12